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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M887

RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES

NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS

*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. KARL BRANDT ET AL. (CASE I)*

NOVEMBER 21, 1946-AUGUST 20, 1947

Roll 17

Prosecution Document Books



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1974

## INTRODUCTION

On the 46 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records of Case I (*United States of America v. Karl Brandt et al.*, or the "Medical" Case), 1 of the 12 trials of war criminals conducted by the U.S. Government from 1946 to 1949 at Nuernberg subsequent to the International Military Tribunal held in the same city. These records consist of German- and English-language versions of official transcripts of court proceedings, prosecution and defense briefs, and final pleas of the defendants as well as prosecution and defense exhibits and document books in one language or the other. Also included in this publication are a minute book, the official court file, order and judgment books, clemency petitions, and finding aids to the documents.

The transcripts of this trial, assembled in 2 sets of 30 bound volumes (1 set in German and 1 in English), are the recorded daily trial proceedings. The prosecution and defense briefs and answers are also in both languages but unbound, as are the final pleas of the defendants delivered by counsel or defendants and submitted by the attorneys to the court. The unbound prosecution exhibits, numbered 1-570, are essentially those documents from various Nuernberg record series offered in evidence by the prosecution in this case. The defense exhibits, also unbound, are predominantly affidavits by various persons. They are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder numerically. Both prosecution document books and defense document books consist of full or partial translations of exhibits into the English language. Loosely bound in folders, they provide an indication of the order in which the exhibits were presented before the tribunal.

The minute book, in one bound volume, is a summary of the transcripts. The official court file, in four bound volumes, includes the progress docket, the indictment, amended indictment, and the service thereof; appointments and applications of defense counsel and defense witnesses and prosecution comments thereto; defendants applications for documents; motions; uniform rules of procedures; and appendixes. The order and judgment books, in two bound volumes, represent the signed orders, judgments, and opinions of the tribunal as well as sentences and commitment papers. Clemency petitions of the defendants, in five bound volumes, were directed to the military governor, the Judge Advocate General, the U.S. district court, the Secretary of Defense, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The finding aids summarize transcripts, exhibits, and the official court file.

Case I was heard by U.S. Military Tribunal I from November 21, 1946, to August 20, 1947. The records of this case, as the

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records of the other Nuernberg and Far East (IMTPE) war crimes trials, are part of the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, Record Group 238.

The Brandt case was 1 of 12 separate proceedings held before several U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany against officials or citizens of the Third Reich, as follows:

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>United States v.</u>	<u>Popular Name</u>	<u>No. of Defendants</u>
1	<i>Karl Brandt et al.</i>	Medical Case	23
2	<i>Erhard Milch</i>	Milch Case (Luftwaffe)	1
3	<i>Josef Altstoetter et al.</i>	Justice Case	16
4	<i>Oswald Pohl et al.</i>	Pohl Case (SS)	18
5	<i>Friedrich Flick et al.</i>	Flick Case (Industrialist)	6
6	<i>Carl Krauch et al.</i>	I. G. Farben Case (Industrialist)	24
7	<i>Wilhelm List et al.</i>	Hostage Case	12
8	<i>Ulrich Greifelt et al.</i>	RuSHA Case (SS)	14
9	<i>Otto Ohlendorf et al.</i>	Einsatzgruppen Case (SS)	24
10	<i>Alfried Krupp et al.</i>	Krupp Case (Industrialist)	12
11	<i>Ernst von Weizsaecker et al.</i>	Ministries Case	21
12	<i>Wilhelm von Leeb et al.</i>	High Command Case	14

Authority for the proceedings of the International Military Tribunal against the major Nazi war criminals derived from the Declaration on German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration) released November 1, 1943, Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945, the London Agreement of August 8, 1945, the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945, and the Charter of the International Military Tribunal.

Authority for the 12 subsequent cases stemmed mainly from Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, and was reinforced by Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946; U.S. Military Government Ordinances Nos. 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946, and February 17, 1947, respectively; and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301 of October 24, 1946. The procedures applied by U.S. Military Tribunals in the subsequent proceedings were patterned after those of the International Military Tribunal and further developed in the 12 cases, which required over 1,200 days of court sessions and generated more than 330,000 transcript pages.



The crimes charged in the Brandt case consisted largely of medical experiments performed on defenseless concentration camp inmates against their will; "euthanasia" carried out on the mentally defective, the physically sick, the aged, and ethnic and racial groups; and the murder of concentration camp inmates for the express purpose of collecting skulls and skeletons for the Anatomical Institute of the Reich University of Strassburg. The following medical experiments were conducted:

1. High altitude: to investigate effects of low pressure on persons.
2. Freezing: to test human resistance to extremely low temperatures.
3. Malaria: to develop controls over the recurring nature of the disease.
4. Mustard gas: part of a general research program in gas warfare.
5. Sulfanilamide: to test the efficacy of the drug in bone muscle and nerve regeneration and bone transplantation.
6. Seawater: to test methods of rendering seawater potable.
7. Epidemic jaundice: to develop an antitoxin against the disease.
8. Sterilization: to test techniques for preventing further propagation of the mentally and physically defective.
9. Typhus: to investigate the value of various vaccines.
10. Poison: to test the efficacy of certain poisons.
11. Incendiary bomb: to find better treatment for phosphorus burns.

The prosecution alleged and the judgment confirmed that these experiments were not isolated acts of individual doctors and scientists on their own responsibility but that they were the result of high-level policy and planning. They were carried out with particular brutality, often disregarding all established medical practice. Consequently, large numbers of the victims died in the course of or as a result of the experiments.

The euthanasia program was the direct result of a directive by Hitler of September 1, 1939. It resulted in the secret killing not only of aged, insane, incurably ill, and deformed German citizens in sanatoriums in Germany but also in the clandestine murder of foreign workers. The killing in gas chambers and by injections in the sanatoriums served as a proving ground for these forerunners of much larger installations in the mass extermination camps.

In addition to these experiments, over 100 concentration camp inmates were killed for the purpose of obtaining their skeletons. Their ghastly remains were found in Strassburg by Allied troops.

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The transcripts of the Brandt case include the indictments of the following 23 persons all of whom were physicians except defendants Rudolf Brandt, Viktor Brack, and Wolfram Sievers:

Karl Brandt: Personal physician to Adolf Hitler, Gruppenfuehrer in the SS and Generalleutnant (Major General) in the Waffen SS, Reichskommissar fuer Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen (Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation), and member of the Reichsforschungsrat (Reich Research Council).

Kurt Blome: Deputy [of the] Reichsgesundheitsfuehrer (Reich Health Leader) and Plenipotentiary for Cancer Research in the Reich Research Council.

Rudolf Brandt: Standartenfuehrer (Colonel) in the Allgemeine SS, Persoenlicher Referent von Himmler (Personal Administrative Officer to Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler), and Ministerial Counselor and Chief of the Ministerial Office in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Joachim Mrugowsky: Oberfuehrer (Senior Colonel) in the Waffen SS, Oberster Hygieniker, Reichsarzt SS und Polizei (Chief Hygienist of the Reich Physician SS and Police), and Chef des Hygienischen Institutes der Waffen SS (Chief of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS).

Helmut Poppendick: Oberfuehrer in the SS and Chef des Persoenlichen Stabes des Reichsarztes SS und Polizei (Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reich Physician SS and Police).

Wolfram Sievers: Standartenfuehrer in the SS, Reich Manager of the "Ahnenerbe" Society and Director of its Institut fuer Wehrwissenschaftliche Zweckforschung (Institute for Military Scientific Research), and Deputy Chairman of the Managing Board of Directors of the Reich Research Council.

Karl Genzken: Gruppenfuehrer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS and Chef des Sanitaetsamts der Waffen SS (Chief of the Medical Department of the Waffen SS).

Karl Gebhardt: Gruppenfuehrer in the SS and Generalleutnant in the Waffen SS, personal physician to Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler, Oberster Kliniker, Reichsarzt SS und Polizei (Chief Surgeon of the Staff of the Reich Physician SS and Police), and President of the German Red Cross.

Viktor Brack: Oberfuehrer in the SS and Sturmbannfuehrer (Major) in the Waffen SS and Oberdienstleiter, Kanzlei des Fuehrers der NSDAP (Chief Administrative Officer in the Chancellery of the Fuehrer to the NSDAP).

Waldemar Hoven: Hauptsturmfuehrer (Captain) in the Waffen SS and Chief Physician of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

Herta Oberheuser: Physician at the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp and assistant physician to the defendant Gebhardt at the hospital at Hohenlychen.

Fritz Fischer: Sturmbannfuehrer in the Waffen SS and assistant physician to the defendant Gebhardt at the hospital at Hohenlychen.

Siegfried Handloser: Generaloberstabsarzt (Lieutenant General, Medical Service), Heeressanitaetsinspekteur (Medical Inspector of the Army), and Chef des Wehrmachtsanitaetswesens (Chief of the Medical Services of the Armed Forces).

Paul Rostock: Chief Surgeon of the Surgical Clinic in Berlin, Surgical Adviser to the Army, and Amtschef der Dienststelle Medizinische Wissenschaft und Forschung (Chief of the Office for Medical Science and Research) under the defendant Karl Brandt, Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation.

Oskar Schroeder: Generaloberstabsarzt; Chef des Stabes, Inspekteur des Luftwaffe-Sanitaetswesens (Chief of Staff of the Inspectorate of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe); and Chef des Sanitaetswesens der Luftwaffe (Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe).

Hermann Becker-Freyseng: Stabsarzt in the Luftwaffe (Captain, Medical Service of the Air Force) and Chief of the Department for Aviation Medicine of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe.

Georg August Weltz: Oberfeldarzt in the Luftwaffe (Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Service of the Air Force) and Chief of the Institut fuer Luftfahrtmedizin (Institute for Aviation Medicine) in Munich.

Wilhelm Beiglboeck: Consulting physician to the Luftwaffe.

Gerhard Rose: Generalarzt of the Luftwaffe (Brigadier General, Medical Service of the Air Force); Vice President, Chief of the Department for Tropical Medicine, and Professor of the Robert Koch Institute; and Hygienic Adviser for Tropical Medicine to the Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe.

Siegfried Ruff: Director of the Department for Aviation Medicine at the Deutsche Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt (German Experimental Institute for Aviation).



Hans Wolfgang Romberg: Physician on the staff of the Department for Aviation Medicine at the German Experimental Institute for Aviation.

Konrad Schaefer: Physician on the staff of the Institute for Aviation Medicine in Berlin.

Adolf Pokorny: Physician, specialist in skin and venereal diseases.

The indictment consisted of four counts. Count one charged participation in a common design or conspiracy to commit war crimes or crimes against humanity. The ruling of the tribunal disregarded this count, hence no defendant was found guilty of the crime charged in count one. Count two was concerned with war crimes and count three, with crimes against humanity. Fifteen defendants were found guilty, and eight were acquitted on these two counts. Ten defendants were charged under count four with membership in a criminal organization and were found guilty.

The transcripts also contain the arraignment and plea of each defendant (all pleaded not guilty), opening and closing statements of defense and prosecution, and the judgment and sentences, which acquitted 7 of the 23 defendants (Blome, Pokorny, Romberg, Rostock, Ruff, Schaefer, and Weltz). Death sentences were imposed on defendants Brack, Karl Brandt, Rudolf Brandt, Hoven, Gebhardt, Mrugowsky, and Sievers, and life imprisonment on Fischer, Genzken, Handloser, Rose, and Schroeder; varying terms of years were given to defendants Becker-Freyseng, Beiglboeck, Oberheuser, and Poppendick.

The English-language transcript volumes are arranged numerically, 1-30; pagination is continuous, 1-11538. The German-language transcript volumes are numbered 1a-30a and paginated 1-11756. The letters at the top of each page indicate morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. The letter "C" designates commission hearings (to save court time and to avoid assembling hundreds of witnesses at Nuernberg, in most of the cases one or more commissions took testimony and received documentary evidence for consideration by the tribunals). Several hundred pages are added to the transcript volumes and given number plus letter designations, such as page number 1044a. Page 1 in volume 1 (English) is preceded by pages numbered 001-039, while the last page of volume 28 (English) is followed by pages numbered 1-48.

Of the many documents assembled for possible prosecution use, 570 were chosen for presentation as evidence before the tribunal. These consisted largely of orders, directives, and reports on medical experiments or the euthanasia program; several interrogation reports; affidavits; and excerpts from the *Reichsgesetzblatt* (the official gazette of Reich laws) as well as correspondence. A number



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of the medical reports were accompanied by series of photographs and charts of various experiments.

The first item in the arrangement of the prosecution exhibits is usually a certificate listing the document number, a short description of the exhibit, and a statement on the location of the original document of the exhibit. The certificate is followed by the document, the actual prosecution exhibit (most of which are photostats), and a few mimeographed articles with an occasional carbon of the original. In rare cases the exhibits are followed by translations or additional certificates. A few exhibits are original documents, such as:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>
301	NO-1314	410	NO-158
307	NO-120	441	NO-1730
309	NO-131	443	NO-890
310	NO-132	451	NO-732
357	1696 PS	462	NO-1424
362	628 PS	507	NO-365
368	NO-817	546	NO-3347
403	616 PS		

No certificate is attached to several exhibits, including exhibits 433, 435-439, 462, 559, and 561. Following exhibit 570 is a tribunal exhibit containing the interrogation of three citizens of the Netherlands. Number 494 was not assigned, and exhibit 519 is followed by 519a and 519b.

Other than affidavits, the defense exhibits consist of newspaper clippings, reports, personnel records, *Reichsgesetzblatt* excerpts, and other items. There are 901 exhibits for the defendants. The defense exhibits are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder by exhibit number, each followed by a certificate wherever available.

The translations in the prosecution document books are preceded by indexes listing prosecution document numbers, biased descriptions, and page numbers of the translation. They are generally listed in the order in which the prosecution exhibits were introduced into evidence before the tribunal. Pages 81-84 of prosecution document book 1 are missing. Books 12, 16, and 19 are followed by addenda. The document books consist largely of mimeographed pages.

The defense document books are similarly arranged. Each book is preceded by an index giving document numbers, description, and page number for each exhibit. The corresponding exhibit numbers are generally not provided. There are several unindexed supplements to numbered document books. Prosecution and defense briefs are arranged alphabetically by names of defendants; final pleas and defense answers to prosecution briefs follow a similar

scheme. Pagination is consecutive, yet there are many pages where an "a" or "b" is added to the numeral.

The English-language final pleas, closing briefs, and replies to prosecution briefs of several defendants are missing, as are a few German-language closing briefs and replies to prosecution briefs.

At the beginning of roll 1 are filmed key documents from which Tribunal I derived its jurisdiction: the Moscow Declaration, U.S. Executive Orders 9547 and 9679, the London Agreement, the Berlin Protocol, the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, Control Council Law 10, U.S. Military Government Ordinances 7 and 11, and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301. Following these documents of authorization is a list of the names and functions of the members of Tribunal I and counsels.

These documents are followed by the transcript covers giving such information as name and number of case, volume numbers, language, page numbers, and inclusive dates. They are followed by summaries of the daily proceedings providing an additional finding aid for the transcripts. The exhibits are listed in an index, which notes type of exhibit, exhibit number and name, corresponding document number and document book and page, a short description of the exhibit, and the date when it was offered in court. The official court file is indexed in the court docket, which is followed by a list of witnesses.

Not filmed were records duplicated elsewhere in this microfilm publication, such as prosecution and defense document books in the German language that are largely duplications of prosecution and defense exhibits already microfilmed or opening statements of prosecution and defense, which can be found in the transcripts of the proceedings.

The records of the Brandt case are closely related to other microfilmed records in Record Group 238, specifically prosecution exhibits submitted to the International Military Tribunal, T988; NI (Nuernberg Industrialist) Series, T301; NOKW (Nuernberg Armed Forces High Command) Series, T1119; NG (Nuernberg Government) Series, T1139; and records of the Milch case, M888, the List case, M893, the Greifelt case, M894, and the Ohlendorf case, M895. In addition, the record of the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg has been published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuernberg, 1947), 42 vols. Excerpts from the subsequent proceedings have been published as *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10* (U.S. Government Printing Office: 1950-53), 15 vols. The Audiovisual Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service holds motion picture records and photographs of all 13 trials and tape recordings of the International Military Tribunal proceedings.

John Mendelsohn wrote these introductory remarks and arranged the records for microfilming in collaboration with George Chalou.

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Roll 17

Target 1

Book 14

Euthanasia

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Document Book XIV (14)

Part 1

Medinal Case

Case 1 Court 1

Prosecution Document Book  
Euthanasia

English



Case 1

(Eng.) PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14 - PART 1

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DEFENDANT

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4	NO-475	Affidavit of Dr. Carl BRANDT (para. 5)	4
34	NO-620	Affidavit of Defendant Viktor BRACK (para. 5)	7
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331	NO-253	Chart of organization for exec. of program by Defendant BRACK 12.9.46	16a
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EXCERPT FROM JUDGMENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
CASE NO. 1  
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During the war nursing homes, hospitals, and asylums in which euthanasia was practiced as described elsewhere in this Judgment, came under Frick's jurisdiction. He had knowledge that insane, sick and aged people, "useless eaters", were being systematically put to death. Complaints of these murders reached him, but he did nothing to stop them. A report of the Czechoslovak War Crimes Commission estimated that 275,000 mentally deficient and aged people, for whose welfare he was responsible, fell victim to it.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Colonel John E. Ray, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct excerpt from the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal in Case No. 1, appearing on pages 17007 of the official English transcript.

(signature) JOHN E. RAY (waf)  
JOHN E. RAY  
Colonel, FA  
General Secretary  
International Military  
Tribunal.

EXCERPTS FROM JUDGEMENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
CASE NO. 1

Reference should also be made to the policy which was in existence in Germany by the summer of 1940, under which all aged, insane, and incurable people, "useless eaters", were transferred to special institutions where they were killed, and their relatives informed that they had died from natural causes. The victims were not confined to German citizens, but included foreign laborers, who were no longer able to work, and were therefore useless to the German war machine. It has been estimated that at least some 275,000 people were killed in this manner in nursing homes, hospitals and asylums, which were under the jurisdiction of the defendant Frick, in his capacity as Minister of the Interior. How many foreign workers were included in this total it has been quite impossible to determine.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Colonel John E. Ray, General Secretary of the International Military Tribunal, hereby certify that the above is a true and correct excerpt from the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal in Case No. 1, appearing on pages 16916-16917 of the official English transcript.

(signature) JOHN E. RAY (waf)  
JOHN E. RAY  
Colonel, FA  
General Secretary  
International Military  
Tribunal.



(On letterhead A Hitler)

Berlin 1 Sept 1939

Reichsleiter BOEHMER and  
Dr. BRANKE, M.D.

are charged with the responsibility of enlarging the authority of certain physicians to be designated by me in such a manner that persons who, according to human judgment, are incurable can, upon a most careful diagnosis of their condition of sickness, be accorded a mercy death.

signed:  
A. HITLER

Handwritten note:

Given to me by Doehler  
on 27 August 1940  
signed: Dr. Guertner  
III a 3/41 c 2a /

-----  
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. 630-PS

25 September 1948

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 630-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL  
2nd Lt Inf  
O-1335567

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Karl Franz Friedrich HAUPT, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born 8 January 1904 at Muehlhausen/Elsass, Germany. I studied medicine at Jena, Freiburg, Munich, and Berlin, and passed my state examination in Freiburg in 1929. Thereafter, I became an assistant at the Bergmanns all Hospital in Bochum, later at the Surgical Clinic of the University of Berlin.

2. I became a member of the National Socialist Party in January 1932. My Party number was 1,009,617. I became a member of the SA in 1933. In the summer of 1934 I became Hitler's personal physician and on 29 July 1934 I became a member of the General SS. My party number was 260,353. I did not hold office either in the General SS or, later, in the Waffen SS.

3. I was appointed Untersturmfuehrer in the General SS on 29 July 1934 and Obersturmfuehrer in the General SS on 1 January 1935. I received my military training with the replacement battalion (Ersatzbattalion) of the 15th Infantry Regiment (Army, at Blankenburg/Harz). Later I took part in military manoeuvres at army hospitals in the Military District of Berlin. On 11 May 1936 I was the recipient of the "Death-Head Ring" (Totenkopfring).

4. In 1938 I was deferred so that in case of war I might serve on the staff of the Reich Chancellery in HITLER's Headquarters. After the outbreak of war in 1939, I visited 11 fronts except the Balkans, Norway, Africa, Holland and Denmark.

(page 2 of original)

5. On 20 April 1939, I was promoted to the rank of Obersturmbannfuehrer of the General SS. By the Fuehrer Order of 1 September 1939 I, in conjunction with Reichsleiter Philipp Boulois, was charged by Adolf Hitler with extending the authority of certain physicians so that, after most critical examination, they were able to record a merciful death to certain incurably ill persons. I was

transferred from the SS Central Office (SS Hauptamt) in Berlin to the Waffen SS. My position as personal physician to the Fuehrer remained unchanged. My military status in the Army (Oberstabsarzt) was not affected by the transfer.

6. By order of the Fuehrer Decree dated 28 July 1942, I was appointed General Commissioner for Health and Sanitation (General-Kommissar des Fuehrers fuer die Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen). In this position I was directly responsible to the Fuehrer Adolf HITLER. I was simultaneously promoted to the rank of Standartenfuhrer in the Waffen SS. On 23 January 1943, I was promoted to Brigadefuehrer Waffen SS.

7. On September 9, 1943 by Fuehrer Decree my responsibilities as General Commissioner were enlarged. I refer to the contents of this decree. On 30 April 1944 I was promoted to Gruppenfuhrer of the Waffen SS.

8. On 25 August 1944 by Decree of the Fuehrer, I was appointed Reich Commissioner for Health and Sanitation (Reichskommissar fuer die Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen) and as such was authorized to issue instructions, within my sphere of action, to organizations of the State, Party and Armed Forces in all matters concerned with the problem of sanitation and health. This decree did not become fully operative because a planned Decree for a "Chief of Public Health" (Chef des zivilen Gesundheitswesens) was not issued due to administrative delay.

(page 3 of original)

9. I became Dr. Paul ROSEN's superior in 1943, after the second Fuehrer Decree of 8 September 1943, but only in regard to the administration of the office "Sauberkeit und Rasenrat" (Allgemeine Sauberkeit und Rasenrat). ROSEN did not start his activities until 1944 when he took over the office Public Health; that was about February or March. (The given dates were confirmed to be right).

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I have read the above affidavit in the German language, consisting of three pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in above affidavit.

This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily without promise of reward and I was subjected to no threat or duress of any kind.

Munich, 25 October 1946

/s/

DR. KARL BRANDT  
DR. KARL BRANDT

Before me, Herbert M. Meyer, Agent, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Karl Franz Friedrich BRANDT, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of three pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

Munich, 26 October 1946

/s/

HERBERT M. MEYER  
HERBERT M. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

29 October 1946

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. Agent, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

/s/

GEORGE H. GRANT  
GEORGE H. GRANT  
Civ. A. 248694



A F F I D A V I T

I, Victor Hermann Brack, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Heeren, Germany, on November 9, 1904. In 1923 after my graduation from high school (Oberrealschule), I studied economic science at the "Technische Hochschule", in Munich where I graduated in 1926 with a diploma in Economic Science (Wirtschaftswissenschafts - Diplom). 1923-1927 member artillery unit (Vandelschaft) of the 81st Regiment in Munich.

2. In December 1929, I joined the NSDAP and at the same time the SA. My party number was 173 368 and my SA number 1940. In the summer of 1932, Phillip Böhler, then Reich Business Manager (Reichsgeschäftsführer) of the NSDAP appointed me to full time service in the "Brown House" in Munich. During 1933, I acted as adjutant with the title of Stabsleiter to Böhler, who was Reich Business Manager of the NSDAP (Reichsgeschäftsführer) in Munich. In 1934 Reich-Stabsleiter Böhler was appointed Chief of the Chancellery of the Führer of the NSDAP in Berlin, and I was transferred with him.

3. In 1936 I was placed in charge of Office 2 (Amt 2) in the Chancellery of the Führer in Berlin with the title of Reichsstabsleiter. Office 2 examined complaints which came from all sections of the population and concerned all possible problems. Later, I received the rank of Oberdienstleiter. I also acted as Böhler's deputy in Amt II. In this capacity my duties were of an administrative nature since I was personnel representative of Böhler. I made various service trips for him and took care of all of Böhler's special tasks. These consisted, among other things, of subsequent examinations in the Gaue; these subsequent examinations were independent of the inspections made by Goebbels's office. All during this

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period from December 1929, I was active in the SS. On 30 June 1934, I received the "Death Head Ring" SS (Totenkopfring). On 7 January 1935, I was promoted to Sturmbannfuhrer and on 20 April 1936 to Obersturmbannfuhrer. On 12 September 1937, I was promoted to the rank of Standartenfuhrer; and on 1 November 1937, I was transferred to the staff of the Main Office of the SS (stab SS Hauptamt). On 11 November 1940, I was promoted to the rank of Oberfuhrer.

4. My reason of this position and because of my personal contact with Huhler, I obtained for reaching knowledge of the activities in which Huhler and various other personalities participated. From time to time, I had discussions with Huhler and other persons concerned with activities which my office was concerned. I read vast amount of correspondence addressed to Huhler, received orders from him and in numerous instances I personally handled, on my own initiative, various details of the particular matters involved.

5. In September 1939, Hitler issued the "Euthanasia" order to Huhler and Brandt, charging them with the responsibility of enlarging the authority of different, especially to responsible physicians to the end that certain incurable persons might be accorded a mercy death. I became Huhler's liaison man to the doctors involved in the "Euthanasia" program. These included Dr. Linden, Prof. Heyde, and Prof. Mietzke. Also in my capacity, as Chief of Department 2 of Huhler's office, I was ordered to carry out the administrative details of the "Euthanasia" program. My deputy was Werner Blumkenburg who later became my successor.

8

- 3 -

I have read the above statement consisting of two (2) pages in the German language, and I declare that this is the full truth as to my best knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this deposition voluntarily, without promise of reward, and was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

/s/ Victor  
VICTOR BRACK

Before me, FRED RODELL, AGO D 432573, a U. S. Civilian, appeared Victor Hermann Brack to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "eidesstattliche Erklärung" (statement) consisting of two (2) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true. On the 15th day of October 1946.

/s/ Fred Rodell  
FRED RODELL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO-820

I, Nancy M. PENSTERLACHER, AGO J-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-820.

NANCY M. PENSTERLACHER  
AGO J-422788

I, Viktor Hermann Sack, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Heeren, Germany, on November 9, 1904 and studied Economic Science from 1923 until 1928. In December 1929 I joined the NSDAP and at the same time the SS. My party number is 173888 and my SS number is 1940. In the Summer of 1932, Phillip Bouhler, then Reich Manager (Reichsgeschäftsführer) of the NSDAP appointed me to the "Brown House" in Munich. In 1934, when Reichsleiter Bouhler was appointed Chief of the Chancellery of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP, I was appointed his Chief of Staff (Stabsleiter) and later, in 1936, Chief of Department II of this office, located in Berlin. In accordance with my position, I held the title of Reichsamtssleiter. Eventually, I received the rank of Oberdienstleiter. In this capacity, my duties were of an administrative nature as personal representative to Bouhler as far as Department II was concerned.

2. By reason of this position and because of my personal contact with Bouhler, I obtained ample knowledge of the details of many of the activities in which Bouhler and various other high ranking persons were engaged. From time to time, I had discussions with Bouhler and other persons participating in activities with which this office was concerned. In my position, I was able to read a vast amount of correspondence addressed to Bouhler, received orders from him, and in numerous instances I personally handled, on my own initiative, various details of the particular matters involved.

3. Due to my position, I gained complete knowledge of the Euthanasia Program (Mercy Killing Program).

Therefore, I am able to make the following statement on this subject.

#### THE EUTHANASIA PROGRAM

4. The Euthanasia Program was initiated in the Summer of 1939. Hitler issued a secret order to Prof. Dr. Karl Brandt, Reich Commissioner for Medical and Health Matters, and at that



time personal physician to the Fuehrer, and to Phillip Bouhler, charging them with responsibility for the killing of human beings who were not able to live, that is, the suffering of a mercy death to incurably insane persons. Prior to the issuance of this secret order Bouhler had a conference with Dr. Brandt and Dr. Leonhard (Leonardo - trans. note) Conti, the Reich Chief of Public Health and Secretary of State in the Ministry of Interior. On the basis of this order of Hitler, Bouhler and Brandt were to select doctors to carry out this program. Inasmuch as the insane asylums and other institutions were functions of the Ministry of Interior, Dr. Herbert Linde became the representative of the Ministry of Interior. Dr. Karl Brandt and Phillip Bouhler appointed Prof. Dr. Heyke and Prof. Dr. Nietsch along with several other medical men to aid in the execution of this Euthanasia Program.

5. Prof. Dr. Karl Brandt was in charge of the medical section of the Euthanasia Program. In this capacity, as shown in the chart I have transmitted 12 September 1946, Dr. Karl Brandt appointed as his deputies Prof. Heyke and Prof. Nietsche. In charge of the administrative office under Brandt was first Mr. [redacted] and later Mr. Illers. Three different names were used by Brandt's section in order to disguise the activities of the organization. The names of the organizations are as follows:

Reich Association - For Mail and Nursing Establishments  
(Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft, Mail und Pflegeanstalten)

Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care  
(Gemeinnützige Stiftung fuer Anstaltspflege)

General Patient Transport Corporation  
(Allgemeine Kranken-Transport-Gesellschaft).

6. In the early stages of this program, Dr. Karl Brandt visited Phillip Bouhler and discussed with him many details of this program. As a matter of fact, after such meetings between Brandt and Bouhler, I received many orders, more often from Bouhler than from Brandt directly.

7. In my capacity as Chief of Office ID of Bouhler's Chancellery, I was ordered to carry out the administrative details of the Euthanasia Program. My deputy was Werner

burg, who eventually became my successor, that is, in the beginning of 1942 when I joined the Waffen-SS. Von Hagenor, Reinhold Verger, and Dr. Hovelmann were members of my staff.

8. In the Ministry of Interior, Dr. Linden was in charge of the Euthanasia Program and his Deputy was Counsellor (Ministerialrat) Franke. The Department for the Health of the Ministry of Interior had authority over all insane asylums of the Reich, and in this position, my department as well as the office of Dr. Brandt had also been involved in order to efficiently carry out this Euthanasia Program.

#### THE PROCEDURE

9. By order of Dr. Linden, the Directors of all insane asylums in the Reich had to fill out questionnaires for each patient within their institutions. These questionnaires were drafted by Böhler, Hoyer, Hietcho and others in several of their many conferences. When the questionnaires were forwarded to the Ministry of Interior to be distributed to the various insane asylums and similar institutions. Theoretically Dr. Linden's office had the questionnaires returned and then forwarded them to the administrative section of the office of Dr. Brandt. The Program was so arranged that photostats of each questionnaire were to be sent to four experts to determine the status of each patient. The panel of experts consisted of about 11 to 15 doctors. I do not remember the names of all the members of this panel but Dr. Tammann, Dr. Schumann, Dr. Pöhlmann, and Dr. Gammann are fresh in my memory in this connection. Each of these experts indicated by writing or mark in comment on the questionnaire whether or not the patient could be transferred to an observation institution and eventually killed. Then the questionnaire was forwarded to a chief expert (Obergutachter). According to the regulation, the chief expert was only entitled to order the transfer of the patient when all four experts voted for the transfer. This chief expert also marked the questionnaire and then submitted it to Dr. Linden who ordered the "insane" to be

transfer the patient to one of the observation institution. Off-hand I can remember, among others, the names of the following observation institutions:

Erfing-Hang

Kompton

Jena

Buch

Arnsherg

10. At these institutions the patients were under the observation of the doctor in charge for a period of one to three months. The physicians had the right to exempt the patient from the program if he decided that the patient was not incurable. If he agreed with the opinion of the chief expert, the patient was transferred to a so called Euthanasia Institution. I can recall the names of these Euthanasia Institutions,

Grafenack - under Dr. Schumann

Brandenburg - under Dr. Rennecke

Harthaus - under Dr. Rennecke

Sonnenstein - under Dr. Schmalenbach

Hofemar (I do not remember under whose leadership)

Bornberg - under Dr. Bohneke or Dr. Becker

In these institutions the patient was killed by means of gas by the doctor in charge. In the best of my knowledge, about fifty to sixty thousand persons were killed in this way in the period from Autumn 1939 to the Summer of 1941.

11. The order issued by the Fuehrer to Brandt and Beuhler was secret and never published. The Euthanasia Program itself was kept as secret as possible, and for this reason, relatives of persons killed in the course of the program were never told the

cause of death. The death certificates issued to the relatives carried fictitious causes of death such as heart failure. All persons subjected to the Euthanasia Program did not have an opportunity to decide whether they wanted a mercy death, nor their relatives contacted for approval or disapproval. The decision was purely within the discretion of the doctors. The program was not restricted to those cases in which a person was "in extremis".

12. Hitler's ultimate reason for the establishment of the Euthanasia Program in Germany was to eliminate those people confined to insane asylums and similar institutions who could no longer be of any use to the Reich. They were considered useless persons and Hitler felt that by exterminating these so-called useless persons, it would be possible to relieve more doctors, male and female nurses, and other personnel, hospital beds and other facilities for the use of the Armed Forces.

REICH COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH ON  
HEREDITARY DISORDERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL  
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY  
VERERBENDE ERKRANKUNGEN UND KONSTITUTIONELLE  
PSYCHOPATHIEN.

13. This committee, which was also a function of the Euthanasia Program, was an organization for the killing of children who were born mentally deficient or heavily retarded. All physicians assisting at births, midwives, and maternity hospitals were ordered by the Ministry of Interior to report such cases to the office of Dr. Lindner in the Ministry of Interior. Then reports in the medical section of Dr. Brandt's office were sent to give their opinions in each case. As a matter of fact, the complete file on each case was sent to the offices of Bouhler and Dr. Brandt in order to obtain their opinions and to decide the fate of each child involved. In many cases these children were to be killed upon in such a manner that the result was either complete recovery or death. Death resulted in a majority of these cases. The program was inaugurated in the summer of 1939. Bouhler told me that Dr. Lindner had the order to ask for the consent of the parents of each child concerned. I do not know how long this program continued since I joined the Waffen-SS in 1942.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE  
EUTHANASIA PROGRAM AND THE  
FUTURE OF THE GERMANS

14. In 1941, I received an oral order to discontinue the Euthanasia Program. I received this order either from Bouhler or from Dr. Brandt. In order to preserve the personnel relieve of these clinics and to have the opportunity of starting a new



Euthanasia program after the war, Buehler requested, I think after a conference with Himmler, that I send this personnel to Lublin and put it at the disposal of SS Brigadefuehrer Globocnik. I then had the impression that these people were to be used in the extensive Jewish labor camps run by Globocnik. Later, however, at the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, I found out that they were used to assist in the mass extermination of the Jews, which was then already common knowledge in higher party circles.

15. Among the doctors who assisted in the Jewish extermination program, were Eberle and Schumann. Schumann performed medical experiments on prisoners in Auschwitz. It would have been impossible for these men to participate in such things without the personal knowledge and consent of Karl Brandt. The order to send these men to the East would have been given only by Himmler to Brandt, possibly through Buehler.

#### THE STERILIZATION PROGRAM.

16. In 1941, it was an "open secret" in high party circles that the powers that be intended to exterminate the entire Jewish population of Germany and the occupied countries. I and my collaborators, especially Dr. Hovelmann and Blankenburg, considered this intention of the party leaders not worthy of the German nation and mankind in general. Therefore, we decided to find another solution to the Jewish problem which would tend to be less radical than complete extermination of a race. We developed the idea to deport all Jews to a far-off place and I can recall that Dr. Hovelmann suggested the island of Madagascar for this purpose. In my office, we drafted such a plan and submitted it to Buehler. Obviously, this plan was not acceptable, and we reached the conclusion that sterilization would be the answer to the Jewish problem. Since sterilization would be a complex program, we thought of sterilization by means of X-rays. In 1941 I proposed the sterilization of Jews by means of X-rays to Buehler, but it was not accepted. Buehler told me that such a program of sterilization by means of X-rays would not be feasible.

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as Hitler was against it. I continued to work on this project and eventually submitted a new project to the Reichsfuehrer SS, Heinrich Himmler. Dr. Hovelmann submitted a report which indicated that the sterilization of human beings by means of X-rays was medically impossible. Several months later, Dr. Schumann received the order to carry out experiments on human beings to determine the effects of X-rays for sterilization purposes. Himmler requested that the name of a suitable doctor should be given to him to carry out these experiments. I do not think that I suggested Dr. Schumann, who was expert in the Euthanasia Program and Director of a Euthanasia Institution, to Himmler. As far as I remember, Dr. Schumann submitted a report on his experiments to me or directly to Himmler. I do not know whether the sterilization of the Jews was actually carried out because, as I said before, I joined the Waffen-SS and had no further to do with this matter.

I have read the above affidavit containing eight (8) pages in the German language and state that this is the whole truth according to my best knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections to the affidavit. I made the statement freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward, and was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

Munich, 14 October 1946.

(signed) Viktor Brack

Before me, Fred Rodell, 150 No. 3-432576, U.S. citizen, appeared Viktor Herman Brack, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 8 (eight) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true. On the 14th day of October 1946.

(signed) Fred Rodell

I, Henry Sachs, U.S. citizen, 150 No. 1-441898, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of affidavit by Viktor Brack, 14 October 1946.

(signed) Henry Sachs

FRICK  
[administrative][administrative]

Administrative and Supervisory  
and other related activities  
etc.

Public Committee for research  
of heredity and environment  
etc.

DR. CONTI  
BUREAU OFFICE  
DR. LINDEN

BLOHME

and other  
experts

ALLGEMEINE  
ANSTALTEN  
[GENERAL INSTITUTIONS]  
[GENERAL ASYLUMS]

(1) Geburtshelfer  
[Midwives]

(2) Hebammen  
[Midwives]

(3) Hebammen  
[Midwives]

PRELIMINARY  
[Preliminary]

PRESENT



# EUTHANASIA - PROGRAMM MERCY KILLINGS

PROF. DR.

KARL BRANDT

[medizinisch] [medical]

BUREAU OFFICE

ALLERS

11-40 BOHNE

[administrativ] [administrative]

BRIEFKÖPFE:

LETTERHEADS:

- 1) REICHSARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT HEIL-UND PFLEGEANSTALTEN
- 2) REICH ASSOCIATION, HOSPITAL-AND NURSING ESTABLISHMENTS
- 3) GEMEINNÜTZIGE STIFTUNG FÜR ANSTALTSPFLEGE
- 4) CHARITABLE FOUNDATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL CARE
- 5) KRANKEN-TRANSPORT-GESELLSCHAFT
- 6) PATIENT TRANSPORT-CORPORATION

PROF.

OBERZUF

TOP

[medizinisch]

PROF.

ABTEIL

DEMENT

OBER

DR. KUNDE

FRAGEN  
QUESTIONS  
(1)

STAMMBUCH  
REGISTRY  
(1) 20 (4)

VERLEHNE  
TRANSFERS  
(1)

VERWALTUNG  
ADMINISTRATION  
(1)

PERSONAL  
PERSONNEL  
(1)

GUTACHTER EXPERTS

DR.  
PFANNMÜLLER

DR.  
SCHUMANN

DR.  
FALTENAUER

FURTHER EXPERTS  
10 - 12  
WEITERE GUTACHTER

FRAGEN  
(QUESTIONS)

PATIENT

BEOBACHTUNGS-ANSTALTEN

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS



Y KILLINGS

DOCUMENT  
NO-253

LETTERHEADS:

HEIL-UND PFLEGE ANSTALTEN  
AL-AND NURSING ESTABLISHMENTS  
FÜR ANSTALTSPFLEGE  
R INSTITUTIONAL CARE  
GESELLSCHAFT  
CORPORATION

ONG  
ATION

PERSONAL  
PERSONNEL  
(b)

H EXPERTS

ANN

DR.  
FALTMAIER

FURTHER EXPERTS  
10 - VL  
WEITERE GUTACHTER

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS

UND  
WEITERE

PROF. HEYDE  
OBERÄRZT  
TOP-EXPERT  
(medical) (medical)

PROF. NIETSCHÉ  
ABTEILUNG "WISSENSCHAFT"  
DEPARTMENT "SCIENCE"  
OBERÄRZT  
TOP-EXPERT

DR. KUNDEL

DR. VON  
HELD  
VINTA

BLANKENBURG

VON HEGGER

REINHOLD  
VETTER

HAUPTSTELLE  
HEAD OF DEPT.

DR. HEFELMANN

ALLGEMEINE ANSTALTEN  
(STÄHMÄNNER)  
GENERAL INSTITUTIONS  
(GENERAL ASYLUMS)

PATIENT

(1) *Lehrer*

(2) *physician attending at birth*

(3) *Geburts helferinnen (Hebammen)*

(4) *midwives*

(5) *Arzt*

(6) *Hospital*

The following table contains a list of the names of the various institutions for the care of the insane in the Kingdom of Prussia. It is divided into two main sections: "Allgemeine Anstalten" (General Institutions) and "Spezial-Anstalten" (Special Institutions). The "Allgemeine Anstalten" section lists the names of the institutions, their locations, and the names of the directors. The "Spezial-Anstalten" section lists the names of the institutions, their locations, and the names of the directors. The table is organized in a way that allows for a comparison of the different types of institutions and the care they provide.

[Signature] *Viktor Brack*  
[Signature] *Viktor Brack*

The following table contains a list of the names of the various institutions for the care of the insane in the Kingdom of Prussia. It is divided into two main sections: "Allgemeine Anstalten" (General Institutions) and "Spezial-Anstalten" (Special Institutions). The "Allgemeine Anstalten" section lists the names of the institutions, their locations, and the names of the directors. The "Spezial-Anstalten" section lists the names of the institutions, their locations, and the names of the directors. The table is organized in a way that allows for a comparison of the different types of institutions and the care they provide.

[Signature] *Viktor Brack*  
[Signature] *Viktor Brack*

Official printed in Prussia in the  
Kingdom of Prussia, Berlin  
in the year 1880  
[Signature] *Viktor Brack*  
[Signature] *Viktor Brack*  
[Signature] *Viktor Brack*





BEOBACHTUNGS - ANSTALTEN		OBSERVATION INSTITUTION		
HAAR (PFANNMÜLLER)	KEMPTEN	JENA	BUCH	ARNSBERG

EUTHANASIE - ANSTALTEN		MERCY KILLING INSTITUTION				
INSTITUTION :	GRAFENECK	BRANDENBURG	HARTHEIMER	SCHNENSTEIN	HILDESHAIM	BERG
LEITER HEAD :	DR. SCHUMANN	DR. WENNECKE	DR. RENHAUS [RENNO]	DR. SCHALDIBACH	.....	DR. BO DR. BO

Certificate of Translation  
of Document No: NO-253

I, WILF E. MEMBERGER, in OS. CIVIAN # 348466,  
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant  
with both English and German languages and that  
this chart is a true and correct translation and  
copy of the document No: NO-253

*W. E. Memberger*  
WILF E. MEMBERGER

Witnessed,  
10 September 1946

(6)

EXPERTS

NH

DR.  
FALTMAUER

FURTHER EXPERTS  
10 - PL.  
WEITERE AUFNAHMEN

REINHOLD  
VON FL

Hauptsteinstadt  
Haupt von D...

DR. HEFELMANN

OBSERVATION INSTITUTIONS

JENA

BUCH

ARNSBERG

UND  
WEITERE  
FURTHER  
INSTIT.

LY KILLING INSTITUTIONS

THEIMER

SOMMERSTEIN

WISMAR

BEYER  
BERNARD

UND  
WEITERE

REINHOLD  
(REINHOLD)

DR. SCHWENNINGER

DR. BOHME  
DR. BAYER

FORTAEN  
INSTIT.



10a

NO-253

A P P I D A V I T

I, Pauline REISSLER, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born on 10 March 1900, at Kurdjomavka in the Southern Ukraine. In 1920 I became a German citizen. From my sixth to my fifteenth year, I was tutored in my parents' house in Russia. In 1920 I moved to Duisburg on the Rhine where I studied nursing. I was trained for my job till 1923, and on 4 January 1940, I was hired by the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin. For 15 years I worked for the Magistrate of Berlin as municipal nurse. In April 1937, I joined <sup>the</sup> NSDAP. I was a member of the NS Frauenbund, of the NSV, of the Reich Air raid protection League, and of the Reich Women's League (Reichs-Schwesterbund).

2. My experiences as a sick-nurse and the fact that I had been working for many years in different German hospitals and nursing establishments in connection with the so-called euthanasia program, enable me to depose the following statement concerning this program.

3. In 1939 I was summoned by the Chief of police (Polizei President) to report on 4 January 1940 to the Ministry of the Interior, situated in the Columbus building; there a man called Blankenburg talked to our group which consisted of 22 or 23 persons. He discussed the importance and the secrecy of the euthanasia program and explained to us that the Fuehrer had worked out a euthanasia law, which in consideration of the war was not to be published. It was completely voluntary for those present

to assure  
at the meeting their cooperation. None of those present  
had any objections to this program and Blankenburg swore  
us in. We were sworn to secrecy and obedience and Blanken-  
burg called our attention to the fact that any violation of  
the oath would be punished by death. Dr. Boene was present  
at this meeting.

(page 2 of original)

4. When the meeting was over we took the bus to  
Schloss Grafenack, where we were received by the director  
of the establishment, Dr. Schwenner. He only started to  
work at Grafenack in March 1940, while the male personnel  
had been working there before.

5. It was one of my duties to accompany Mr. Schwen-  
ner, who also was a member of the "Charitable Foundation  
for Institutional Care" (Gemeinnützige Stiftung fuer  
Anstaltsanfolge) to the different establishments from which  
we fetched patients to bring them to Grafenack. Mr. Schwen-  
ner, who was in charge of our transports, had the lists  
of names of all the patients who were to be transferred.  
These lists had to correspond to the lists of patients  
prepared by the directors of the establishments from which  
the patients were to be transferred. The patients who were  
transferred by us were not all particularly serious cases.  
They were of course mentally ill, but very often in good  
physical condition. Each transport consisted of about 70  
persons, and we used to have such transports almost every  
day. My actual duty in connection with these transports  
was that of an accompanying nurse.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

6. After their arrival at Grafeneck the patients were housed in barracks, where Dr. Schumann and Dr. Baumhardt examined them superficially on the basis of a questionnaire. These two doctors had to pronounce the final decision as to whether a patient was to be gassed or not. In individual cases the patients were exempted from being gassed. In most cases the patients were killed within 24 hours after their arrival at Grafeneck. I stayed for almost a year at Grafeneck and only know of a few cases, where patients were not gassed. In most cases the patients were given an injection of 2 cc. Morphium Skopolamin before being gassed. These injections were made by the doctor. The gassing was carried out by special, selected men. Dr. Hennecke dissected some of the victims. In some children between 5 and 15 years of age were also included in this program.

(page 3 of original)

When Grafeneck was closed, I was sent to Hadamar and stayed there till 1943. The same work was done at Hadamar with the only difference that the patients were no longer gassed but killed by Veronal, Luminal and Morphium Skopolamin. Approximately 75 patients per day were killed. The director of Hadamar was first Dr. Baumhardt then Dr. Roerneck.

7. From Hadamar I was transferred to Irsee near Kaufbeuren, where I continued my work. Dr. Valentin Faltlhauser was the director of this establishment. There the patients were either killed by means of injections or



(page 3 of original)

tablets. This program was carried on until the collapse of Germany.

8. I know that in the different establishments, where I was stationed, we received instructions from Mr. Blankenburg. During my activity at Grafenrook, this establishment was visited by Dr. Karl Schmidt, Dr. Conti, Reichleiter Reckler and Mr. Srook. I also know that the "Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care" was connected with certain establishments at Lublin.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language, consisting of 3 pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes or corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was given freely and voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

Pauline Knieseler  
(Signature)

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO # 32576, a US Citizen, appear Pauline Knieseler, a German, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (Affidavit) consisting of 3 (three) pages in the German language and swore that the same are true.

On the 24th of October 1945

Fred Rodell  
(Signature)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

1 November 1945

I, Gertrude LEVINGS # 046178, hereby certify, that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

Gertrude Levings  
# 046178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-863  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES.

A F F I D A V I T

I, LUDWIG LEHNER swear, depose and declare :

1. I was born on 30 November 1913 in BURGAU, Bavaria. I attended elementary school, high school and teachers' training college in MUNICH. In 1934 I completed my studies in the teacher's college in Munich-Freising. The final examination was in March 1935. In April 1935 I was appointed as a probational teacher in the Bavaria State Elementary School Service. In the spring 1934 I joined an anti-fascist group in MUNICH, and furnished news for its paper. The group which published this newspaper, was arrested in the middle of 1934. At the end of 1934 I joined another independent anti-fascist group which went under the name of "Munich Anti-Fascist Combat League" (ANTI-FASCHISTISCHER KAMPFBUND MUENCHEN), whose headquarters was in Munich, LILIENTHUR-STRASSE, RADION. US SCHMIDT. In the group too I worked in the news department. I was arrested in December 1937 and accused of preparation for high treason. On 28 December 1937 I was sent to the Dachau concentration camp without previous trial and without sentence, where I remained until 6 May 1939 and was released on the occasion of the general amnesty at the time. From June 1939 to August 1940 I worked with an industrial firm as book-keeper.

On 1 September 1940 I was drafted into the Armed Forces. In April 1945 I was taken as a prisoner of war by the English. On 18 October 1945 I was released in Dachau by the American authorities. My present address is : HAAG near WASSERSBURG AM INN, upper Bavaria. I have been working there as an elementary school teacher since 1 February 1947.

2. Statement relating to a murder crime perpetrated on children in 1939 at the insane asylum in EGLFING-HAAT, near Munich.

I. In autumn 1939 witnessed a crime which shocked me particularly by the way it was carried out, although at that time I was already accustomed to many things, having left the DACHAU Concentration Camp. The general public was at that time given the opportunity to visit insane asylums. Since I had studied psychology from 1934 to 1935 in the course of my professional training and therefore possess some specialized knowledge, I was naturally particularly interested in the way an asylum was run. For this reason I decided to take one of these conducted tours through the asylums.

II. During my visit I was an eye-witness to the following facts : After visiting a few other hospital wards, the director of the asylum, PFNANNHUELLER by name, led us to a children's ward. This room gave the impression of being clean and well-looked after. In about 15 to 25 rows lay a corresponding number of children between the ages of about 1 to 5 years.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-863 Cont.

In this word PRAMMUELLER expounded his views in particular detail. I can remember the following summary by PRAMMUELLER as far as the sense is concerned: "These creatures" (he meant the said children) "of course represent for me, as a National Socialist, nothing but a burden on the healthy body of our nation. We do not kill (he may even have used a euphemism for this word "kill") by means of poison, injections, etc., as that would only provide the foreign press and certain gentlemen in Switzerland with new hate-propaganda material. No our method is much simpler, and far more natural, as you will see."

With these words he pulled the child out of its cot with the help of a nurse who was in charge of this ward. While he exhibited the child as though it were a dead hare he confirmed with the air of an expert and grinning cynically: "It will take 21 or 31 days more with this one, for example."

I can still clearly remember the sight of that fat, grinning man, holding the whistling skeleton in his fleshy hands surrounded by other starving children.

(Page 3 of original)

Furthermore the warlord declared that not an abrupt withdrawal of food was employed, but a gradual reduction of rations. A lady, who was also taking part in the conducted tour, hardly able to control her indignation, asked if a more rapid method of killing by injections etc. would not at least be more human. Thereupon PRAMMUELLER praised his method once more as being the more practical with regard to the foreign press. The frankness with which PRAMMUELLER also known the method of treatment described above was, in my opinion, only to be explained as an expression of cynicism or classiness. Furthermore PRAMMUELLER made no secret of the fact that amongst the children who were to be murdered according to the method described above, were included children who were not insane, namely, children of Jewish parents.

3. Personal Description of PRAMMUELLER:

So was at that time in my estimation little over 50 years old, of not quite medium height, corpulent and had noticeably fleshy hands. He spoke good German with slight south-German accent. From his manner, which to me did not sound like those of a specialist, I think I may conclude that he is not a trained psychiatrist. PRAMMUELLER gave as the impression that he was not of a high mental calibre, in spite of his comparatively correct pronunciation. His features, too, were rather coarse.

4. Personal Description of the nurse:

The nurse was at that time about 40 years old, of middle height and slim. For a woman she had strikingly hard and grim features. Towards her superior, the director of the asylum, PRAMMUELLER, she behaved in a very subservient and dependent manner.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of 2 pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make alterations and corrections in the above.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. WO-863 Cont.

affidavit. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily without any promise of reward and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

St. WOLFGANG, 30 March 1947

signature: LUDWIG LEBER  
Ludwig Leber

Before me, Herbert H. ASYED, U.S. Civilian, AGO Identification No. A 141894, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Ludwig LEBER, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklarung) consisting of two pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 30th day of March 1947 in St. Wolfgang near Maastricht/Dob.

/s/ HERBERT H. ASYED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Said M. Standring, ETO No. 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. WO-863.

/s/ SAID M. STANDRING  
ETO No. 413



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsvereinsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General-Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesellschaft für Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients named in the list above to the Reich institution.

(Signature, illegible)

(signature) illegible

Commissioner of

General Transport Company G.m.b.H.  
(Gesellschaft für Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. MC-1135  
CONTINUED

Transfer-Memorandum

for Mr. Bernhart.

Material for review:

1. 49 patients with their own clothing, underwear, money and belongings.
2. 290 files with personal records, (some histories)
3. A list of the "suspicious" patients.  
- Receipts and statements for this purpose.
4. A list of the groups.

10/12/40 or, 10.3.40

at 10/12/40: 10/12/40: 10/12/40

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

REPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Salping-Haar Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Age. Place and date of birth.

1	Schäfer, Josef	50117	Munichen	5. 2.04
2	Schäfer, Adolf	50118	Munichen	26.10.03
3	Schäfer, Max	50121	Leifersitten	27. 6.97
4	Schäfer, Andreas	25275	Ellenfeld	3.11.75
5	Dr. Schmitt, Eugen	50122	Itzen	9. 6.82
6	Schmitt, Willibald	25276	Munichen	30. 6.16
7	Schmitt, Friedrich	25277	Munichen	19. 9.76
8	Schmitt, David	50001	Salzburg	19.11.01
9	Schmitt, Josef	25251	Gersbach	22.10.73
10	Schmitt, Georg	50124	Freising	25.12.75
11	Schmitt, August	50002	Reichelsheim	29. 1.76
12	Schmitt, Alexander	75284	Ottobrunn	19. 4.10
13	Schmitt, Ludwig	50005	Landau	10.11.78
14	Schmitt, Karl	50126	Gars	6. 7.81
15	Schmitt, August	50007	Landau	27.11.86
16	Schmitt, Ernst	50006	Landau	23. 2.94
17	Schmitt, Alois	50128	Landau	7. 9.83
18	Schmitt, Hermann	50008	Landau	3. 7.08
19	Schmitt, Claude	50127	Munichen	27. 5.05
20	Schmitt, Friedrich	50132	Landau	31.12.90
21	Schmitt, Fritz	25269	Reichelsheim	3. 4.79
22	Schmitt, Mathias	50134	Landau	23.10.10
23	Schmitt, Max	25290	Munichen	21. 2.05
24	Schmitt, Johann	25291	Munichen	29. 5.03
25	Schmitt de Navarro, Karl	50135	Ostern	12. 2.67

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching institution: Soling-Haar

Carrier out on: 30 August 1944

<u>Current No.</u>	<u>Last and First Name</u>	<u>T.-No.</u>	<u>2 No.</u>	<u>Place and date of birth</u>
26	Scher, Friedrich		50136	Menden 28. 3.00
27	Sier, Friedrich		50137	Menden 7. 5.00
28	Soskin, Adolf	VI.4	50140	Lebach 13. 1.05
29	Stroemer, Helmut		25303	Menden 16.10.01
30	Stüb, Otto	VI.4	50111	Wettmar 13.12.87
31	Stumpel, Johann		50115	Wettmar 20. 6.15
32	Stumpel, Carl		50116	Wettmar 24. 4.04
33	Stumpel, Otto		25275	Menden 13. 3.02
34	Stump, Anton		50119	Wettmar 15.13.11
35	Stump, Adolf	VI.4	50112	Wettmar 6. 6.02
36	Stump, Ernst	VI.4	50113	Wettmar 15. 4.73
37	Stump, Ernst		50157	Wettmar 6. 6.00
38	Stump, Friedrich	VI.4	50114	Wettmar 16. 5.00
39	Stump, Ernst		50158	Wettmar 27.10.96
40	Stumpel, Ernst		25277	Menden 7. 1.00
41	Stumpel, Carl	VI.4	50110	Wettmar 20.11.65
42	Stump, Friedrich		25300	Wettmar 23. 3.00
43	Stump, Adolf		50162	Menden 2. 9.73
44	Stumpel, Ernst		50163	Menden 6. 6.08
45	Stumpel, Ernst		50164	Menden 11.10.09
46	Stump, Ernst		25305	Menden 11. 1.99
47	Stump, Adolf	VI.4	25110	Wettmar 12. 5.91
48	Stump, Carl		25307	Wettmar 26. 2.03
49	Stumpel, Josef		25308	Menden 26. 7.14
50	Stump, Josef		25309	Wettmar 10.10.12

\* handwritten: al. (Concentration Camp ?)



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 30-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching Institution: Leipzig-Herr

Carried out on: 30 January  
1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. 2 No. Place and date of birth

76	Krumbach, Gottfried	25336	Friedberg	24. 9.73
77	Kufer, Johann	25186	St. Pauli	19.10.23
78	Kuhn, J. of II	25188	Greinsleben	2. 8.02
79	Kunze, Jakob	25338	Halberstadt	20.12.07
80	Kutner, Edmund	25339	Heide, Hst	28.10.27
81	Lach, Ferdinand	25341	Freiburg	19.11.05
82	Lach, Michael	25342	Leipzig	11.12.78
83	Lach, Johann	25343	Leipzig	19. 8.98
84	Lach, Johann	25344	Freiburg	24. 1.12
85	Lach, Heinrich	25345	Wiedinghausen	11. 8.77
86	Lach, Alois	25346	St. 1	12. 2.04
87	Lach, Alois	25347	Leipzig	10. 8.03
88	Lach, Josef	25348	St. 1	26. 8.06
89	Lach, Joseph	25349	Wismar	14. 9.06
90	Lach, Erich	25350	Leipzig	31. 7.84
91	Lach, Karl	25351	Leipzig	22.10.23
92	Lach, Georg	25352	Leipzig	12. 8.91
93	Lach, Emil	25353	Leipzig	29. 8.78
94	Lach, Joseph	25354	Greinsleben	6.11.78
95	Lach, Adolf	25355	Leipzig	28. 8.08
96	Lach, Friedrich	25356	Leipzig	16. 8.23
97	Lach, Josef	25357	Freiburg	8. 8.03
98	Lach, Volentin	25358	Leipzig	22. 8.39
99	Lach, Emil	25359	Leipzig	5.12.21
100	Lach, Josef	25360	Leipzig	17. 8.12

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT C.C.D-1135  
CONTINUED

C.C.D. 1135 Pt. 2

Dissemination Institution:    gifting-her    Carried out on: 30 August 1946

Age	Sex	Ad First Name	P.No.	I.No.	Place and Date of Birth
51		Bilferich, Alois	2540		Badelben 28.11.08
51		Bell, Johann	25410		Munich 14.1.00
52		Bell, Maria	25411		Obertshausen 8.7.01
53		Bertram, Valentin	25412		Kirchberg 9.2.03
54		Biss, Otto	25413		Wiesbaden 8.9.05
55		Biss, Fritz	25414		Wiesbaden 29.6.06
56		Biss, Fritz	25415		Wiesbaden 18.3.06
57		Biss, Fritz	25416		Munich 18.8.09
58		Biss, Fritz	25417		Berlin 27.9.09
59		Biss, Fritz	25418		Wiesbaden 11.2.10
60		Biss, Fritz	25419		Wiesbaden 2.2.10
61		Biss, Fritz	25420		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
62		Biss, Fritz	25421		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
63		Biss, Fritz	25422		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
64		Biss, Fritz	25423		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
65		Biss, Fritz	25424		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
66		Biss, Fritz	25425		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
67		Biss, Fritz	25426		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
68		Biss, Fritz	25427		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
69		Biss, Fritz	25428		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
70		Biss, Fritz	25429		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
71		Biss, Fritz	25430		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
72		Biss, Fritz	25431		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
73		Biss, Fritz	25432		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
74		Biss, Fritz	25433		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
75		Biss, Fritz	25434		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
76		Biss, Fritz	25435		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
77		Biss, Fritz	25436		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
78		Biss, Fritz	25437		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
79		Biss, Fritz	25438		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
80		Biss, Fritz	25439		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
81		Biss, Fritz	25440		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
82		Biss, Fritz	25441		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
83		Biss, Fritz	25442		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
84		Biss, Fritz	25443		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
85		Biss, Fritz	25444		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
86		Biss, Fritz	25445		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
87		Biss, Fritz	25446		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
88		Biss, Fritz	25447		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
89		Biss, Fritz	25448		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
90		Biss, Fritz	25449		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
91		Biss, Fritz	25450		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
92		Biss, Fritz	25451		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
93		Biss, Fritz	25452		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
94		Biss, Fritz	25453		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
95		Biss, Fritz	25454		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
96		Biss, Fritz	25455		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
97		Biss, Fritz	25456		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
98		Biss, Fritz	25457		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
99		Biss, Fritz	25458		Wiesbaden 10.2.10
100		Biss, Fritz	25459		Wiesbaden 10.2.10

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1100  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching Institution: Berlin, Pr. Contract out on: 30 August 1940

Contract No. First Name I.O. DOB Place and date of birth

101	Neumann, August	50207	Thoen	5. 8.80
102	Ney, Alfred	50208	Kirlerahn	21. 6.08
103	Obermeyer, Franz	50209	Isenich	22. 1.19
104	Obermuthuber, Albert	50333	Hammann	4. 8.81
105	Offenbach, Adolf	50028	Isenichshofen	9. 4.98
106	Ottensburger, Ludwig	50311	Isenich	4. 2.82
107	Osterrieder, Jakob	50354	Kotzenmeln	11.12.26
108	Osterried, Ludwig	50413	Widlingen	6. 8.99
109	Pestolt, Paul	50314	Thunberg	11. 9.96
110	Prattner, Jakob	50018	Linden	11. 3.16
111	Pfellerich, Oskar	50356	Isenich	19. 1.05
112	Preuss, Adolf	50319	Klein	4. 1.97
113	Pfeller, Bernhard	50359	Grundhofen	11. 8.14
114	Preuss, Franz	50360	Wels	22. 4.90
115	Richter, Joseph	50421	Antholting	23.11.99
116	Satt, Adm	50330	Kersheim	26. 1.84
117	Schäfer, Ludwig	50311	Kirchhofen	21.8.99
118	Roth, Franz	50342	Walden	14.11.07
119	Schäfer, Josef	50343	Walden	10. 2.08
120	Ruttenberg, Heinrich	50347	Frankfurt	7. 1.04
121	Roschert, Adolph	50348	Walden	16. 6.82
122	Schäfer, Wolfgang	50349	St. Gallen	24. 6.08
123	Schäfer, Heinrich	50350	St. Gallen	11. 7.99
124	Schäfer, August	50351	Isenich	26.8.84
125	Schäfer, August	50352	Isenich	26.8.84

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. HD-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 2

Dispatching Institution: Wehrmacht      Carried out on: 30 August 1940

Current no. Name and First Name T. No. D. No. Place and Date of birth

126	Schaffner, Max	50231	Kunich	30.12.05
127	Schaefer, Heinrich	50232	Kerst Sibirt	12.12.24
128	Schaefer, Heinrich	50233	Kerst	14. 7.10
129	Schaefer, Jacob	50234	Kunich	16. 7.74
130	Schaefer, Karl	50235	Kunich	5.11.89
131	Schaefer, Karl	50236	Kunich	9.10.88
132	Schaefer, Jakob	50237	Kunich	18. 1.13
133	Schaefer, Philipp	50238	Kunich	4. 8.01
134	Schaefer, Hermann	50239	Kunich	2. 6.98
135	Schaefer, Johann	50240	Kunich	12.12.90
136	Schaefer, Martin	50241	Kunich	13. 7.98
137	Schaefer, Ernst	50242	Kunich	8.12.95
138	Schaefer, Ernst	50243	Kunich	26.11.95
139	Schaefer, Georg	50244	Kunich	29.8. 36
140	Schaefer, Otto	50245	Kunich	21. 4.82
141	Schaefer, Peter	50246	Kunich	28. 7.86
142	Schaefer, August	50247	Kunich	28.10.95
143	Schaefer, Hermann	50248	Kunich	1. 8.75
144	Schaefer, Justus	50249	Kunich	15. 7.74
145	Schaefer, Ernst	50250	Kunich	4.11.92
146	Schaefer, Anton	50251	Kunich	8. 1.97
147	Schaefer, Hermann	50252	Kunich	24. 3.02
148	Schaefer, Adolf	50253	Kunich	7. 1.86
149	Schaefer, Adolf	50254	Kunich	18.12.82
150	Schaefer, Adolf	50255	Kunich	5. 3.08



C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverband der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesellschaft für Kranken-transport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich Institution..

Chart from No. 63

Waller, Wilhelmo

not fit for transport

Edling, (date illegible)

(signature) (date illegible)

Commissioner of

General Transport Company G.m.b.H.

(Gesellschaft für Kranken-transport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSFERS OF LOGS AND NO-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSFERS OF LOGS AND NO-1135  
CONTINUED  
For Reference

Should over work:

1. 121 Family pictures with their own of this, and an order  
as well as their own of this,
2. 121 Film with copies, (also photographs with personal notes)
3. a list of the names of the...
4. a list of the names of the...
5. a list of the names of the...

Edith - 1938, 1.5.1.10

Edith - 1938, 1.5.1.10

## 6. Total Spent Lit - 0.3

Typical Institution: 1915-1940      Period: 1915-1940

DATE OF BIRTH: 1900-01-01

Line	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
1	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
2	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
3	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
4	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
5	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
6	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
7	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
8	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
9	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
10	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
11	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
12	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
13	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
14	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
15	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
16	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
17	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
18	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
19	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
20	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
21	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
22	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
23	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
24	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
25	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
26	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
27	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
28	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
29	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00
30	1.000000, 1.000000	100	0.00	0.00

$$x), \text{ then } \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$$

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

Transport-List No. 3

Dispatching institution: Selfing-Haar Carried out on: 3 September 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	T. - No.	Place and date of birth
25	Daxer, Maria	12x	25150 Munich 15. 6. 05
26	Doubler, Sabette	10x	25151 Munich 9. 3. 09
27	Dittmar, Eugenie	22x	25152 Munich 5. 4. 85
28	Eberl, Sabette	11x	50055 Oboding 12. 4. 90
29	Ebert, Julianne	10x	25222 Munich 29. 3. 93
30	Eggerer, Luise	16x	50056 Munich 28. 3. 02
31	Christmann, Helene nee Jundt	10x	25155 Straubenz 29.10.90
32	Richner, Martin	22x	25156 Munich 9.12.90
33	Engelhart, Anna	28x	25157 Huerzhilten 2. 7. 02
34	Spill, Anna nee Viefeler	8x	25158 Hohenkirehen 13.7.97
35	Sachbach, Theres	12x	25159 Galshofen 21. 5. 81
36	Faderl, Anna nee Brandhofer	22x	25160 Oboding 12. 3. 87
37	Falter, Barbara	28x	25161 Alburg 2.12.05
38	Fauer, Clara	11x	50058 Gundelfingen 3. 1. 78
39	Fiedler, Maria	22x	25162 Mannheim 5. 3. 01
40	Fischer, Anna	10x	25225 Munich 23.10.97
41	Fleischer, Ida	6x	25164 Rothenburg 8. 4. 00
42	Friedemann, Eleonore	16x	25226 Munich 4. 5. 05
43	Friedrich, Alexandra	20x	25165 Jena 22.12.01
44	Friedrich, Olga nee Fiedler	22x	25166 Triestern 15.11.84
45	Friedinger, Carolina	22x	25167 Munich 6.11.98
46	Frey, Adeline	10x	25227 Auerbach 7. 8. 32
47	Friedmann, Lina	10x	50050 Vienna 21. 5. 03
48	Friedmann, Franziska	20x	25169 Schrobenhausen 17.2.1



Transport-List No. 1

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

Dissemination Institution: 3. Office - War

Carried out on: 4 September 19

Current No.	Name and First Name	P. - No.	Place and date of birth
49	Fackelbacher, Hedwig 8x	51761	Prattelnhofen 4/Ill 21.10.91
50	Gellmayr, Anna nee Figner 22x	25170	Strasbourg 12.17.94
51	Gescheder, Emilie 12x	25171	Traidenheim 2. 6.92
52	Gesche, Friederike nee Moerscheder 22x	25172	Munich 26. 9.99
53	Glatz, Margarete 20x	25173	Zuerich 2.11.19
54	Gluock, Anna 11x	25174	Frauenau 15. 9.72
55	Goldbach, Elise 14x	25175	Floratz 29.10.92
56	Gollert, Hilburg nee Grollert 18x	25176	Donaueschingen 7. 2.78
57	Graf, Gertrud nee Ritzke 3x	25177	Neu-Ulm 17. 1.99
58	Griesel, Maria nee Raur 22x	25178	Munich 22.12.96
59	Griesel, Maria nee Rindl 22x	25179	Munich 8. 5.05
60	Griesel, Maria nee Rindl 11x	25180	Munich 13. 6.97
61	Griesel, Margarete 12x	25181	Munich 25. 3.98
62	Griesel, Maria 28x	25182	Munich 16. 5.00
63	Griesel, Maria 22x	25183	Munich 22. 4.94
64	Griesel, Maria 18x	25184	Munich 8. 5.04
65	Griesel, Maria 22x	25185	Munich 25.17.95
66	Griesel, Maria 16x	25186	Munich 5. 4.05
67	Griesel, Maria 11x	25187	Munich 3. 1.95
68	Griesel, Maria 18x	25188	Munich 27. 4.97
69	Griesel, Maria 22x	25189	Munich 4. 6.10
70	Griesel, Maria 12x	25190	Munich 23. 3.72
71	Griesel, Maria nee Griesel 22x	25191	Munich 20.10.68

x) - Handwritten

RECEIPTS OF DUES, ET No. 80-1135  
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Page, of Page No. 3

Dispatching Institution      Refuge - Year      Carried out on : 3 Sept. 1940

Current No.   Name and First Name   T. No.   Z. No.   Place and date of birth

72	Hoffmann, Elisabeth nee Thoma 22x	25168	Munich	26.1.00
73	Hoffmann, Kressen 12x	25237	Munich	26.4.00
74	Hoffmann, Marie nee Burger 22x	25169	Munich	24.3.10
75	Hofmann, Anna 16x	25190	Worming b. Friedberg	3.8.96
76	Hofmann, Margarete nee Stet 18x	25169	Hagenau	23.2.94
77	Hofmann, Anita 22x	50070	Worming	10.11.89
78	Hofmann, Antonina 22x nee Schmitt	50071	Munich	3.9.95
79	Hofmann, Maria 11x	50074	Worming	29.1.03
80	Hofmann, Anna 11x	25036	Munich	15.11.86
81	Hofmann, Maria 22x	25191	Worming	13.9.03
82	Hofmann, Maria 16x	50076	Worming	9.12.00
83	Hofmann, Victoria 22x	25098	Munich	28.8.13
84	Hofmann, Maria 20x	25194	Worming	9.6.89
85	Hofmann, Margarete 10x	25211	Munich	9.5.84
86	Hofmann, Anna 11x	25042	Osterrath	28.10.90
87	Hofmann, Margarete 22x	25195	Munich	8.6.07
88	Hofmann, Maria 8x	50070	Worming	17.2.90
89	Hofmann, Maria 12x nee Klemmer	25099	Worming	10.8.77
90	Hofmann, Anna 16x	25043	Munich	4.6.01
91	Hofmann, Maria 10x	50079	Munich	6.4.95
92	Hofmann, Maria 22x nee Klemmer	25125	Worming	10.3.84
93	Hofmann, Maria 11x	50121	Worming	20.3.93
94	Hofmann, Margarete 10x	25044	Worming	31.1.01
95	Hofmann, Margarete 16x nee Klemmer	50080	Worming	1.7.80

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1135  
CONTINUED

DISPATCH LIST No. 3

Dispatching Institution: Swifling-Haar      Carried out on: 3 Sept. 1940

<u>Dispatch No.</u>	<u>Name and First Name</u>	<u>T. No.</u>	<u>Z. No.</u>	<u>Place and date of birth</u>
96	Ebel, Johann 10x	25246		Pfaffenberg 1. 7.08
97	Eberich, Wilhelm 10x	50082		Hersbach 4. 3.86
98	Eckner, Franziska 11x	50085		Amlich 12. 2.96
99	Eckner, Hans 8x	50088		Landshut 10. 9.82
100	Eckner, Maria 10x			
	nee Müller	25254		Hilbertsdorf 24. 8.75
101	Eckner, Wilhelm 10x	50089		Hilbertsdorf 13. 4.84
102	Eckner, Theres 10x	25255		Schwenningen 1. 4.88
103	Eckner, Wilhelm 10x	50090		Amlich 11. 11.70
104	Eckner, Wilhelm 10x	25257		In-Idstedt 20. 10.80
105	Eckner, Elisabeth 10x	50093		Kornacker 16. 3.04
106	Eckner, Hans 11x	25261		Amlich 9. 5.95
107	Eckner, Maria 10x	50095		Hilbertsdorf 29. 12.94
108	Eckner, Wilhelm 10x	25262		Hilbertsdorf 17. 1.88
109	Eckner, Hans 10x	25264		Hilbertsdorf 9. 10.76
110	Eckner, Maria 10x	50097		Amlich 12. 9.03
111	Eckner, Hans 10x	50099		In-Idstedt 2. 7.98
112	Eckner, Margareta 8x	25265		Schiffenberg 8. 12.76
113	Eckner, Hans 10x	50106		Amlich 29. 3.04
114	Eckner, Maria 10x			
	nee Lindemann	25266		Hilbertsdorf 24. 9.83
115	Eckner, Hans 10x	25257		Kornackstein 2. 2.78
116	Eckner, Hans 22x	50107		Schiffenberg, Opf. 15. 10.74
117	Eckner, Maria 10x	25269		Sofia 3. 5.11
118	Eckner, Ludwig 8x	25270		Schiffenberg 25. 5.89
119	Eckner, Maria 8x			
	nee Schwenninger	25271		Trennstein 1. 7.75

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REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENT No. VC-2135  
CONTENTS

REPRODUCTION LIST No. 3

Dissemination institution: Gelfing-Moor      Carried out on: 3 Sept. 1940

<u>Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. Z No. Place and date of birth</u>					
120	Zellner, John	16x	25122	Munich	16. 3. 01
121	Zettlmeier, Adolf	10x	50111	Munich	22. 1. 99
122	Zier, August	12x	50112	Perlethuth	17. 6. 76

Reproduction



(page 17 of original)

7th trans port-list  
on 20 September 1940  
(handwritten)

n.) Aug. 1  
(handwritten)

1. Cohen Friedrich Israel,	Germany
2. Drayfuss Albert "	Germany
3. Finkelnstein Friedrich "	Germany
4. Kahn Siegfried "	Germany
5. Levy Geyer "	Germany
6. Reis Max "	Germany
7. Silberberg Solomon "	Poland
8. Stern Martin "	Germany
9. Stiefel Wolf Geyer "	Germany
10. Weinschank Johann "	Germany
11. Zuckerman "	Germany
12. Zuckerman Alfred	Germany
13. Mayer Eugen Samuel Israel	Germany
14. Daniel-Jakob-Israel	Syria and Arabia

n.) Aug. 1  
(handwritten)

1. Gelfand Anna Gera	Germany
2. Gelfand Isabella "	"
3. Gelfand Rebecca Sarah	Poland
4. Gelfand Wilhelmine "	Germany
5. Gelfand Jenny "	"
6. Gelfand Geyer "	"
7. Gelfand Max "	"
8. Gelfand "	"
9. Gelfand "	"
10. Gelfand Gertel "	"
11. Gelfand Elisebeth "	"
12. Gelfand Ruth "	"
13. Gelfand Elise "	"
14. Gelfand Sarah "	"
15. Gelfand Emma "	"
16. Gelfand van Fere Sarah	"
17. Gelfand Geyer "	"
18. Gelfand Anna "	"
19. Gelfand Al'bert "	"
20. Gelfand Rosa "	"

Institution Kilmannstadt:

1. Gelfand Gertel Israel	Germany
2. Gelfand Sarah Israel	"
3. Gelfand Eugen Samuel Israel	"

(Page 16 of original)

8th transport list, 23 September 1940

The following women of Solingen-Near  
(handwritten)

Transferred to the National Institution are on 23 Sept. 1940

1	Wagner Anna	born 21.10.1888
2	Schuler Cressanz	" 12.8.1893
3	Huber Augusta	" 7.11.1876
4	Gottl. Caroline	" 17.12.1907
5	Sauer Katharina	" 16.2.1908
6	Reis Maria	" 17.8.1878
7	Reuschel Hedwig	" 8.6.1888
8	Krause Maria	" 13.8.1893
9	Heubrich Martha	" 13.8.1897
10	Wendrich Josef	" 22.12.1888
11	Stark Catherine	" 20.4.1879
12	Winkelmann Alwine	" 11.4.1897

(handwritten:) The above patients receive the following:

The transport letter of the General  
Patients Transport G.m.b.H.

Solingen-Near, 23 September 1940  
(signature) Dr. Schmidt

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

handwritten: 9 th

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I 2996, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverbandsorganisation der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesamtnutzige Kranken- und Transport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich Institution.

Berlin, 3 October 1940

(signature) KRAUS

Commissioner of

General Transport Company m.b.H.

(Gesamtnutzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

x - to be guarded well  
xx - special guard needed

9. TRANSPORT LIST No. 5

Mental Institution of the  
Dispatching Institution: district agency  
Upper Bavaria Egling-Haar

Carried out on:  
20 September 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	R.-No.	Place and date of birth
1.	Achler, Johann	21 *	xx 50413	Munich 14. 5.15
2.	Albrecht, Norbinian	21 *	50119	Langengaisling/ Drding 4. 4.71
3.	Althann, Georg	29 *	50414	Gerolzhofen BA. Aichach 4. 2.63
4.	Bader, Johann	21 *	50415	Boitersheim a. Amberg 18. 4.01
5.	Boring, Heinrich	19 *	50394	Lothlhausem/ Th. 10.11.9
6.	Bornhardt, Johann	21 *	50395	Zeitz i.S. 10.10.0
7.	Borjatsky, Richard	21 *	x 50418	Munich 26. 3.11
8.	Bohma, Friedrich	19 *	50397	Regensburg 6. 6.0
9.	Bosel, Karl	21 *	50421	Munich 11. 1.9
10.	Buisson, Walter	21 *	x 50425	Freiburg/Brg. 8. 4.0
11.	Burghardt, Sylvester	21 *	50426	Munich 20.11.1
12.	Danhauser, Josef	21 *	50427	Munich 25. 3.0
13.	Dietl, Georg	21 *	Monchen 25288	22. 3.0
14.	Dietl, Ulrich	5 *	50430	Munich 15. 2.0
15.	Pereth, Anton	21H*	xx 50435	Regensburg Ndb. 27. 4.0
16.	Placher, Hans	21 *	x 50436	Donauwoerth 11.11.07
17.	Frank, Ludwig	15 *	50438	Gundelsheim/ Donauwoerth 14. 5.01
18.	Franzen, Gottfried	9 *	25296	Rottach BA Kiesbach 4. 9.01
19.	Gaulinger, Michael	15 *	50440	Hiedentach BA Vilsbiburg 14. 1.01
20.	Grassl, Georg	15 *	50441	Munich 24. 4.91
21.	Grueningor, Josef	15 *	50442	Kuehen/ Geislingen 14. 3.11
22.	Harnauer, Wolfgang	21 *	50443	Augsburg 24. 6.01
23.	Harsch, Karl	21 *	x 50444	Regensburg 18. 4.07
24.	Hartwig, Friedrich	9 *	50445	Munich 6. 6.91
25.	Hindinger, Karl	15 *	50447	Amersdorf BA. Regenfelden 24. 1.71
26.	Jaeger, Ludwig	9H*	50173	Munich 26. 8.21
27.	Jungdrth, Walter	17 *	xx 50452	Munich 19. 6.01
28.	Kottmann, Paul	15 *	50456	Munich 30.10.01

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

Page No. 2 for transport list No. 5 of 3 Oktober 1940

current No.	Name and first name	T.-No.	No.	place and date of birth
29.	Kiermaier, Xaver 21*)	50457	Mansching Bn.	Ingolstadt 14.11.06
30.	Kollinger, Anton 9*)	25389	Munich	4. 5.85
31.	Kraemer, Otto 5*)	25334	Munich	20. 6.06
32.	Krieger, Louis f*)	50460	Oberrhein	25.12.07
33.	Lang, Alois 21*)	50463	Felchenhofen lkr.	Neuwerk Ogr. 7. 5.98
34.	Lang, Josef 21*)	50464	Bensberg lkr.	Kelheim 3. 8.99
35.	Lang, Otto 21*)	50465	Zwickau/Sc.	17. 3.06
36.	Leithner, Josef 21*)	50467	Munich	9. 3.96
37.	Liebold, Alois 21*)	50469	Konstanz Bn.	Ingolstadt 2. 5.98
38.	Lizner, Anton 21*) X	50470	Jehillwileried lkr.	Pfeffenhofen a.D. 27.3.92
39.	Lutz, Theodor 21*)	50471	Jugenburg	9. 3.08
40.	Miloch, Hans 21*) X X	50473	Berlin	15. 5.11
41.	Mühlbauer, Johann 15*) X X	50474	Munich	6.12.90
42.	Müller, Johann 19*)	25348	Munich	4. 4.00
43.	Maher, Ludwig 15*)	50206	Munich	8. 5.83
44.	Neumann, Bernhard 5*)	50475	Munich	2. 8.98
45.	Hausmaier, Peter 21*)	50476	Berghofen lkr.	Landshut 27. 6.86
46.	Reichle, Josef 21*)	50477	Munich	28.12.95
47.	Rückelstein, Franz 15*)	50479	Willingen Bn.	Gerolzh. 24. 8.62
48.	Salta, Stanislaus 17*) V. X	50480	Rottenburg	12.11.09
49.	Silberhorn, Kleant 21.11*)	25370	Munich	25. 3.78
50.	Seellner, Johann 5*) X	50482	Dietldorf	7. 1.15
51.	Spenger, Georg 21H*)	50481	Reichertshofen Bn.	Ingolstadt 11. 8.99
52.	Scherl, Ludwig 15*)	25374	Munich	25. 1.98
53.	Scheuermann, Philipp 18*) K1	50033	Weilerbach	19. 6.80
54.	Schlereth, Hugo 18*) K1	25206	Ludwigshafen	6. 6.86
55.	Schlosser, Friedrich 18*) K1	25207	Kaiserslautern	31.1.07
56.	Schmetz, Josef 21*) X X	50484	Pfaffeld Bn.	Beburg 21. 5.79
57.	Sch. Jizer, Franz 9*)	50483	Erlangen	9. 4.08

\*) \* (handwritten)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1135  
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Page No. 3 For transport list No. 5 of 20 September 1940

Current No. Name and first name T.-No. N.-No. place and date of birth

58	Schraiber, Gustav 18x Kl.x	50035	Munich (Ludwig) 14.5.11
59	Schweiger, Anton 21x x	50486	Munich 24.11.1928
60	Stallachner, Karl 18x Kl.x	50037	Munich 19.2.11
61	Struss, Friedrich 5x x	50490	Munich 19.2.11
62	Thoma, Adolf 19x xx	50492	Munich 6.12.11
63	Thoma, Friedrich 21x	50493	Munich 10.6.11
64	Vodki, Heinrich 21x	50494	Munich 20.3.11
65	Vogel, Heinrich 18x Kl.x	50040	Munich 5.1.11
66	Vogel, Heinrich 9 18x	50252	Munich 2.10.11
67	Vogel, Richard 9x	50496	Munich 11.5.11
68	Vogel, Richard 15x	50498	Munich 12.5.11
69	Vogel, Richard 21x xx	50497	Munich 1.1.11
70	Vogel, Karl 18x Kl.x	50492	Munich 30.10.11
71	Vogel, Heinrich 18x Kl.x	50043	Munich 27.1.11
72	Vogel, Adolf 18x Kl.x	50044	Munich 4.3.11
73	Vogel, Franz 21x	50255	Munich 19.12.11
74	Vogel, Adolf 17x	50390	Munich 5.2.11
75	Vogel, Friedrich 21x x	50257	Munich 13.12.11
76	Vogel, Heinrich 21x x	50499	Munich 1.1.11
77	Vogel, Heinrich 15x x	50258	Munich 19.7.11
78	Vogel, Friedrich 15x	50259	Munich 19.1.11
79	Vogel, Heinrich 15x	50500	Munich 31.1.11
80	Vogel, Heinrich 21x xx	50502	Munich 20.3.11
81	Vogel, Adolf 5x xx	50260	Munich 4.1.11
82	Vogel, Franz 21x	50261	Munich 2.12.11
83	Vogel, Heinrich 18x Kl.x	50039	Munich 20.10.11
84	Vogel, August 98x	50265	Munich 25.4.11
85	Vogel, Heinrich 5x xx	50267	Munich 11.2.11
86	Vogel, Karl 5x	50268	Munich 30.12.11
87	Vogel, Heinrich 18x Kl.x	50210	Munich 28.11.11
88	Vogel, Heinrich 5x	50395	Munich 14.9.11

11 patients of these from Kleinmemmingen  
3 from the, therefore 74 totally

x) All patients KL-Memmingen in camp?

x - to be guarded well  
xx - special guard necessary

TRANSPORT LIST No.

Central Institution of the  
Dispatching institution: district agency  
Upper Bavaria Zilfing-Baur

Carried out on:  
20 September 1940

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	F.-No.	Place and date of birth
1.	Aschenbrenner, Elisabeth	22*	0690	Munich 13.10.07
2.	Aubale, Sabote	22*	0706	Munich 20. 4.99
3.	Auringer, Johanna	22*	0725	Regensburg 16.10.70
4.	Bichler, Katharina	22*	0810	Großhaustadt, Kr. Ingolstadt 3. 3.17
5.	Braun, Krasone	22*	0632	München B., Maffratentzen 11. 7.98
6.	Buecherl, Eric	22*	0811	Munich 31. 7.98
7.	Delch, Theres	22*	0812	Reichenstein 4.10.96
8.	Sholing, Theres	22*	0729	Langries Lkr. Teils 17. 6.65
9.	Zakort, Theres	22*	50403	Munich 6. 6.87
10.	Paltinger, Paula	22*	0732	Munich 15. 2.94
11.	Gschneider, Karoline	22*	0757	Munich 27. 6.39
12.	Hallwachs, Abilde	22* x	0673	Wiesendorf 2. 1.88
13.	Harsen, Sofia	22*	0815	Augsburg 9. 6.84
14.	Holmrich, Sophie	22*	0840	Adelsheim Lkr. 6.5.79
15.	Hosert, Regina	22*	0816	Lebach 18. 1.81
16.	Hilbert, Margaretha	22*	0703	Munich 7.12.95
17.	Hohenberger, Philippine	22*	0761	Bruckmühl (Lkr.) 13. 5.80
18.	Huber, Theres	22*	0817	Reichen 18.10.82
19.	Kavilar, Johanna	22*	0818	Reichen 30. 5.83
20.	Karg, Sofia	22*	0714	Munich (Rupfl.) 13. 9.75
21.	Kocher, Augusta	22*	0736	Munich 30. 8.90
22.	Kleinberger, Franziska *	xx	50411	Munich 29. 1.07
23.	Kreles, Katharina	22* x	50296	Munich 6. 5.15
24.	Kuisters, Isabella	22* x	50297	Munich 11. 1.82
25.	Lechner, Eric	24*	50410	Geiselhofen 31. 1.95
26.	Lang, Eric I	22*	50290	Passau ? 4.12.09
27.	Lufin, Erte geb. Faltermajer	22*	50299	Hof Lkr. 23.10.91

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
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current No.	Name and first name	I. No.	No.	place and date of birth	
28	Lehner, Cecillie	22x	50300	Opperkofen Bk	
				Straubing	23.11.83
29	Lichtenacker, Therese	22x	0738	Neuburg (Pfalz)	3.11.79
30	Lieburg, Eugenie	22x	50301	Munich	17.7.93
31	Lindner, Berta	22x	50302	Munich	24.11.03
32	Listl, Francisca	22x	50303	Munich	19. 9.16
33	Luscho, Paula	22x	00730	Munich	9. 9.91
34	Maass, Marianne				
	nee Finkler	22x	50304	Reichenhall	27. 8.85
35	Mahler, Antonio	22x	00644	Munich	8. 8.01
36	Maier, Ida	22x	50305	Ebrach Ldr.	
				Barberg	26. 1.90
37	Maier, Maria II	22x	50306	Konching Bk	
				Ingoldstadt	2. 1.92
38	Mayer, Maria	22x	50308	Gundelfingen	16. 4.00
39	Meier, Frieda	22x	50309	Schoetzer Kr.	
				Lippe-Detold	3. 1.93
40	Meinberger	x	50310	Munich	4. 3.00
41	Ober, Frieda	22x	50311	Landsbat	5. 7.04
42	Obermeier, Magdalena	22x	50315	Griesenberg Bk	
				Reinburg	4. 7.81
43	Obermaier, Viktoria	22x	50316	Volzach Bk	2. 3.99
				Pfaffenhofen/Ilm	
44	Oberscheller, Kunigunde	22x	50317	Munich	23.12.89
45	Oelschlaegel, Johannes	22x	50318	Reurittendorf	
	nee Hill			b. Hof	22. 1.83
46	Oerigbauer, Anna				
	nee Maier	22x	50319	Munich	18.12.93
47	Oesterer, Josefina	22x	50320	Troitzweis Ldr.	
				Grisonbach	19. 3.81
48	Poeschenrieder, Rosina	22x	50322	Thunhausen Ldr.	
				Stadthof	20. 3.95
49	Reinsteiner, Barbara				
	nee Schoipol	22x	50323	Munich	25. 1.15
50	Rathgeb, Pauline	22x	50324	Munich	18. 4.99
51	Rauscher, Karoline	22x	50325	Munich	11. 5.08
52	Reim, Paula	22x	50327	Munich	14. 4.07
53	Reinertinger, Hedwig				
	nee Schmalze	22x	50328	Reuthofen, Klaus	
				Kr. Nelsheim	20. 1.02
54	Reiser, Walburga	22x	50329	Garmisch	15. 1.00

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INFORMATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
SECTION B

No. 3 for transport list No. 3 of 3 October 1940

current No.	First name	No.	Place and date of birth
55	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50330	Willing
56	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50331	Willing
57	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50332	Willing
58	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50333	Willing
59	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50334	Willing
60	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50335	Willing
61	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50336	Willing
62	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50337	Willing
63	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50338	Willing
64	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50339	Willing
65	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50340	Willing
66	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50341	Willing
67	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50342	Willing
68	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50343	Willing
69	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50344	Willing
70	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50345	Willing
71	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50346	Willing
72	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50347	Willing
73	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50348	Willing
74	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50349	Willing
75	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50350	Willing
76	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50351	Willing
77	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50352	Willing
78	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50353	Willing
79	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50354	Willing
80	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50355	Willing
81	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50356	Willing
82	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50357	Willing
83	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50358	Willing
84	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50359	Willing
85	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50360	Willing
86	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50361	Willing
87	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50362	Willing
88	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50363	Willing
89	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50364	Willing
90	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50365	Willing
91	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50366	Willing
92	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50367	Willing
93	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50368	Willing
94	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50369	Willing
95	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50370	Willing
96	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50371	Willing
97	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50372	Willing
98	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50373	Willing
99	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50374	Willing
100	Reiter, Dorothea	22x 50375	Willing

1) - handwritten

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT PG-1185  
CONTINUED

page No. 4 for transport list No. 4 of

current No.	name and first name	T.-No.	No.	place and date of birth
84.	Streckel, Rosa grech.	22x	50366	Leinfarth Lkr. 31.8.7
	Aittermeier			Landlingen 12.7.6
85.	Spiegel, Maria	22x	50367	Regensburg 25.7.0
86.	Spitzweck, Franziska	22x	50368	München 23.9.0
87.	Stuart, Catherine	22x	50370	Dinkelsbühl 18.11.
88.	Sturm, Antonio gob.	22x	50371	Bad Miling 1.4.0
	Sindecher			
89.	Trost, Catherine	22x	50372	München 12.6.9
90.	Quart, Therese	22x	50373	Prerau 12.10.
91.	Uhrig, Catherine gob.	22x	50374	Oberursel 1.4.0
	Wagner			
92.	Urban, Caroline gob.	22x	50375	München 12.6.9
	Schmid			
93.	Willinger, Kathilda	22x	50376	Bayreuth 24.8.0
94.	Wittl, Josef	11x	50377	München 24.8.0
95.	Wildmann, Caroline	22x	50380	München 24.8.0
96.	Wimmer, Josefina	22x	50381	München 24.8.0
97.	Vittoria, Anna	22x	50383	Thurnau 8.11.
				Frankenberg 24.8.0
98.	Wied, Johann	22x	50385	München 24.8.0
99.	Wurm, Anna gob.	22x	50386	München 24.8.0
	Wachtler	20x	50387	Wessling (Polen) 24.8.0
100.	Zirkowitsch, Bertrud	22x	50388	Wessling (Polen) 24.8.0
				Wessling (Polen) 24.8.0
101.	Zirkowitsch, Bertrud	22x	50389	Wessling (Polen) 24.8.0
	gob. Vasil			Wessling (Polen) 24.8.0
102.	Zirkowitsch, Bertrud	22x	50390	Wessling (Polen) 24.8.0

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 110-1135  
CONTINUED

Cancelled: Fido Transporte

10th TRANSPORT LIST No. 4

Dispatching Institution: Spilling-Paar      Carried out on: 11 October 40

Current Name and First Name No.	T. - No.	No. Ex	Place and date of birth
1 Angerer, Franz	98123		Attenberg 30.11.84
2 Eimstock, Georg	98096		Zilling 1. 4.17
3 Brandner, Michael	98113		Willen 25. 9.72
4 Brandl, Josef	98131		Obermurrthal 17. 3.11
5 Damm, Egid	98263		Miesham 19.10.05
6 Dier, Josef	98134		Freissenberg 24. 2.03
7 Truchselner, Johann	98138		Tegernsee 4. 2.64
8 Eglinger, Alois	98110		Polting 3. 2.61
9 Hosenreich, Hermann	98256		Munich 15. 5.05
10 Freichtmaier, Johann	98107		Olching 31. 8.74
11 Teigl, Heinrich	98166		Munich 22.11.83
12 Flecher, Josef	98084		Hittmoning 6. 1.01
13 Flicher, Georg	98146		Erding 26. 5.18
14 Frank, Wilhelm	98145		Munich 20. 1.08
15 Glueck, Karl	98083		Buningen 31. 5.03
16 Gruetz, Georg	98119		Holzkirchen 31. 1.06
17 Griesegger, Anton	98085		Obergrainau 7.10.76
18 Gruber, Lambert	98131		Reiloseburg 27. 2.00
19 Haberl, Josef	98164		Munich 17. 2.23
20 Haselacher, Karl	98346		Kivabach 26.11.61
21 Hölzl, Franz	98144		Messing 18.12.78
(handwritten) 22 Hölzl, Gottfr.			
23 Hölzl, Gottfried	98132		Bobingen 17.10.69
24 Holzhammer, Demo	98187		Joosheim 22. 1.02
	98214		Wettrage 5. 5.76

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 140-1135  
CONTINUED

REPORT LIST No. 4

Dispatching Institution: A-1514-Bear

Carried out on: 11 October  
1940

<u>Current No.</u>	<u>Name and First Name</u>	<u>T.-No. No.</u>	<u>Place and date of birth</u>
25	Euth, Hermann	95333	Muenchen 24.12.02
26	Ilsecker, Stephan	95250	Strub-Bischofs- hausen 26.12.75
27	Reiner, Mathias	95276	Muenchen 2. 1.06
28	Reinhardt, Peter	95306	Lehring 14. 7.68
29	Reinhardt, Johann	95317	Munich 30. 4.12
30	Reiser, Franz	95236	Fried 12. 8.65
31	Reiser, Anton	95316	Reichen 26.11.97
32	Reiser, Josef	95115	Donauw. 7. 4.06
33	Reiser, Max	95278	Muenchen 23. 9.07
34	Reiser, Georg	95254	Waldorf 22.10.10
35	Reiser, Ferdinand	95295	Waldorf 24. 4.10
36	Reiser, Martin	95259	Donauw. 13.11.74
37	Reiser, Anton	95318	Donauw. 21. 5.66
38	Reiser, Ferdinand	95279	Muenchen 21.10.07
39	Reiser, Leopold	95257	Donauw. 1. 6.68
40	Reiser, Wilhelm	95167	Reichen 7. 2.69 ?
41	Reiser, Alfred	95251	Moosbach 6. 4.15
42	Reiser, Franz, mayor	95250	Wittenbach 20.10.04
43	Reiser, Georg	95276	Strubhausen 5.12.00
44	Reiser, (11/12/12)	95168	Wittenbach 29. 5.70
45	Reiser, Johann	95278	Wittenbach 15. 3.76
46	Reiser, Ludwig	95126	Wittenbach 24. 8.69
47	Reiser, Johann	95250	St. Gallen 13. 5.77
48	Reiser, Benedikt	95225	Wittenbach 9.10.63



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT N. AC-1135  
CONTINUED

FA 250000 Index No. 4

Dispatching institution: Kolping-Haus Carried out on 11 October 1940

Current No. Name and First Name T.-No. 2 No. Place and date of birth

49	Maier, Martin	98157	Stierried	12.4.02
50	Maier, Barthelmeus	98156	Bernumel	4.11.00
51	Meilinger, Georg	98215	Im Lohr	14.4.09
52	Messner, Zacharias	98215	Im Lohr	5.7.89
53	Miller, Karl	98222	Illing	28.2.76
54	Moser, Sebastian	98213	Irching	13.8.04
55	Muller, Barthelmeus	98185	Gruendeln	9.6.74
56	Nied, Hans	98189	Irching	5.5.01
57	Obermayer, Ludwig	98177	Illing	23.7.06
58	Obermayer, Hans	98191	Illing	26.5.02
59	Olber, Johann	98175	Illing	30.6.04
60	Olber, Hans	98220	Illing	16.8.73
61	Olber, Heinrich, Carl	98223	Illing	10.12.30
62	Olber, Martin	98228	Illing	18.4.73
63	Olber, Otto	98230	Illing	12.6.26
64	Olber, Hermann	98321	Illing	24.6.62
65	Olber, Anton	98327	Illing	24.9.63
66	Olber, Georg	98332	Illing	14.1.23
67	Olber, Barthelmeus	98332	Illing	31.7.62
68	Olber, Michael	98177	Illing	30.7.78
69	Olber, Martin	98183	Illing	6.3.79
70	Olber, Christian	98266	Illing	29.12.94
71	Olber, Josef	98329	Illing	28.1.07
72	Olber, Vincent	98308	Illing	7.9.12
73	Olber, Hans	98111	Illing	16.4.13

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 4

Dispatching institution:      Selfing-Haar      Carried out on: 11 October 1940

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Current No.    Name and First Name    I.-No.    2 No.    Place and date of birth

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74	Alter, Rudolf	98293	Winich	24.6.17
75	Altman, Josef	98111	Santhofen	19.9.06
76	Aden, Johann	98331	Wesscheld	4.4.06
77	Astner, Anton	98326	Fennberg	10.1.09
78	Bachl, Franz	98325	Kilbormoor	8.7.08
79	Zach, Lorenz	98311	Kott n. Inn	16.8.69

1 deferred---therefore 78. x

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CONFIRMATION

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverband der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesellschaft für Kranken-transport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Welfing, 26 November 1940

Commissioner of General Transport Company m.b.H.  
(Gesellschaft für Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

(signature) D. REUTEMANN

13th TRANSPORT LIST No. 7

Dispatching institution: Gelfing-Haar Carried out on: 28 November 40

Current No. Name and First Name I.-No. K No. Place and date of birth

1	Amberger, Otto 50 x		Seewehing	30.9.99
2	Arnold, Johann 50 x		Munich	5.3.07
3	Fischer, Karl 42		Stalweg	18.6.92
4	Graf, Peter 15 x		Wufelsmühle	16.6.96
5	Hallböcker, Otto 15 x		Geishausen	12.7.00
6	Hofmann, Karl 15 x		Munich	25.5.97
7	Hofmann, Karl 15 x		Landshut	6.5.81
8	Kuhn, Julius 15 x		Sandkoll	30.8.04
9	Kühnle, Josef 15 x		Mühlhof	28.7.89
10	Oberndorfer, Walter 1		Landau	26.5.01
11	Oberndorfer, Josef released		Waldach	6.10.96
12	Reichmann, Gottfried 15 x		Munich	7.4.07
13	Strobl, Karl 15 x		Munich	26.8.09
14	Sturm, Friedrich 15 x		Theresburg	3.1.12
15	Schöberl, Josef 15 x		Munich	24.12.01
16	Waller, Leonhard 15 x		Munich	17.11.77

xTransport leaves from Haus-1 - Haar

xTransport



CONFIRMATION

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 8 January 1940 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverband der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesellschaft für Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Berlin, 8 December 1940

Commissioner of  
General Transport Company G.m.b.H.  
(Gesellschaft für Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)  
(signature) D. FRIEDRICH

14th TRANSPORT LIST No. 6

Dispatching institution: E. Litz-Jahr Carried out on: 2 December 1940

Current Name and First Name	No.	Place and date of birth
1. Attenkofer, Marie 10*)		Perchtoldsdorf 27. 2.93
2. v. Duerckheim-Montmartin, Sofia 8*)		Regensburg 30. 6.59
3. v. Grafenstain, Elsa 10*)		Munich 27. 6.89
4. Inger, Betty 4*)		Regensburg 3. 1.22
5. Kieninger, Margarete 3. 12. 27 *)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
6. Kieninger, Maria 1 do*)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
7. Kieninger, Maria 1 do*)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
8. Kieninger, Maria 22 *)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
9. Richter, Anna 39*) Ty*)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
10. Schmidbauer, Maria 39*) Ty*)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
11. Stein, Maria 39*) Ty*)		Regensburg 18. 3.05
12. Steinhilber, Franziska 3*)		Munich 12. 9.04
13. Voller, Anna 39*) do *)		Regensburg 11. 7.91
14. Voller, Anna 8*)		Regensburg 22.10.94
15. Zoller, Anna 39*) do*)		Velden 3. 6.89
16. Zoller, Wenzel 39*) Ty*)		Regensburg 15.11.76
substitute Miller (Anna 39*)	000821	Munich 24.11.94

Transport leaves from house 3 at 1 r.

\*) handwritten

Continued

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior (Public Health Division) of 11 January 1941 I have, upon order of the Reich Association of Mental Institutions (Reichsverbandsgemeinschaft der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) and as responsible chief of the General Patients' Transport Company G.m.b.H. (Gesamtnutzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Elbing, 17 January 1941

Commissioner of General  
Transport Company G.m.b.H.  
(Gesamtnutzige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)  
(signature) E. KURPPE

15th TRANSPORT LIST No. 8

Dispatching Institution: Mental Institution Carried out on:  
Münster-Münster 17 January 1941  
Münster-Münster

Current Name and First Name T.No. Date. Place and date of birth  
No.

1.	Bauer, Franz	96187	Münster	24.10.07
2.	Bateman, Vitas	96193	Vorderachlag	10.1.05
3.	Berthold, Jakob	96199	Seelberg	5. 3.92
4.	Bierler, Ludwig	96201	Münster	29.11.12
5.	Bock, Georg	96203	Leimbach	16.12.03
6.	Burkhardt, Markus	96211	Obermünster	25. 4.97
7.	Burkhardt, Joseph	96229	Kessenheim	29. 7.99
8.	Burkhardt, Joseph	96231	Leimbach	27. 8.98
9.	Bil, August	96232	Ludwigshafen	26. 4.96
10.	Bitt, Josef	96260	Kessenheim	22.12.83
11.	Burkhardt, Martin	96260	Berghausen	31.12.01
12.	Burkhardt, Josef	96293	Münster	21. 6.12
13.	Burkhardt, Peter	96292	Leimbach	2. 1.05
14.	Burkhardt, Joseph	96261	Seelberg	4. 3.97
15.	Burkhardt, Andreas	96262	Leimbach	7. 4.95
16.	Burkhardt, Johann	96240	Leimbach	10. 1.08
17.	Burkhardt, Michael	96293	Leimbach	13. 8.19
18.	Burkhardt, Joseph	96269	Leimbach	4. 3.12
19.	Burkhardt, Simon	96219	Leimbach	14. 8.77
20.	Burkhardt, Joseph	96261	Seelberg	4. 1.00
21.	Burkhardt, Johann	96295	Leimbach	26. 2.77
22.	Burkhardt, Bernhard (Burkhardt) procedure pending *)	96217	Leimbach	15.11.11
23.	Burkhardt, Lorenz	96296	Leimbach	8. 4.95
24.	Burkhardt, Anton	96298	Leimbach	14. 9.16
25.	Burkhardt, Gustav	96299	Leimbach	17. 4.14
26.	Burkhardt, Michael	96301	Leimbach	25.12.89
27.	Burkhardt, Johann	96399	Leimbach	25. 1.13
28.	Burkhardt, Joseph	96398	Obermünster	22. 8.97
29.	Burkhardt, Richard	96341	Seelberg	1. 1.73
30.	Burkhardt, Peter		Leimbach	10. 4.00
31.	Burkhardt, Johann		Leimbach	10. 2.92
32.	Burkhardt, Joseph		Leimbach	16. 5.96



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1135  
CONTINUED

(Page 2 of Original)

TRANSPORT LIST No. 8

Mental Institution  
Discharging Institution: Welfing-Heer  
near Munich carried out on:  
17 January 1941.

Current Name and First Name P.-No. K-No. Place and date of birth  
No.

35.	Leimbach, Johann	96627	Kulmburghefen	9.2.11
36.	Lois, Michael	96376	Heerding	28.12.71
37.	Loisner, Franz	96378	Schifferssee	13.10.98
38.	Lutz, Johann	96379	Langengern	17.12.91
39.	Lutz, Florian	96571	Schifferssee	7.4.85
40.	Mayer, Franz	96399	Pallach	37.1.70
41.	Mitternicher, August	96406	Franken	30.8.81
42.	Meif, Joseph	96414	Gefachfeld	20.2.07
43.	Meif, Theodor	96430	Augsburg	15.2.89
44.	Meyer, Joseph	96433	Molterding	19.3.74
1st - for Ag Ga. (handwritten)				
45.	Meier, Marcus	96435	Steinboering	25.4.81
46.	Meyer, Theodor	96430	Stalbach	7.2.05
47.	Moschl, Georg	96434	Mattsee	17.4.01
48.	Moschl, Peter	96440	Kollernserr	19.11.16
49.	Moschl, Donifas	96441	Aidenried	9.6.96
50.	Reichl, Joseph	96443	Reitham	15.3.92
51.	Reitberger, Ludwig	96709	Anierait	22.4.05
52.	Reichlechner, Ludwig	96802	Auhof	29.2.08
53.	Reichmiller, Bernhard	96804	Koraberg	19.9.13
54.	Repp, Friedrich	96820	Munich	2.6.74
55.	Sattelmayer, Mathias	96438	Sattelberg	27.1.81
56.	Schmetel, Johann	96474	Reigelswinen	24.10.99
57.	Schinner, Stephan	96480	Turan-Soverin	10.11.01
58.	Schneider, Alois	96485	Dolansingen	7.9.81
59.	Schnitzler, Georg	96491	Obereck	18.3.70
60.	Seidl, August	96492	Fellling	25.10.90
61.	Schneider, Lorenz	96499	Martenberg	24.9.05
62.	Stoekenreiter, Thomas	96415	Sachsenfeld	18.12.80
63.	Tafelmaier, Max	96503	Mellersdorf	31.10.82
64.	Teske, Otto	96673	Parlin	10.9.77
65.	Ties, George is working	96399	Hufnagelberg	1.2.85
Ga. (handwritten)				
66.	Traber, Fritz	96625	Munich	23.8.93
67.	Wagner, Franz Xaver	96329	Werring	21.11.03

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. JNO-1195  
CONTINUED

TRAFFIC LIST No. 8

Dispatching Institution: Mental Institution  
Balingen near Munich  
Carried out on:  
17 January 1941

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Current Name and First Name   T. No.   M. No.   Place and date of birth  
No.

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66.	Adamsen, Paul	96543	Frittriching	8. 8.92
67.	Bräuer, Markus	96545	Mosching	28. 3.98
68.	Bräuer, Andreas	96669	Fogelweil	25. 3.05
69.	Bräuer, Johann Baptist	95723	Mühlthal	8. 9.04
70.	Bräuer, Johann	96548	Fellheim	2.10.00
71.	Zakewitz, Joseph	96554	Mouthof	6. 9.06
72.	Zettler, Alwin	95707	München	5. 9.11
73.	Zenz, Max	95780	Latten	29. 9.12

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 30-1135  
CONTINUED

15. SECRET LIST No. 9

Dispatching Institution: Mental Institution      Carried out on:  
Grafing - near      17 January 1941  
near Munich.

Current Name and First Name      T. No.      D. No.      Place and date of birth  
No.

1.	Bach, Anna, Elise	95736	München	4. 8.73
2.	Bauer, Magdalena nee Bauer	95741	Bruckberg	5. 4.90
3.	Baumann, Therese	95712	Vöden	5. 8.11
4.	Blum, Maria	96155	Rosenheim	18. 1.98
5.	Boppert, Theres	95748	Prallach	23. 6.78
6.	Brundhuber, Ottilie	95756		8. 1.73
7.	Bundl, Ursula	95750	Seckhorn	24. 4.98
8.	Bunt, Lisa	95771	Zürich	23. 4.01
9.	Burgelin, Elise nee Dieckhoff	95774	Weinhofen a. B.	27. 7.92
10.	Buchschlager, Gertr.	95776	Walsburg	21. 2.82
11.	Buchner, Anna nee Truchschler	96047	Forst	26. 8.98
12.	Buchner, Franziska	96048	Fuersthausen	24. 6.83
13.	Buchner, Franziska	96131	Imfeldstätt	6. 5.07
14.	Buchner, Magdalena nee Buchner	96175	Göthling	17. 5.90
15.	Buchner, Mathilde nee Buchner	96015	Engelshausen	14. 3.91
16.	Buchner, Maria	96039	Freilassing	22.10.07
17.	Buchner, Anna	96110	Engelshausen	13. 7.03
18.	Buchner, Maria	96121	Frauenstein	24. 3.80
19.	Buchner, Ursula	96701	Diebstadt	12. 8.14
20.	Buchner, Anna	96088	Wundorf	26. 7.07
21.	Buchner, Elise	96088	Schöllensdorf	23. 6.98
22.	Buchner, Rosina	96088	Feldkirchen	24. 2.93
23.	Buchner, Josefa nee Buchner	96043	Isen	19. 3.94
24.	Buchner, Maria	96729	Stichling	4. 3.73
25.	Buchner, Josefa Kath.	96730	Stichling	21. 6.21
26.	Buchner, Maria			27. 5.12
27.	Buchner, Maria			25.11.06

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 40-1135  
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Dispatching Institution: Salzburg-Graz      Page No. 2 of Transport List  
No. 9  
of 17 January 1941

Current Name and First Name T.-no. K.-No.      Place and date of birth  
No.

26. Zell, Anna	95911	Bornau	29.6.93
27. Jochims, Luise	95915	Völsburg	17.10.21
28. Kain, Maria	95943	Asten	13.6.84
29. Zell, Anna nee Larr	95971	Rosenholz	28.5.81
30. Kisserer, Maria	95981	Schoeffau	9. 8.77
31. Kersch, Anastasia	95983	Pölling	10.3.03
32. Kersch, Jaldana	95989	Fronten	2.9.88
33. Kersch, Maria	95996	Ingolstadt	13.1.75
34. Kersch, Elisabeth	95998	Munich	20.7.07
35. Kersch, Anna	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
36. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
37. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
38. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
39. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
40. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
41. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
42. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
43. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
44. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
45. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
46. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
47. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
48. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
49. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
50. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
51. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
52. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
53. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
54. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
55. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
56. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
57. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
58. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
59. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
60. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
61. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
62. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80
63. Kersch, Maria	95999	St. Michael	31.10.80

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Dispatching Institution: Rifting-Haar of Transport List No 9  
of January 1941

Current Name and First Name No.	T.-No. K.-No.	Place and date of birth
64. Seidl, Magdalena	96031	Volkersdorf 4. 6.74
65. Spörl, Pauline	96090	Kofdorf 9. 6.00
66. Spouralt, Juliana	95840	Zelling 16. 2.75
67. Stachator, Katharina	98774	Frauenauharting 10.3.94
68. Stöckel, Erika Julia	98793	Reuchnitz 121 11. 2.26
69. Stöckel, Maria	96044	Trumstein 18. 5.99
70. Vilsmeier, Zosilla nee Bank	95873	Telling 6. 1.89
71. Wager, Berta	95991	Wolfsstein 9. 7.11
72. Wibel, Pauline nee Heurich	95990	Bad Sibling 12. 8.96
73. Woldherr, Kathi	96096	Oberrheissendorf 28.4.01
74. Wölner, Alburg nee Huber	96095	Rott/Inn 28.10.94
75. Weymann, Sofia	95879	Reichel 15. 9.77
76. Reichelbauer, Rosina nee Windermeier	95880	Stuhlfeld 23. 5.82
77. Reichel, Ottilie nee Leitz	95966	Rehmet 22. 8.98
78. Wiedemann, Maria	95888	Reichenfelden 19. 1.03
(79.) Zickl, Maria released in the acc. after (see the *)	96087	Isabrunn 1. 6.84
80. Zickl, Maria nee Hofstätter	95883	Isabrunn 18. 2.72



C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior/Public Health Division of 13 February 1941 I have, on the order of the Public Foundation for Institutional Care (Gemeinnützige Stiftung fuer Anstaltspflege) and as responsible Chief of the General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H. (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.), taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Reich institution.

Belfing, 23 April 1941

attn: General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H.  
Berlin - 3 (address illegible)

(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)  
Berlin - (address illegible)

(signature) E. J. GUPPER (1)

Typewritten: The Commissioner of the  
General Patients' Transport

(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1135  
CONTINUED

## PLACEMENT LIST of 25 April 1941

Current	Name and First Name	No.	Place and Date of birth
1	Arch Josef, 1881	55030	Union 7. 1.1914
2	August Josef, "	56124	Union 24. 1.1893
3	Paul Johann, "	55079	Althaus 16. 3.1869
4	Hilf Josef, 1870	50131	Union 4. 6.1898
5	Walter August, 1881	56037	Union 22.12.1805
6	Hilf Josef, 1871	58132	Barnard 6. 3.1888
7	Hilf Josef, 1872	56051	Union 1. 5.1898
8	Hilf Josef, 1873	550177	Union 27. 4.1894
9	Hilf Josef, 1874	55074	Union 6. 8.1924
10	Karl August, "	55028	Union 16. 7.1897
11	Karl August, "	56064	Union 7. 1.1912
12	Hilf Josef, "	56065	Union 11. 3.1920
13	Hilf Josef, "	56073	Union 7.10.1912
14	Hilf Josef, "	121525	Union 15.10.1882
15	Hilf Josef, "	55084	Union 3.5.1921
16	Hilf Josef, "	56083	Union 1. 2.1905
17	Hilf Josef, "	56074	Union 6.11.1917
18	Hilf Josef, 1875	55080	Union 7. 7.1907
19	Hilf Josef, 1876	56082	Union 8.12.1910
20	Hilf Josef, 1877	50222	Union 24.2.1905
21	Hilf Josef, "	503967	Union 10.9.1907
22	Hilf Josef, 1878	58078	Althaus 29.10.1923
23	Hilf Josef, 1879	55940	Union 1.10.1920
24	Hilf Josef, 1880	50227	Union 25.3.1906
25	Hilf Josef, 1881	55977	Union 4.1.1893
26	Hilf Josef, 1882	56010	Union 19.3.1912
27	Hilf Josef, 1883	56008	Union 24.12.1904
28	Hilf Josef, 1884	56090	Union 8. 7.1910
29	Hilf Josef, "	35099	Union 10.10.1895
30	Hilf Josef, "	55965	Union 25. 5.1915
31	Hilf Josef, 1885	50023	Union 25. 9.1910
32	Hilf Josef, 1886	50149	Union 24. 3.1889
33	Hilf Josef, 1887	56023	Union 27. 5.1905
34	Hilf Josef, 1888	56077	Union 29. 3.10
35	Hilf Josef, 1889	56099	Union 31.12.10
36	Hilf Josef, 1890	50264	Union 13.12.03
37	Hilf Josef, 1891	55102	Union 26.11.00

DECLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENT BY: 641135

**Abstract**

Current No.	Name and First Name	N. No.	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
1	Jean J. Jeff, "Alfin"	000589	Union	10.1.1906
2	Bruno Maria, "Marta"	109224	Munich	20.5.1900
3	"Alfin"			
3	Georg Peter "Alfin", "	109211	Union	17.3.1894
4	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	25137	Munich	20.4.1904
5	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109217	Kriemhild	23.10.1878
6	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109213	Frankfurt	26.1.1902
7	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109205	Munich	16.11.1878
8	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109226	Union	5.1.1900
9	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109206	Ingolstadt	30.6.1885
10	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109221	Munich	17.6.1881
11	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109212	Munich	5.4.1883
12	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	98720	Munich	7.12.1914
13	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109229	Munich	21.5.1913
14	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109235	Munich	30.10.1898
15	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109236	Munich	2.10.1888
16	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109237	Munich	17.1.1901
17	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109238	Munich	18.4.1878
18	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109240	Munich	23.4.1899
19	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	25223	Munich	9.5.1904
20	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	25924	Munich	9.9.1877
21	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109239	Munich	12.1.1873
22	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109252	Munich	16.5.1875
23	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109257	Munich	5.1.1872
24	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109258	Munich	21.12.70
25	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109259	Munich	7.12.67
26	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109267	Munich	17.10.1871
27	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109261	Munich	9.5.99
28	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109264	Munich	11.12.06
29	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109259	Munich	9.11.01
30	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109274	Munich	14.3.85
31	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109285	Munich	25.6.81
32	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109313	Munich	9.2.23
33	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109298	Munich	16.6.1891
34	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109293	Munich	31.7.1910
35	Georg Peter, "Alfin"	109290	Munich	5.11.1893

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-135  
CONTINUED

( page 2 of original ) .

current No. Name and first name T.No. place and date of birth

36	Hoeberer Olga, Elisabeth	109288	Munich	2. 6. 1903
37	Hofberger Marie,	"	Bruckau	18. 3. 1897
38	Holagewasser Antonie	"	Munich	26. 7. 1920
39	Huber Bertha,	109298	Aggenfelden	5. 9. 1910
40	Jenny Elisabeth,	"	Munich	26. 2. 1888
41	Knebl Marie,	109371	Munich	1. 5. 1922
42	Kreutner Clara,	"	Munich	7. 8. 1921
43	Kopp Frieda,	109358	Trostberg	24. 8. 1896
44	Korndorff Elli,	"	Berlin	26. 4. 1892
45	Krueger Lilla,	"	Munich	12. 1. 1872
46	Kreutner Franziska,	109346	Munich	18. 5. 1890
47	Kugler Franziska,	"	Munich	17. 5. 1895
48	Kurtz Bertha,	109339	Furth	16. 7. 1887
49	Laing Anna,	"	Munich	21. 10. 1883
50	Loeffler Marie,	109383	Munich	30. 7. 1891
51	Loewner Anna,	"	Overland	19. 6. 1874
52	Loewner Marie,	109390	Taufkirchen	13. 10. 1918
53	Mangstl Maria,	"	Munich	18. 10. 1920
54	Menz Klara,	109402	Munich	19. 11. 1878
55	Meyer Maria,	"	Munich	15. 1. 1889
56	Meyer Anna,	109390	Munich	27. 1. 1908
57	Mühl Anna,	"	Isenhausen	22. 9. 1902
58	Müller Clara,	109411	Munich	15. 6. 1920
59	Oppel Anna,	109417	Munich	17. 1. 1904
60	Papenhans Maria,	109412	Gummersbach	30. 4. 1906
61	Pfeiffer Anna,	"	Munich	24. 11. 1877
62	Plebst Therese,	109425	Steinbach	20. 5. 1893
63	Platz Maria,	"	Munich	5. 12. 1888
64	Pöhl Maria,	109423	Munich	4. 4. 1881
65	Rackl Margareta,	109454	Munich	24. 1. 1869
66	nee Schaffner			
67	Rackl Frieda,	109430	Munich	5. 10. 1911
68	Rackl Maria,	"	Schweinfurt	26. 12. 1896
69	Rackl Josefina,	109433	Munich	16. 9. 1896
70	Rackl Anna,	109440	Munich	8. 7. 1896
71	nee Blücher			
72	Rackl Maria,	109445	Landshut	24. 5. 1878
73	Rackl Maria,	109454	Regensburg	28. 9. 1891
74	Rackl Maria,	109450	Schweinfurt	16. 10. 1871
75	nee Stum			
76	Rackl Anna,	109455	Schweinfurt	9. 6. 1908

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 56.70-1135  
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(page 3 of original)

Current No.	Name and first name	N.No.	place and date of birth
74	Söllsair Thereso, Ecksberg	98770	Gantemham 2. 6.1892
75	Schmann Marie, Schostting	109455	Aufham 19. 8.1881
76	Sollmeyer Adolheid, "	109456	Fiedoren- dorf 23. 3.1925
77	Sures Frieda, "	109540	Munich 27. 4.1915
78	Schoffer Anna, "	109469	Kirches- on 30.11.1920
79	Schissel Marie, "	109575	Pacharin 1. 1.1915
80	Schlegelauer Philomena, "	109536	Techarting 31. 8.1900
81	Schwanke Thereso, "	109474	Munich 28.10.1873
82	Schwarz Theresia, Ecksberg	98782	Treben 4.10.1876
83	Schweiger Yekaterina, Souda per Baumg	109543	Munich 24.11.1877
84	Schwankauer Marie, "	109534	Garnisch 7. 1.1913
85	Schweiger Anna, "	109470	Munich 19.10.1902
86	Schweiger Maria, "	109468	Wiesing 6. 1.1914
87	Stadler Sabotta, per Wobolackur	109490	Wursten- feldbruck 15. 8.1865
88	Stadler Barbara, per Detman Wofanier	98868	Kleinmolen- zenen 1.12.61
89	Stara Sabitta, Knudtting	109482	Munich 17. 7.1892
90	Stara Hildegard, "	109486	Stadl 22. 9.1925
91	Trinkburger Susanna, "	109501	Lindach 1. 3.1859
92	Trinkgold Maria, "	109498	Dachau 13. 6.1876
93	Wester Johanna, "	109502	Munich 30.12.1919
94	Wiesinger Maria, "	109513	Munich 8. 9.84
95	Wiesner Maria, "	109520	Wurffing 21. 5.14
96	Zeller Anna, "	109545	Neumarkt 30.10.20



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1135

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Handwritten remark: 19th transport

Confirmation

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior/ Public Health Division of 13 February 1941 I have, on the order of the Public Commission for Institutional Care (Gesamtnationaler Stiftungsausschuss) and as responsible Chief of the General Patients' Transport S.G.B.H. (Gesamtnationaler Krankentransport S.G.B.H.), taken on the transfer of the patients mentioned in the list below to a Reich Institution.

Berlin, 29 April 1941

(signature) E. Kuemper (2)

The Commissioner of the  
General Patients' Transport S.G.B.H.  
(Gesamtnationaler Krankentransport S.G.B.H.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 50-1135  
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Man

TRANSPORT LIST.

Dispatching institution: Gefling-Bear Carried out on: 29 April 194

Current No.	Name and First Name	Place and date of birth
1	Buschlowitz Walter, Schönbach	Munich 4.11.1903
2	Leiber Siegfried,	Munich 28.11.1910
3	Daechner Josef,	Oversee 5. 4.1913
4	Dornisch Ludwig,	Munich 29. 2.1901
5	Stenbeck Maximilian,	Munich 24.10.1913
6	Eberl Jakob,	Schulkefen 4.11.1907
7	Pischke Franz,	Salzburg 27.11.1922
8	Purtnauer Augustin,	Munich 20. 7.1922
9	Sacker Robert,	Munich 13.11.1901
10	Hager Franz,	Wackirchen 17. 3.1903
11	Haller Erwin,	Munich 22. 2.1905
12	Hauschild Karl,	Munich 1. 9.1886
13	Heidrich Otto,	Mosnau 11.11.1877
14	Hollenburger Ludwig,	Eschen 14. 3.1911
15	Huber Florian,	Munich 2. 3.1924
16	Indle Albert,	Aubing 21. 3.1923
17	Kirchener Josef,	Oberhelshausen 14.1.1920
18	Kiermeyer Ludwig,	Pellheim 25. 8.1925
19	Kirschner Alfred,	Munich 23. 2.1903
20	Klotz Ludwig,	Eltsdorf 9. 7.1973
21	Kreutzer Hermann,	Quarberg 27. 7.1919
22	Kurz Josef,	Munich 31. 5.1912
23	Linow Helmut,	Munich 5. 8.1916
24	Mannner Otto,	Munich 23.12.1910
25	Metz Josef,	Arnold 5. 2.1907
26	Moser Helmut,	Lustheim 18. 5.1923
27	Mysla Kurt,	Munich 2. 2.1924
28	Muchifallner Albert,	Goers 10. 8.1910
29	Mummery Josef,	Sternberg 5. 2.1903
30	Oberauer Martin,	Stress 29. 8.1910
31	Prechtl Josef,	Munich 13. 4.1922
32	Roth Anton,	Empton 11. 1.1920
33	Rothertl Thomas,	Munich 1.10.1920
34	Schwald Rudolf,	Frankfurt a/M. 13. 2.191
35	Schulz Josef,	Munich 30.7.192

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

( page 2 of original )

current No.	Name and first name	place and date of birth
36	Saeflinger, Leber, Schoenbrunn	Munich 23.12.1901
37	Sigl, Josef	Munich 17. 9.1906
38	Schloderer, Peter	Munich 30. 4.1899
39	Schlottner, Michael	Lindl 28. 6.1914
40	Schneider, Josef	Krey 31.10.1897
41	Schuster, Friedrich	Etterschlag 19.6.1902
42	Schwarz, Josef	Munich 28.11.1901
43	Stengels, Johann	Munich 19. 7.1893
44	Vollmann, Otto	Munich 28.12.1878
45	Vollinger, Max	Steingriff 24.11.1919
46	Wachter, Joh. Julius	Munich 31.10.1924
47	Wagner, Alois	Schoenberg 7.10.1901
48	Wallersteiner, Simon	Munich 26. 1.1897
49	Wasser, Edward	Oberfohring 14.6.1910
50	Watz, Ernst	Munich 11. 2.1922
<u>current no. 31:</u>		
51	Wobler, Josef, Ursberg	Gosslarhausen 4. 3.1899
52	Woin, Leber	Bad Jabling 6. 2.1915
53	Wopfl, Josef	Gosslarhausen 17. 2.1903
54	Wunderer, Sebastian	Taufkirchen 5. 7.1925
55	Wunderer, Josef	Starnberg 13.10.1894
56	Wutter, Johann	Munich 1. 7.1913
<u>current no. 32:</u>		
57	Wunderer, Leber, Schoenbrunn	Ottobrunn 25. 5.1926

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 19

Dispatching institution: Gelfing-Haar      Carried out on: 29. April 1941  
(Schloßentbrunn)

Current No.	Name and First Name	T.-No.	Z.No.	Place and date of birth
1	Buschlewecke, Walter	150150		Munich 4.11.26
2	Deiter, Siegfried	150153		Munich 28.11.10
3	Deschner, Josef	150152		Oversees 5. 4.19
4	Dornisch, Ludwig	150157		Munich 23. 2.01
5	Ebenbeck, Maximilian	150158		Munich 24.10.13
6	Eberl, Jakob	150159		Schalkofen 4.11.07
7	Fiechenszeller, Albert	150161		Leor 28. 2.26
8	Fischhaber, Franz	150163		Salzburg 27.11.32
9	Furtner, Augustin	150165		Munich 20. 7.22
10	Hacker, Hubert	150172		Munich 13.11.91
11	Heger, Franz	150174		Wiskirchen 17.6.20
12	Heller, Erwin	150178		Munich 23. 2.25
13	Hauschild, Karl	150176		Munich 1. 9.08
14	Heidrich, Otto	150175		Wassitz 11.11.77
15	Hollenburger, Ludwig	150180		Leor 14. 8.11
16	Huter, Florian	150183		Munich 9. 3.24
17	Indle, Albert	150186		Leor 21. 6.22
18	Kirchmayer, Josef	150189		Oberholzhausen 14. 1.20
19	Kiermayer, Ludwig	150188		Leor 25. 8.25
20	Kirchmayer, Ludwig	150188		Munich 22.12.17
21	Kirchmayer, Alfred	150191		Munich 23. 2.06
22	Klatz, Ludwig	150198		Waltendorf 2. 7.73
23	Krautner, Hermann	150200		Wienberg 27. 7.19
24	Krieger, Josef	150201		Wienberg 27. 7.19
25	Kurz, Josef	150203		Munich 31. 5.12
26	Liner, Helmut	150205		Munich 5. 5.16
27	Messner, Otto	150210		Munich 26.12.10
28	Metz, Josef	150211		Wienberg 27. 7.19
29	Moser, Helmut	150213		Wienberg 27. 7.19
30	Meynis, Karl	150214		Munich 6.2.24
31	Mühlfeiler, Albert	150216		Wienberg 27. 7.19

Dispatching Institution: Page No. of Transport List No. of

Current Name and First Name	T. No.	H. No.	Place and date of birth
32	2	19	29 April 1941
32	150217		Sternberg 5. 2.08
33	150218		Strass 29. 6.10
34	150220		Munich 16. 4.22
35	150229		Hampton 11. 1.05
36	150230		Munich 1.10.68
37	150240		Frankfurt/M. 16. 2.18
38	150241		Munich 30. 7.06
39	150243		Munich 23.12.01
40	150244		Munich 17. 9.06
41	150233		Munich 30. 4.99
42	150232		Lindl 26. 6.14
43	150234		Krey 31.10.97
44	150236		Steterschlag 19. 6.02
45	150238		Munich 26.11.01
46	150249		Munich 19. 7.93
47	150251		Munich 26.12.76
48	150255		Steinruff 24.11.19
49	150256		Munich 31.10.24
50	150257		Schoenberg 7.10.01
51	150258		Munich 24.11.60
52	150260		Munich 26. 1.97
53	150263		Oberfoehring 14. 6.10
54	150267		Munich 11. 2.22



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Pages TRANSIST LIST no.  
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Dispatching institution: Welfing-Paar Carried out on:  
29 April 1941

Current name and First Name	Place and date of birth
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List No. 20

1 Abstreiter Anna, nee Beyer Schoenbrunn	Wieslingen 7.6.1867
2 Anding Emilie,	Munich 15.9.1881
3 Andray Cassille,	Munich 30.10.1888
- Bachmeier Josefa,	Puertholzen 20.7.1931
5 Bachmeier Josefine, nee Schauer	Straubing 23.9.1893
6 Boierl Immanuel,	Munich 27.9.1924
7 Bomer, Elise,	Munich 23.3.1910
8 Botzl Johanna, nee Leska	Schluckenhau 18.8.1879
9 Blechhoff Maria,	Wuersburg 10.8.1854
10 Blank Anna,	Munich 13.10.1896
11 Brandhofer Christine, nee Wilf	Zeiting 5.1.1870
12 Brendl Therese,	Perlebach 26.12.1919
13 Bren Katherina, nee Bachflecker	Munich 14.12.1895
14 Brunner Barbara,	Munich 23.2.1897
15 Burgmeister Maria,	Gertman Anshofen 1.12.1921
16 Butz Josefa,	Reichenlell 16.3.1889
17 Daech Fritz,	Munich 16.10.1924
18 Dick Theod. Otho,	Munich 31.3.1908
19 Dippold Marg. nee Dippold	Frankenbrunn 16.4.1888
20 Doll Maria, nee Decker	Farsbach 9.11.1877
21 Dolmann Barbara, nee Sailer	Munich 21.8.1882
22 Erue Marg. nee Weinbach	Munich 23.6.1901
23 Fischer Anna,	Schwenfeld 9.7.1898
24 Fischer Katharina,	Kolshausen 26.3.1911
25 Gohl Helwig, nee Wella	Julia, Ost 13.10.1888
26 Grims Kriza,	Munich 20.3.1880
27 Guberkorn Emilie,	Munich 10.12.1903
28 Hutter, Ewald,	Alburg 13.12.1886
29 Leuck Maria,	Munich 30.6.1876

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 100-1135  
CONTINUED

No.	Name and first name	Place and date of birth
30	Krusner Luise, Schönbühnen	Eger 3.5.1883
31	Harold Barbara,	Schönbühnen 28.9.1920
32	Hilber Mathilde,	Landshut 29.10.1864
33	Jakob Marie,	Posttrass 10.3.1916
34	Lochl Anna,	Munich 16.10.1882
35	Lochl Barbara,	Munich 26.12.1897
36	Lindenthaler Rosa,	Teck 7.8.1897
37	Milander Anna,	Ruckelstein 25.6.1914
38	M. Karl Theresia,	Gundling 8.8.1901
39	M. Karl Theresia,	Munich 17.7.1913
40	M. Karl Theresia,	Bruck 20.7.1888
41	Mayer Lydia, nee Bauer "	Tuerzburg 18.3.1889
42	Reiter Paul,	Munich 19.1.1892
43	Schmid Mathilde,	Straßlach 1.4.1905
44	Thieschauer Thelma,	Gettingen 21.11.1890
45	Thielke August, Marie,	Mont-Clair 1.1.1873
46	Thielke August,	Argoldbach 20.11.1885
47	Bauer Rosine, Uraberg,	Oedenstockach 24.8.1908
48	T. Karl Rosine,	Munich 7.6.1918
49	Draxl Maria,	Worretshausen 11.9.1887
50	Hierl Elisabeth,	Aibling 2.12.1876
51	K. Karl Theresia,	Heidingsfeld 17.12.1896
52	Müller Theresia,	Munich 19.5.1902
53	Pöggel Anna,	Ingolstadt 5.9.1918
54	R. Karl Theresia,	Munich 21.9.1889
55	R. Karl Theresia,	Munich 24.3.1909
56	S. Karl Theresia,	Steinach 28.12.1919
57	S. Karl Theresia,	Wormsheim 2.6.1904
58	S. Karl Theresia,	Franking 7.12.1901
59	S. Karl Theresia,	Poldekirch 12.5.1912
60	S. Karl Theresia,	Munich 9.10.1903
61	S. Karl Theresia,	Birkland 23.9.1885
62	S. Karl Theresia,	Bad Aibling 31.12.1875
63	S. Karl Theresia,	Untervindach 27.11.1916
64	S. Karl Theresia,	Aden 16.10.1902
65	Unbekannt Aig,	.....
66	Unbekannt Aig,	Munich 18.6.1901
67	Unbekannt Aig,	Wald 22.9.1925

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 77-113  
CONTINUED

cur- rent No	Given and first name	Place and date of birth
68	Wetchnann Thereso, Ursprung	Barroking 25.5.1906
69	Wittner Maria, "	Munich 8.5.1908
70	Wismann Helene, "	W-13 7.1.1903
71	Wismann Thereso, Kempten	Mittling 9.10.1914
72	Wismann Josef, "	Munich 12.10.1907
73	Wismann Maria Thereso, "	Mittenboth 25.5.1925
74	Wismann Maria, "	Barroking 16.9.1917
75	Wismann Barbara, "	Ringsee 11.5.1916
76	Wismann Frieda, "	Amberg 20.10.1907
77	Wismann, a. Frey	Munich 16.4.1911

22. SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS NO. 10-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 20

Dislocation Institution: Solingen, near Cassel, on 20 April 1941  
(Schönbrunn)

Current name and first name T. No. Ex-No. Place and date of birth.  
No.

1	Abtrotter, Anna, nee Lipper	190263 Aislungen	7.5.61
2	Adling, Emilie	190372 Munich	15.9.61
3	Andory, Ottilie	190371 Munich	30.10.69
4	Bachstier, Josef	190373 Pucholzau	20.7.21
5	Bachstier, Josefine, nee Bensch	190374 Strabing	23.9.94
6	Bohrer, Irmingard	190377 Munich	27.6.26
7	Bornier, Elise	190382 Munich	26.2.10
8	Bötel, Johannes, nee Lenz	190380 Schlushausen	14.8.78
9	Bischoff, Marie	190361 Theresburg	10.3.69
10	Blass, Anna	190363 Munich	13.10.96
11	Brunkhofer, Christine, nee Will	190387 Solting	9.1.70
12	Brunkl, Theres	190386 Forbach	26.13.19
13	Brunkthaler, Marie, nee Brunkthaler	190390 Munich	1.12.85
14	Brunker, Barbara	190291 Munich	23.3.97
15	Burkhardt, Maria	190393 Oberhenschen- hofen	1.12.23
16	Butz, Joseph	190394 Seidenhall	16.3.69
17	Bachert, Marie	190394 Munich	16.10.24
18	Ellen, Elisabeth	190396 Munich	21.3.09
19	Elisabeth, Maria nee Lindecker	190397 Frensbrenn- hausen	16.4.86
20	Elli, Maria, nee Baur	190398 Forbach	6.11.77
21	Eckmann, Barbara, nee Gidler	190398 Munich	21.8.62
22	Eck, Margaretha, nee Weintoch	190398 Munich	23.5.01
23	Fischer, Anna	190398 Sonnenfeld	9.7.95
24	Fischer, Katharina	190398 Soltauhausen	25.9.11

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1135  
CONTINUED

No.	Name and first name	No.	Place and date of birth
25	Goth, Heinrich Karl Emil	15331	Budapest 15.10.88
26	Grise, Fritz	15332	Munich 24.3.20
27	Hörkorn, Fritz	15317	Munich 14.12.3
28	Hötter, Robert	15333	Alburg 12.12.80
29	Huck, Maria	15318	Munich 30.6.76
30	Höcher, Louis	15322	Berlin 3.5.03
31	Julius, Robert	15338	Schönau 29.9.20
32	Koch, Mathilde	15339	Landshut 29.12.61
33	Koch, Maria	15357	Paderborn 10.5.16
34	Koch, Anna	15346	Munich 16.1.02
35	Koch, Robert	15348	Königsberg 29.12.97
36	Koch, Carl Robert	15350	Berlin 7.8.97
37	Koch, Anna	15355	Rudolstadt 29.4.14
38	Koch, Theresia	15356	Salzburg 8.8.03
39	Koch, Theresia	15357	München 17.7.13
40	Koch, Margareta	15358	Berlin 20.7.89
41	Koch, Louis	15359	Worms 18.3.89
42	Koch, Paul	15371	Munich 19.1.92
43	Koch, Mathilde	15345	Stuttgart 11.4.15
44	Koch, Theresia	15397	Stuttgart 23.11.90
45	Koch, August Maria	15360	Stuttgart 1.1.73
46	Koch, Theresia	15375	Stuttgart 20.11.65



TRANSL. NO. OF LOGSHEET No. 1135  
CO. CLAUDE

TRANSPORT LIST No. 01

Dispersing institution: Belgian-Swiss      Carried out on: 49 April 1941  
(Utrecht)

Current No.	First Name	Surname	Place and date of birth
1	Chlor, Josef	55743	Gevelingen 4. 3. 07
2	Chlor, Peter	55744	Ed. Aibling 4. 3. 07
3	Chlor, Josef	55745	Gevelingen 17. 3. 08
4	Chlor, Sebastian	55746	Ed. Aibling 8. 7. 07
5	Chlor, Josef	55747	St. Ingbert 18. 11. 04
6	Chlor, Johann	55748	Munich 4. 3. 07
7	Chlor, Johann	55749	Munich 1. 7. 08
8	Chlor, Johann	55750	Munich 18. 11. 04
9	Chlor, Johann	55751	Gevelingen 18. 11. 04
10	Chlor, Johann	55752	Munich 7. 3. 11
11	Chlor, Johann	55753	St. Ingbert 11. 8. 07
12	Chlor, Elisabeth	55754	Aibling 2. 12. 07
13	Chlor, Katharina	55755	St. Ingbert 17. 12. 07
14	Chlor, Therese	55756	Munich 19. 8. 07
15	Chlor, Johann	55757	Ingolstadt 1. 8. 11
16	Chlor, Johann	55758	Munich 23. 2. 08
17	Chlor, Johann	55759	Munich 24. 3. 09
18	Chlor, Johann	55760	St. Ingbert 29. 12. 19
19	Chlor, Johann	55761	St. Ingbert 2. 3. 08
20	Chlor, Johann	55762	St. Ingbert 7. 12. 11
21	Chlor, Johann	55763	St. Ingbert 12. 8. 12
22	Chlor, Johann	55764	Munich 9. 10. 08
23	Chlor, Johann	55765	St. Ingbert 23. 9. 08
24	Chlor, Johann	55766	Ed. Aibling 31. 12. 07
25	Chlor, Johann	55767	St. Ingbert 27. 11. 11
26	Chlor, Johann	55768	St. Ingbert 18. 12. 07
27	Chlor, Johann	55769	.....
28	Chlor, Johann	55770	Munich 15. 8. 11
29	Chlor, Johann	55771	Munich 23. 2. 08
30	Chlor, Johann	55772	St. Ingbert 26. 8. 08
31	Chlor, Johann	55773	Munich 8. 3. 12
32	Chlor, Johann	55774	Ed. 7. 1. 08

Transport-List No. 24

Dispatching Institution: Elfing-Hier  
(Schönbrunn)

Carried out on: 29 April 1941

Current No.	Name and First Name	T. + No.	Ex No.	Place and date of birth
1	Baur, Rudolf		150146	Munich 27.12.26
2	Bachner, Georg		150147	Kissala 17.5.11
3	Christl, Johann		150151	Miltach 22.9.74
4	Dietrich, Alois		150155	Dagmersdorf 22.10.00
5	Fischer, Peter		150162	Mitten 15.8.84
6	Habbech, Edward		150170	Miesbach 7.1.02
7	Hindinger, Georg		150154	Schneersak 2.6.27
8	Hofstätter, Andreas		150179	Augustburg 4.1.23
9	Huber, Josef		150182	Therhausen 21.4.26
10	Hutter, Julius		150185	Augustburg 11.10.24
11	Knecht, Heinrich		150195	Hof. a.d. Saale 12.10.92
12	Kraus, Eugen		150199	Klingenstein 18.1.05
13	Kunze, Peter		150201	Wittmann 25.5.26
14	Kunze, Leon		150206	Wittmann 29.10.81
15	Kunze, Heinrich		150207	Wittmann 16.10.19
16	Kunze, Johann		150209	Wittmann 2.6.15
17	Kunze, Peter		150211	Wittmann 5.11.19
18	Kunze, Peter		150225	Wittmann 17.6.23
19	Kunze, Johann		150227	Wittmann 8.12.98
20	Kunze, Alfred		150239	Wittmann 18.1.23
21	Kunze, Peter		150244	Wittmann 10.8.08
22	Kunze, Peter		150246	Wittmann 26.8.00
23	Kunze, Alfred		150253	Wittmann 26.11.08
24	Kunze, Peter		150260	Wittmann 31.5.27

C o n f i r m a t i o n

In accordance with the decision of the State Ministry of the Interior Public Health Division of 13 January 1941 I have, on the order of the Public Foundation for Institutional Care (Gesamtnationale Stiftung fuer Anstaltspflege) and as responsible Chief of the General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H. (Gesamtnationale Krankentransport G.m.b.H.), taken charge of the transfer of the patients enumerated in the list below to a Jewish institution.

Berlin, 20 June 1941

The Commissioner of the  
General Patients' Transport G.m.b.H.  
(Gesamtnationale Krankentransport G.m.b.H.)  
(signature) G. Müller (?)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 150-1135  
CONTINUED

TRANSPORT LIST No. 21

Dispatching Institution: Egging-Haar      Carried out on: 30 June 1941  
(Schoenbrunn)

Current No.	Name and First Name	D.O.B.	No.	Place and date of birth
1	Beer, Rudolf released from Schoenbrunn.*	1.12.40	150146	Munich 27.12.22
2	Buchner, Georg 17.6.41 Egging-Haar	17.6.41	150147	Kissels 17. 5.11
3	Griestl, Johann 17.6.41 " " *	17.6.41	150161	Miltach 22. 9.74
4	Dietrich, Alois 17.6.41 " " *	17.6.41	150165	Duggendorf 24.10.00
5	Fischer, Peter 18.6.41 " " *	18.6.41	150162	Kotten 15. 2.84
6	Habach, Erhard released from Schoenbrunn.*		150170	Miasbach 7. 1.02
7	Hindlauer, Georg 17.6.41 Egging-Haar*	17.6.41	150164	Schoenbrunn 2. 6.27
8	Heffelt, r. Andreas "Heffelt" 28.11.40	28.11.40	150179	Augsburg 4. 6.23
9	Huber, Josef in Schoenbrunn 15.11.40*	15.11.40	150182	Oppehausen 21. 4.26
10	Hutter, Julius in "Heffelt" 28.11.40*	28.11.40	150185	Augsburg 11.10.24
11	Knock, Heinrich 17.6.41 E. - Haar 150195	17.6.41	150195	Def. 1.10.91
12	Kraus, Eugen in "Heffelt" 28.11.40	28.11.40	150196	Klingenstein 18. 1.25
13	Klein, Lorenz 18.6.41, Egging-Haar*	18.6.41	150200	Roethen 29.10.81
14	Korner, Heinrich 17.6.41 " " *	17.6.41	150207	Def. - Gollstadt 18.10.19
15	Kraus, Johann 17.6.41 " " *	17.6.41	150208	Aschaffenburg 2. 6.15
16	Kreitmayer, Josef 17.6.41 " " *	17.6.41	150224	Augsburg 5.11.19
17	Kreitmayer, Alois 18.6.41 " " *	18.6.41	150225	Augsburg 17. 6.28
18	Klein, Johann to Erlangen 27.4.41*	27.4.41	150227	Erlangen 8.12.98
19	Kraus, Alfred 18.6.41 Egging-Haar*	18.6.41	150232	Steinbachtal 18.1.27
20	Kreitmayer, Franz, 18.6.41 Egging-Haar*	18.6.41	150246	Lindach 10.8.08
21	Kreitmayer, Ferdinand 17.6.41 " " *	17.6.41	150248	Munich 26.9.06
22	Kraus, Alfred 17.6.41 Egging-Haar	17.6.41	150253	Munich 26.11.06

15 men

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WC-1135  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

We, Gertrude Levinger Civ. No. W-046178 and Edith M. Standing Civ. No. 413, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. WC-1135.

Edith M. Standing  
Civ. No. 413

Gertrude Levinger  
Civ. No. W-046178



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

No. 5236/34.  
State Ministry of the  
Interior

Munich, 12 November 1940

Registered

pencilled note  
illegible

To  
Director Dr. Pfannmueller  
or his deputy  
of the Asylum

Erlassung-Memor.

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylum.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylum. By order of the Reich Defense Commissioner, I order the transfer of 120 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 24 October 1940. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gesellschaft für Krankentransport - G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and/or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Necessary patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. *Jacob*

(page 2 of original)

As they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personnel responsible and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport. Should the patients be to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the cost of the transfer are to be expected until they are released by the receiving institution, in which case the patients are committed by the courts, this information is to be transmitted to the postal authorities (Strafvollstreckungsbehörde), along with the file number. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1135  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissary. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

On behalf of

(signature) illegible

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133  
CONTINUED

Certificate

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 3 January 1940, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

According to                      Belling, 24 October 1940  
list 5 of

26 October 1940 (signature) E. Papp

For the Charitable Patients  
Transport Corp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCS LIST No. 50-1193  
CONTINUED

x - to be carefully guarded  
xx - careful.....  
xxx - very dangerous, to be guarded especially carefully

11th Transport List No. 5

Delivering Institution:

Layman Aglring-Meer

Completed on 24 Oct. 1940

No	Surname and first name	P.No.	No.	Patient	Place and Date of Birth
1.	Abeneier, Friedrich	18	x	50406	München 2/7/14
2.	Altholmer, Guido	2		0890	Regensburg 13/3/97
3.	Beck, Johann	15		25274	Horkofen 1/4/37
4.	Barre, Friedrich	2		01000	New York 16/11/04
5.	Beuer, August	8		50122	München 29/4/08
6.	Beuer, Josef	21		50410	Altendorf 10/10/9
7.	Baumgartner, Alfred	21		50391	Münster 25/6/95
8.	Beungert, Hugo			50392	Haus dt/Donau 24/8/94
9.	Dr. Beckh, Richard			50353	Münster 11/3/95
10.	Bernstein, Franz	17		50417	München 15/11/01
11.	Boyerlein, Carl	7		50123	Landshut 21/11/01
12.	von Bismarck, Wilhelm	18		50306	Kempten 4/2/75
13.	Blecher, Josef	40	n	00945	München 26/9/11
14.	Billar, Franz	21		50420	Höllriegelskreuth 22/11/0
15.	Birk, Georg, former früher in Andechs	21		25272	Hirschdorf 21. 7/7/00
16.	Birkner, Ernst	21		25270	München 26/6/00
17.	Birk, Max	1 b		00852	München 20/9/08
18.	Bogner, Karl	9		50125	München 9/11/03
19.	Botschert, Georg	15		25282	Traunstein (11/10/11)
20.	Brenn, Anton	21		25283	München 22/7/10
21.	Crusius, Friedrich	10		25283	Tübingen 15/8/37
22.	Eckler, Josef	40		01007	München 24/3/01
23.	Eckert, Josef	9	remains here!	25296	München 11/12/19
24.	Eckert, Josef	2		01001	Wohndorf 24/12/86
25.	Eckert, Carl	17		50429	München 4/12/10
26.	Eckert, Josef	15		50123	München 20/3/91
27.	Eckert, Josef	10, 0		01008	Wohndorf b. Regensburg 13/5/03
28.	Eckert, Friedrich	2		50130	St. f. Albert 9/9/9
29.	Erbert, Josef	7		50142	Waldheim 14/3/89
30.	Erbert, Franz	10	++	50433	München 24/9/81
31.	Fichtner, Peter	9		50143	München 30/7/90
32.	Fichtner, Anton	2		01010	Reichenkirch 25/4/70
33.	Fischer, Johann Konrad			50144	Schwabach 22/5/85
34.	Fichtel, Eugen	15		25294	Schmitt 3/12/7

→ Sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. VO-1135  
CONTINUED

Sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940  
(page 2 of original cont'd)

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
35.	Fleissner, Johann	21 x	50437	München 8/1/90
36.	Fleischmann, Maximilian	11 o	01003	München 3/8/88
37.	Fleischmann, Maximilian	11 o	00949	München 5/11/85
38.	Goldbach, Bruno	2	01004	Berlin 18/7/02
39.	Gramp, Gustav		00101	München 2/8/08
40.	Grob, Johann	4...	01011	Vandelsburg 13/7/81
41.	Grünwald, Martin	9	50151	Bauerberg 31/3/88
42.	Gunselmann, Alexander	9	50172	München 16/11/01
43.	Häcker, Josef	15	25302	München 13/3/97
44.	Häcker, Sebastian	21	25303	Wohlfing Kr.
				Strubing 19/11/91
45.	Hartmann, Franz Josef		25304	Schweinfurt 21/12/88
46.	Hahn, Peter	1b/0	50165	München 17/3/96
47.	Hintermeier, Andreas	5	50168	Hirtlbach 30/11/12
48.	Hirsch, Eugen	15	50167	München 30/5/73
49.	Hoch, Georg	17	50168	München 17/3/17
50.	Hochgand, Kurt	48	00994	Heidelberg 7/4/13
51.	Höckerried, Johann	2	00184	München-Forstried 26/1/16
52.	Hörner, Eduard		25315	München 1/2/03
53.	Hörner, Josef	21	50408	Passing b. München 27/4/98
54.	Hohmann, Theodor		50165	Kriegshaber b. Augsburg 26/6/98
55.	Hohenlichtner, Josef	15	50409	München 9/2/96
56.	Holland, Alexander	21xxx	50450	Ingolstadt 22/3/88
57.	Huber, Andreas	15	25317	Endbach Erding 21/3/75
58.	Huber, August	21	50451	Bendingen Lkr. Tübingen 24/11/80
59.	Huber Georg	21	25318	Augsburg 15/9/04
60.	Huber, Jakob	1b o	00109	Bad Tölz 12/11/01
61.	Huber, Ludwig	9	00910	Konstanz Rott 23/8/75
62.	Hül, Heinrich		00864	München 5/10/90

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Sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940

63.	Hül, Georg		01012	München 20/1/88
64.	Kampffner, Georg		50174	München 24/6/12
65.	Kirschner, Maximilian	21	50453	Dillingen Obb. 7/6/84
66.	Kammerer, Wilhelm	21	50454	Erding Obb. 24/5/04
67.	Karbowitz, Adelph	...	25321	Kopenhagen 4/4/68
68.	Karg, Leonhard	15	50195	Markt Lein 24/2/70
69.	Kellermann, Georg		00389	Wiesbadenfeld 23/5/75
70.	Kord, Ernst		01014	München 6/1/01
71.	Kinsky, Alfred		25323	Birch 23/2/08
72.	Kirschmann, Wilhelm	21	25324	München 13/8/11
73.	Kitschler, Josef	17	25325	München 26/3/03
74.	Kling, Martin	5	50458	Gröching 26/8/04
75.	Kober, Georg	21	25326	München 20/1/01
76.	Kocher, Wilhelm	21	50459	München 5/7/79
77.	Kottari, Peter		25328	Wch. Feld-Necking 20/1/95



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133  
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Sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940  
(page 3 of original cont'd)

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	No.	Patient Place and Date of Birth
78.	Kottenstier, Jakob	21	25330	Oberschleis- heim 22/1/91
79.	Krey, Walter		25332	Starnberg 29/10/73
80.	Kreitmayr, Erver	21	50184	Thalmanns- dorf 15/11/94
81.	Kröner, Anton	7	50185	München 2/10/86
82.	Kürsinger, Georg	21	50461	Untergindhart 26/4/82
83.	Kunze, Gregor	21xxx	50462	Augsburg 29/4/89
84.	Kunze, Johann	41b	00951	München 12/3/81
85.	Kunze, Anton	15	25340	München 30/9/94
86.	Kunze, Josef		01017	München 21/10/80
87.	Kunze, Clemens	4b	50455	München 2/3/89
88.	Kunze, Karl	14..	00846	Igenhausen 10/7/80
89.	Kunze, Hart	10..	50197	Berlin 25/10/87
90.	Kunze, Ludwig	85	50458	München 25/11/91
91.	von Lippert, Robert	7	50189	Ratshoff/ Livland 3/8/82
92.	Löring, Bernhard	9	50190	München 27/1/86
93.	Löring, Ludwig	1b	00913	München 24/9/92
94.	Löring, Leo	4b	00859	Obermergau 7/3/81
95.	Meierhofer, Ernst	1	50195	München 25/10/81
96.	Meindl, Josef	4b	50472	Wiedersheimstein- Lupping 25/2/78

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Sheet No. 4 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940.

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	No.	Patient Place and Date of Birth
97.	Kunze, Johann	4b	50455	München 27/3/11
98.	Kunze, Josef	1b	00870	Obernau 20/10/8
99.	Kunze, Julius		50201	Grafhofen Lkr. Ziegenfelden 13/11/
100.	Dr. Kunze, Konstantin	7	25346	Balingen 23/5/91
101.	Kunze, Johann	9	00214	Augsburg 17/5/94
102.	Kunze, Wilhelm		51212	Zoulenrod/ Th. 13/7/71
103.	Kunze, Franz		50204	München 17/2/91
104.	Kunze, Johann	21	25352	Kohlgrub 10/12/
105.	Kunze, Karl	...	01019	München 22/7/84
106.	Kunze, Josef	...	50212	St. Georg L. Weilheim 12/6/80
107.	Kunze, Johann	9	50223	München 3/5/81
108.	Kunze, Albin	4b	00822	München 17/11/8
109.	Kunze, Wilhelm	1b	00827	München 21/12/81
110.	Kunze, Franz	2	00194	München 12/2/81
111.	Kunze, Andreas	9	00831	Waldmühl- brunn Würzburg 26/1/86
112.	Kunze, Georg	1b	00936	15/8/86
113.	Kunze, Karl August	1b	00649	Leipzig B. Leipzig B. 11/3/96

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1133  
CONTINUED

Sheet No. 4 to the Transport List No. 5 of 24 October 1940  
(page 4 of original cont'd)

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
114.	Preunhofer, Ludwig	15	50150	München 18/12/92
115.	Gebhart, Johann	21	25208	München 12/7/06
116.	Goutner, Fritz	9	50152	München 10/10/08
117.	Gornhaus, Karl	9	50154	München 16/5/93
118.	Gillitzer, Ludwig	16	00900	München 11/4/05
119.	Gittel, Wilhelm	17xyz	50155	Düsseldorf 18/1/23
120.	Gleis, Anton		50156	München 16/10/02
83.	Seckel, Ernst	21	25372	München 6/1/07
37.	Schleicher, August	4 bc	000877	München 29/4/05
97.	Schotals, Johann	21	50478	München 30/11/04

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Lex, X 046 207, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO-1133.

6 January 1941

Fred Lex  
X 046 207

No. 5236/34.

State Ministry of the Interior

Munich, 12 November 1940

Registered

Pencil notation  
illegible

To

Director Dr. Pfammuehler  
or his deputy  
of the Asylum

Selfing-Haar

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylum.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylum. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 140 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 15 November 1940. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and/or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Hostless patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. Insofar

page 2 of original

as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport.

Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

On behalf of

(signature) illegible

RECEL I

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 13 November 1940, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

Belfing, 15 November 1940

(signature) E. Suppe

For the Charitable Patient  
Transport Corp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. WO-1151  
CONTINUED

Refugee-Year

Sheet No. 1 of Transport-List No. 6

15/11/40

No.	Name	Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
1.	Arnsper, Josef Georg Ecksb.	98840	Munich 9/9/12
2.	Baumann, Friedrich Paul "	98842	Munich 3/8/04
3.	Bergner, Simon "	98845	Schlossberg 1/12/16
4.	Blumauer, Franz "	98844	Widing 1/3/20
5.	Dillhofer, Ludwig "	98845	Perchent 26/2/12
6.	Dutsch, Heinrich "	98846	Munich 3/12/04
7.	Eck, Kasper "	98852	Riedern 1/2/05
8.	Elmann, Jakob "	98854	Fraunheim 22/10/22
9.	Frenner, Felix "	98852	Groscholzhausen 13/5/15
10.	Hackelhafer, Johann "	98826	Reithof 17/5/03
11.	Hermannsdorfer, Nikolaus "	98819	Dorfen 6/12/08
12.	Hinterwiesing, Martin "	98818	Alteetting 7/5/19
13.	Hoffmann, Karl Michael "	98817	Kimolung 24/5/24
14.	Humbert, Otto "	98813	Zelken 30/8/13
15.	Kochle, Max "	98807	Munich 24/10/00
16.	Kriechbaum, Franz "	26305	Krems 30/5/21
17.	Lidl, Johann "	98897	Portenkirchen 12/5/17
18.	Leibinger, Edmund "	98835	Munich 30/8/23
19.	Meier, Josef "	26990	Niederleutbach 10/5/22
20.	Mading, Karl "	98856	Munich 21/6/17
21.	Pfleger, Gottfried	50399	Graunburg 6/11/24
22.	Pann, Andreas	26303	Gerolteseden 3/8/12
23.	Pultz, Walter	26361	Geyroth 7/1/08
24.	Radlauer, Rudolf	031021	Regensburg 12/7/14
25.	Rosen, Ludwig Ecksb.	98843	Munich 7/5/22
26.	Roetle, Werner	000647	Munich 4/1/12
27.	Richter, Alfred Albert Ecksb.	98879	Munich 13/1/11
28.	Riedhammer, Johann B. "	98877	Munich 23/3/27
29.	Rieger, Anton "	98876	Affeking 30/9/19
30.	Rinner, Josef "	98875	Oberwehren 9/3/22

Pencilled notation: 24 Edling  
33 Ecksberg



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. PC-1181  
CONTINUED

Sheet No. 2

of Transport-List No. 5

15/11/40

No.	Name	Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
31.	Sand, Otto	25385	Boren 25/11/04
32.	Selles, Georg	001026	Gründholz 13/4/91
33.	Sichler, Wilhelm	50226	München 4/2/01
34.	Schlittenhofer, Anton Eckst.	98977	Dingolfing 24/11/17
35.	Schmid, Alois	50405	Schnebeck 3/9/01
36.	Schneider, Ludwig	50426	Oberrölling 19/1/07
37.	Schulz, Karl	25377	München 3/1/01
38.	Schwab, Karl	25378	Brienen 8/11/01
39.	Speoth, Johann	000999	Seibitz 9/1/00
40.	Sprengling, Josef Eckst.	98810	Teisendorf 29/7/99
41.	Stark, Jakob	25308	München 12/7/96
42.	Steinbacher, Josef Eckst.	98821	Leichenhall 3/3/98
43.	Strobl, Max	25333	München 20/9/05
44.	Stubhan, Anton Eckst.	98826	Leichenhall 13/3/96
45.	Thalhammer, Josef	50491	Rosenbach 9/3/00
46.	Viernitz, Josef Eckst.	98932	Neumetting 6/1/00
47.	Wagner, Franz Joseph Eckst.	98831	Penzance 25/9/96
48.	Wels, Konrad	001025	München 27/9/03
49.	Wetor, Eduard	000887	München 17/7/04
50.	Wong, August	000975	München 28/1/08
51.	Wottern, Hermann	50255	München 18/2/02
52.	Wildeker, Paul Eckst.	98843	Präding 18/11/13
53.	Wimmer, Ludwig	000942	München 8/4/91
54.	Worl, Franz Xaver	50263	München 20/10/00
55.	Wohntner, Martin	25394	Vertendorf 10/5/04
56.	Wolinger, Josef	001032	Herrkirchen 2/5/00
57.	Wöllner, Martin Eckst.	98836	Winkl 3/12/13

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 30-1131  
CONTINUED

Sheet No. 1 of Transport-List No. 7 Selfing-Year 15/11/1940

No.	Surname and first name	No. Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
1	Aichmeier, Anna	96129	Kronberg 30/12/02
2	Arensdick, Ursula Schab.	96840	Gers s/Inn 12/2/02
3	Bauer, Franziska	96938	Siebenkamt 9/3/05
4	<del>Bach, Maria-Maria-Ther. Schab.</del>	<del>96938</del>	<del>Reckheim 2/2/04</del>
5	Bach, Maximiliane Schab.	96936	München 9/2/15
6	Bauer, Helmut	000009	München 23/5/06
7	Bernhard, Elise	96918	München 21/3/05
8	Bickl, Josefina	000787	München 11/10/04
9	Binder, Theresia Elise Schab.	96714	München 26/2/07
10	Binkl, Maria	96717	Immerhofen 5/11/08
11	Bleisch, Maria	000681	München 17/3/05
12	Böhl, Luise Anna Schab.	96938	München 20/5/01
13	Breitmeier, Johanna Maria Schab.	96932	München 6/0/13
14	Brügger, Maria	00088	München 15/12/06
15	Brügger, Anna Schab.	96932	München 25/1/20
16	Büchtemann, Rosa	000725	München 12/6/09
17	Bücher, Katharina	00068	Hilbertshausen 10/11/02
18	Dallecker, Frieda	96125	München 15/5/05
19	Eder, Rosa	000613	München 16/7/06
20	Flammenberg, Theresia Schab.	96936	Scholz 20/12/23
21	Friedemann, Martha	000778	Scholz 16/5/03
22	Gahr, Katharina	000624	Scholz 18/5/05
23	Garnier, Christina Schab.	96932	Scholz 9/4/08
24	Göbel, Katharina	96934	Scholz 15/10/03
25	Grunder, Ursula	96932	Siebertshausen 25/0/11
26	Grunder, Theresia	000614	Siebertshausen 29/4/08
27	Hackl, Maria Schab.	96932	Siebertshausen 18/5/03
28	Hafner, Rosa	28308	Gernsdorf 11/5/05
29	Hausbrunn, Katharina Schab.	96932	Unterirchheim 11/1/00
30	Haus, Theresia	96703	Grund 10/12/10
31	Hering, Antonie	000783	Kiel 24/2/07
32	Hiller, Alois Schab.	96936	München 1/3/03
33	Hoffmann, Helene	000713	München 19/2/06
34	Höfer, Katharina Schab.	96936	Ainring 3/7/12
35	Jordan, Maria	96940	Tortmund 21/5/02
36	Kirchmeier, Elisabeth	000619	Illerrieden 25/6/03
37	Kleiner, Karoline	000787	München 2/1/01

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-1131  
CONTINUED

Edling-Haar

Sheet No. 2 of Transport-List No. 7 15/11/1940

No.	Surname and first name	T No. Patient No.	Data and place of Birth
38	Echlin, Marie	000794	Edlington 9/2/99
39	Kuchstatter, Marie Gertr. S	95590	Reichenhall 31/5/90
40	Kuhn, Anna Eckab.	95742	München 5/7/15
41	Lindermeier, Theodora	000874	Bienhausen 31/1/92
42	Lehmann, Marie Eckab.	95952	Petersdorf 26/7/25
43	Lutz, Johanne "	95553	München 29/7/05
44	Meyer, Auguste "	95755	Heinrich 23/6/97
45	Miedl, Katharine	53065	Forstfurt 25/1/00
46	Mühlbauer, Dora	000636	Stallach 26/4/10
47	Münzgr, Katharine Eckab.	95955	Talheim 15/11/22
48	Paulus, Marie "	95957	Oberdierching 10/2/14
49	Peierl, Adelheid	000623	Schlott 5/11/98
50	Pfeifferberger, Marie	000743	München 23/10/95
51	Pippl, Anne	000744	München 14/5/01
52	Pfickinger, Dora Eckab.	95950	Feitzing 30/3/21
53	Reuch, Marie	000730	Waldmünchen 13/6/09
54	Riedl, Barbara Anne Eckab.	95954	Wormsheim 9/12/15
55	Rindfleisch, Henriette	000626	Leyenath 25/2/93
56	Ring, Therese	000627	Schneppel 25/2/05
57	Ullendorfer, Viktoria	25959	Seckling 13/3/09
58	Spangenberg, Marie	000797	München 9/3/09
59	Szenkel, Margaretha	000655	Loos 12/9/07
60	Schmidl, Josef	000634	München 27/2/00
61	Scherer, Marie	000712	Peirich 22/11/35
62	Scherr, Philomena	000501	St. Veit 15/10/24
63	Schickl, Marie	000530	Unterwiesing 20/4/07
64	Schirmer, Frieda	000722	München 17/2/03
65	Schmid, Kreszenz	000632	München 13/1/21
66	Schneider, Amalie	000650	Landshut 22/2/05
67	Scholl, Theres	000631	Winklern 11/3/06
68	Schreier, Marie Eckab.	95955	Altomünster 2/2/13
69	Schuster, Anna	000657	Tachau 2/1/07
70	Schwarz, Marie	000770	Josephstadt 26/9/90
71	Steinacker, Anna	000655	München-Aying 23/9/14
72	Steininger, Elise	000740	München 15/10/07
73	Stimyer, Anna	000...	München 1/1/01
74	Thalhammer, Walburga	000...	Freising 10/1/20

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 20-1131  
CONTINUED

Eldfing-Ruer

Sheet No. 3                      of Transport-List No. 7                      15/11/1940

No.	Surname and first name	T No.	Patient No.	Date and place of Birth
75	Treffler, Anna	000705		Friedberg 4/10/94
76	Tusch, Aloisia	000782		Immenbruck 30/4/06
77	Ulrich, Augusta	000836		Münsterkt a/E 7/1/95
78	Ueber, Rosa	000799		Uelking 2/5/88
79	Willforth, Lebatte	000857		Marientberg 29/12/16
80	Wulf, Hilde	000889		Strassburg 13/1/98
81	Zell, Marie	80110		Emmich 1/3. 30/3/01
82	Zinner, Katharina	000438		Pösching 25/2/03
83	Zint, Aloisia	000438		München 17/10/95
84	Stadler, Marie		Zeckeb.	Steinberg 7/9/10

- 2 -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Lex # 2046307 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 20-1131.

8 January 1947

Fred Lex  
# 2046307

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR J.R. CRILES

No. 5236/3 .  
State Ministry of the Interior

Munich, 13 February 1941

Registered

To  
Director Dr. Pfannkuchler  
or his deputy  
of the Asylum

Refined

Subject: Transfer of patients in the asylum.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylum. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 140 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 25 February 1941. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport-G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and/or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Inebriate patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. \* Insofar as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and past histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport.

Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. In cases where the patients are committed by the courts, this information is to be transmitted to the penal authorities (Strafvollstreckungsbehörde), along with the file number. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the new institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

On behalf of

(signature) illegible



R E C E I P T

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 13 February 1941, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

Selling, 13 February 1941

(signature) E. Puppe

For the Charitable Patient  
Transport Corp.

Key to Transport lists No. 12 and No. 13

A	-	Attl	4	}		
E	-	Ecksberg	18			
EH	-	Edling-Hair	10			
G	-	Gaberssee	8			
K	-	Kaufbeuren				
T	-	Taufkirchen	28		-	68
						}
		not eligible any more			7	
		deported			2	- 77

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132  
CONTINUED

17th Transport List No. 12

Delivering Institution: Asylum  
Eggingen-Haus Completed on 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1	Antongruber, Otto T		103797	Unterdietfurt 7/4/81
2	Bachmayer, Georg E		98637	Nedoetting 31/7/74
3	Bauer, Johann G		96190	Lamprecht 24/6/82
4	Bauer, Josef A		98095	Munichen 4/11/05
5	Bauer, Sebastian G	600	96192	Grilling 1/6/78
6	Becher, Andreas T		103815	Epfach 11/5/69
7	Beer, Josef T		103813	Munichen 7/11/72
8	Dietl, Friedrich T		103827	Munichen 5/3/96
9	Dirschner, Gustav T		103825	Munichen 24/7/05
10	Engelhard, Josef E		99013	Munichen 8/6/08
11	Erner, Otto T		103828	Munichen 30/10/03
12	Flossmann, Josef A		98134	Tegernsee 29/6/79
13	Foss, Ludwig E		98864	Salzburg 24/2/06
14	Friedl, Eberhard T		103835	Gerschlhausen 18/11/99
15	Froehner, Wilhelm E		98063	Munichen 3/9/15
16	Gritner, Karl T		103842	Munichen 21/11/84
17	Graser, Otto T		103848	Hofstetten 21/11/76
18	Hieber, Heinrich T		103861	Munichen 15/10/87
19	Huegleuer, Johann T	7	103715	eng 25/4/88
20	Huber, Anton E		98986	Wasserburg 24/7/05
21	Huber, Josef E		99016	Oberfoehring 17/9/94
22	Huber, Max, Michael E 7		98913	Starnberg 16/3/21
23	Jakob, Josef E 8		98909	Ingolstadt 7/8/33
24	Karrer, Sebastian T 42		103731	Altheim 15/1/65
25	Kocher, Anton G 27		96353	Muhlried 25/10/69
26	Koenig, Otto E 9		98906	Pfaffenhofen 4/11/29
27	Kurz, Johann G 25		96371	Berchtesgaden 24/6/63
28	Lechner, Georg E 43		103752	Munichen 18/8/86
29	Loder, Benno E 10		98895	Munichen 19/2/76
30	Merkel, Martin G 26		96598	Gedenhub 9/11/68
31	Maler, Martin A 21		98157	Agatharied 12/4/02
32	Maltzer, Georg T 47		103763	Schwam 17/2/84
33	Murweg, Stanislaus T 45		103758	Schilddorf 17/7/81

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132  
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Sgling-Haar

sheet No. 2 to the Transport list No. 12

of 25/2/41

No.	Surname and first name	I.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
34	<del>Mayer, Lorenz E. 50</del>		99025	<del>Heidelberg</del> 27/ 3/25
35	Mueller, August IM 60		001018	Bogen 19/ 5/08
36	Oberbeck, Jakob T 46		103781	Munich 19/10/60
37	Purl, Michael G 27		96428	Frien 7/ 1/70
38	Pfeuffer, Andreas E		50216	Rittershausen 3/ 5/71
39	Plank, Albert T 41		103791	Dammericht 30/ 6/05
40	Platz, Kurt T 95		103790	Innsbruck 23/ 8/06
41	Platschacher, Johann A		98206	Traunkorf 17/12/62
42	Preisinger, Josef T		103792	Munich 9/10/77
43	Reil, Josef T 90		103696	Unterfinning 13/ 3/87
44	Riess, Josef T		103691	Munich 24/ 7/00
45	Seefelder, Benedit 24 62		000970	Pfugdorf 5/ 4/64
46	Silvesth, Karl T 52		103680	Eggensfelden 31/10/72
47	<del>Springk, Sebastian E. T 50</del>		<del>98216</del>	<del>Heidelberg</del> 5/ 6/25
48	Schadl, Karl T 55		103657	Ungersheim 22/12/66
49	Schoenherr, Johann G		98492	Leber 20/12/72
50	Schrems, Ottmar 28 deferred to the physician		50939	Kirchdorf 16/ 3/68
51	Schuster, Johann T 54		103643	Grünersheim 12/ 5/90
52	Stöckl, Franz T 55		103669	Altenrieding 22/ 7/62
53	Strasser, Franz A 21		96317	Westerndorf 23/ 9/59
54	Strobl, Josef T 56		103668	Halsheim 2/ 2/96
55	Thomas, Herman 28 13		50750	Forst 22/ 2/77
56	Winkler, Ludwig 23		000935	Munich 10/ 8/75
57	Dr. Vogel, Andreas 28		50251	Mugaburg 21/12/97
58	Wagenbauer, Ferdinand 2		50257	Grund 16/10/10
59	Wagenpfeil, Paul 20	99003	Munich	2/ 4/15
60	Ward, Sigfried 24 60		50253	Birnbach 28/ 1/04
61	<del>Waser, Karl T 57</del>		<del>103628</del>	<del>Eggensfeld</del>
	not able to be moved			
62	<del>Waser, Paul T 57</del>		<del>103628</del>	<del>Heidelberg</del> 9/ 1/77
63	Winkler, Herman 2 1		98429	Munich 21/ 8/12
64	Wanning, Landolinus G 30		90542	Heidelberg 15/ 7/65
65	Wiesberger, Georg E 24		98425	Heidelberg 19/ 4/26
66	Wieser, Simon T 56		103621	Munich 11/ 4/07
67	Will, Johann T 59		103615	Heidelberg 1/ 2/93
68	<del>Wieser, Albert E. T 50</del>		<del>98425</del>	<del>Heidelberg</del> 7/ 5/05
69	Winter, Georg 28 09		illigible	illigible 4/11/62
70	Wisser, Franz 28 15		illigible	illigible 1/ 7/15

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 90 - 1132  
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Belting-Haus

sheet No. 3 to the Transport list No. 12

of 25/2/41

No.	Surname and first name	F.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
71	Zankel, Josef Ed		001030	Wollersdorf 4/ 4/13
72	Zehentner, Karl F		90834	Hofana 29/ 8/02
<del>73</del>	<del>Zischner, Sebastian E illeg</del>		<del>90834</del>	<del>Laaschen 26/11/23</del>
74	Bruchwitz, Georg E		90848	Kochsted 26/ 3/93
75	Gerboldt, Heinrich Ed		90370	Frankenthal 22/ 2/01
76	Peter, Fritz Ma		90915	Laaschen 22/ 7/93
77	Schulze, Karl A		90014	Schlierau 23/ 2/13



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. No-1132  
CONTINUED

Key to Transport Lists No. 12 and No. 13.

A - Attl  
E - Ecksberg 2-4 10  
EM - Eglfing-Hor 60 11  
G - Gabssee 12-17 6  
K - Kaufmann  
T - Taufkirchen 18-59 42 - 69

not eligible any more 4

deferred 1 - 74

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132  
CONTINUED

17th Transport List No. 13

Delivering Institution: Asylum

Refugee Year

Completed on 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1	Arthauer, Ursula G nee Wlasser		95735	Schnitzsee 19/10/68
<del>2</del>	<del>Bauer, Katharina A</del>	<del>Zakelberg</del>	<del>95794</del>	<del>Islesee 25/4/66</del>
3	Schringer, Anna A nee Wendlinger		50050	Gundelfingen 1/6/76
4	Braun, Maria G		95730	Muenchen 16/1/64
5	Buchberger, Rosa T		103805	Kelheim 7/10/09
<del>6</del>	<del>Buchberger, Rosa T</del>			
	nee Kornauer (illegible)		25170	Ingolstadt 29/8/66
7	Altmannberger, Franziska E		98726	Muenchen 4/8/03
8	Fanderl, Franziska T		103830	Muenchen 25/1/70
9	Frutka, Maria T		103837	Muenchen 18/8/63
10	Gailhofer, Anna EM		50072	Muenchen 19/8/86
11	Goppel, Elise T		103844	Presest 26/8/71
12	Goutz, Anna T nee Stolz		103846	Egern 17/7/70
13	Goutzenberger, Therese T 13 nee Malerschofer		103845	Edenhausen 14/2/69
14	Gregor, Katharina T 24 nee Deuer		103849	Koetting 10/2/70
15	Grillmayr, Franziska E		98691	Trunstein 27/4/64
16	Hinteracker, Karoline T		103863	Auenchedorf 11/11/85
17	Hinteracker, Anna T nee Susschnier		103711	Irnsing 13/12/74
18	Hosel, Franziska T		103716	Koeslarn 14/12/69
19	Hofbauer, Franziska E 3		98730	Tersdorf 26/2/70
20	Huber, Maria T nee Hien		103722	Gieling 27/1/70
<del>21</del>	<del>Isbacher, Maria</del>		<del>103728</del>	<del>Aufham 6/3/05</del>
22	Kapfer, Antonia T 24		103728	Halskirchen 14/8/68
23	Kellermann, Babetta EM 62		50077	Koets 30/6/03
24	Ketterer, Therese T 30		103733	Pfarrkirchen 25/8/94
25	Kislinger, Anna EM nee Fuchs		25196	Muenchen 19/3/94
26	Koller, Wilburga T 31 nee Joder		103740	Kelheimwinter 13/5/93

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132  
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Gefling-Hr

Sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 13

of 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and First name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
27	Kupper, Elisabeth EH 64 nee Klesner		25130	Schloss Adlitz 17/11/67
28	Lachner, Hans T 32		103747	München 13/ 2/02
29	<del>Lachner, Katharina E 4 ill.</del>		<del>98734</del>	<del>Essen 8/ 4/96</del>
30	Lader, Margaretha G 14		95807	Gefling 6/11/66
31	<del>Lader, Margaretha E 5</del>		<del>98735</del>	<del>Gefling 20/ 7/05</del>
32	<del>Lader, Margaretha E 5 ill.</del>		<del>98736</del>	<del>Pfarrkirchen 6/ 8/29</del>
33	Layr, Elisabeth H 7		90954	Wahlsträtt 25/ 3/06
34	Layr, Josephine EH 65		000740	Boosburg 7/ 4/09
35	Leder, Auguste T 33		103767	München 13/ 5/18
36	Leder, Marianna T 34		103761	München 8/ 3/85
37	Litterer, Theres T 25		103762	Helmberg 25/ 1/72
38	Messler, Katharina EH 26 nee Lahn		50413	Stöppach 16/ 3/09
39	Mischel, Anna G 15		95954	Gilling 6/ 9/85
40	Oechel, Maria T 36		103784	Quenzelhofen 13/ 1/92
41	103788 Pentenrieder, Maria T 37		103788	Puch 29/11/07
42	Rehl, Kressenz T 38		103705	Strasendorf 18/ 1/90
43	Reicheneder, Maria T 39		103690	Franken 5/ 6/89
44	Ramschaid, Theres T 40		103701	St. Radl 25/ 9/80
45	Rinder, Karoline EH 67		50092	Willersdorf 11/ 1/60
46	Rosenmann, Ludwig T 41		103693	München 19/ 3/07
47	Sagwitz, Martha T 42 ill.		103687	Itzenberg 23/ 2/95
48	Sawla, Martha T 43		103681	Dorfen 20/10/07
49	Sporkel, Anna G 16		90029	Feichten 1/ 8/80
50	....., Zuzanne T 44		103679	Tonk 6/ 4/03
51	Sch....., Katharina T 45		103665	München 6/12/70
52	S....., Anna T 46 nee .....inger		103664	München 24/ 4/74
53	....., Anna T 47		103663	Ambrunn 27/12/82
54	....., Beate T 48 illigible		103656	Wilmshaus 14/12/69
55	illigible T 49		103649	München 23/ 4/91
56	....., Theres T 50		103647	Zilling 9/ 7/09
57	....., Maria T 51		103671	Riesling 23/ 9/74
58	illigible T 52		103672	illigible 28/ 8/70
59	illigible T 53		10367.	illigible 26/ 4/70
60	illigible illig.		illig.	illigible 27/12/73
61	illigible 17	95868	illigible	30/ 3/67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1132  
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Rolfing-H. r

Sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 13

of 25 February 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
62	Stroch, Caroline T 54		103666	Rosningen 14/ 3/06
63	Tacke, Caroline T 55		103669	Muenchen 20/ 5/80
64	Krause, Maria S 5		98790	Muen 17/ 2/99
65	Waber, Josefina EH 63		000688	Muenchen 4/ 2/83
66	Kilchauer, Theresa T		103617	Muenchen 27/ 3/10
67	Kilchauer, Margareta T 59			
	nee Klee		103625	Frauenruth 22/ 2/66
68	Kilchauer, Maria T 58		103614	Muenchen 5/ 2/03
69	Kitt, Maria T 59			
	nee Klee		103619	Muenchen 26/ 2/93
70	Zellinger, Kurt S 9		98797	Muenchen 26/ 6/76
71	Zwick, Theresa EH 59		000637	Arbing 3/ 1/95
72	Lang, Caroline S 10		98746	Mindorf 9/ 5/04
73	Loesch, Joseph S 11		98743	Munster 1/ 8/01
74	Stang, Joseph EH		000686	Munster 10/ 9/08

65

CONTINUATION OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Lex, X 040607, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1132.

7 January 1947

Fred Lex  
X 040607

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 70-1144  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

November 1st, 1940

Therapeutic Establishment  
of Warnock by Wiersberg

Gentlemen,

I learned that my mother, Frau Gertrud Schneider, is supposed to be no longer in Warnock.  
As her only child and as an American citizen who has contributed to the costs of my mother's upkeep, I request you kindly to give me an indication as to the present whereabouts of my mother.

I should be very thankful if you would give me such indication by return air mail. Please charge my overhead expenses to my privileged father's account with the Bayerische Wechselbank in Munich.

Respectfully

Signed: Hans Bender  
c/o Fanny's  
112-01 Madison Blvd.  
Forest Hills N. Y.  
U.S.A.

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcelle Volan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document 70. 1144

Marcelle Volan  
6429



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO 1144  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CUSTOMS FOR  
TAX CRIMES.

CSFV

Mr. 5299  
1 sm 102.

To: The Manager of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Edling - 3011

Transmitted with request to Berlin directly, the present location of Gertzel Bender being unknown in this establishment.

3. rucok, 3 December 1940  
 The assignment of the Mesopotamian and Lurking  
 Detachment of 3. rucok  
 signed: Dr. J. J. J.

Growth  
wt. 7.12.10. W

HO. 8064

V. K. S. with 1 enclosed transmits  
to the Public Utility & Transportation (P.U.T. Berlin 73,  
Potomac 1

with consent for retention.  
 Dying 7 December 1940  
 the Government:

## 72611410

8 Feb. 1947

1, Brazil, No. 6429, hereby certifying that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of  
the original document No. 1188.

2000-2001

REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENT No. 90-1744  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONUSPL FOR  
VAN CHINA.

COPY!

Miss Sara Hochheimer

Shanghai, 1 December 1940

To:

The Management of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Belgium-Door

I beg to inquire herewith whether my cousin Merr Oswald Soler  
from Philadelphia in our State is in your establishment. I re-  
solved to do so because that was from the Therapeutic and Nursing  
Establishment in London that he was being transferred to  
Belgium. Directly I wrote him the letter enclosing a stamped  
envelope for answer, without receiving any news from him. A  
parcel sent to him was also returned to me.  
I request you kindly to let me have some news as soon as possi-  
ble as to his state of health and as to whether he is still  
staying in your establishment. I should like to prepare him a  
Christmas letter.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt verification I am

Very respectfully,  
Signed: Miss Lucie Sara Hochheimer  
Vienna, March 28/1940 50/1

Enclosure return address  
12 Fleming Street

Post. No. 1.12.40 W

To: 50/23

V.K.M. approved as

By the Swiss State Transportation A.S.L.B. under No. 2  
for Switzerland

with request for attention.

Shanghai, 6 December 1940

The Management  
(Controller)

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcelle Soler, 6/29, Zurich, certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the original  
document No. 11/4

Marcelle Soler  
6/29

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. NO-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL  
FOR WAR CRIMES

DRAFT  
NOV. 6.12.40. W

Mrs.  
Elsa Ingrid Sara Koehnke  
Prins  
Kyllinstrasse 35./1

Berlin, 6. Dec. 1940

Subject: Frau Oswald Karst  
Your letter of November 1, 40

We have forwarded your letter to the consular agency  
because the name of the supplying doctor is unknown to us.

CERTIFICATE

8. Jan. 1947

I, Erico Eric Solen, 5429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
convinced with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the original  
NO. 1144

Erico Eric Solen  
5429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-1174  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COURSE  
FOR WAR CRIMES

COPIES

Reichsbanner, 1 Dec. 1940

To the  
Director of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment  
Bylinig-Ber near Munich

Sir,

In reference to letter of the Therapeutic and Nursing  
Establishment at Jochenburg which informed us  
that Mrs. Marie Mohr, nee Bial, of Jochenburg (Sauer Pfalz)  
had been transferred to the Therapeutic and Nursing  
Establishment Bylinig-Ber near Munich, on behalf of Mrs. Marie  
brothers and sisters. We are in need of pertinent infor-  
mation about her.

Yours truly,  
(signed) for Mrs. Johannes Mohr  
Marie Mohr

turn over

CERTIFICATE

8 December 1946

I, Marcelle Dolan, hereby certify that I am thoroughly con-  
versant with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the original  
Document No. 10-1174.

Marcelle Dolan

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 114  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL  
FOR WAR CRIMES

DRAFT  
mt. 8.12.40. 3

Mrs. Johanna Sara Moritz

Heinrichstr.  
16, Adolf Hitlerstr.

Berlin, 4 December 40

Subject: Label Maria  
Your letter of 1. December 40

To have forwarded your letter to the competent agency  
because the name of the receiving center is unknown to us.

(Initial) J

CERTIFICATE

I, Marcelle Nolan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the original  
document NO. 1144

Marcelle Nolan  
6429



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

COPY:

Franz Karpe

Stuttgart-B, 2 Dec. 1943  
December 64

To the  
Director of the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment  
Belting-Rach near Munich

As legally appointed guardian of about 10 year old Richard  
Emburger of Heidenheim, I am taking the liberty of asking  
you for information. Until two weeks ago the boy has been  
in St. Joseph's of Gmunden/Main. soon in my the office  
there I learned from the boys uncle who had applied to that  
institution that the whereabouts of little Richard was unknown.  
I found out that he is staying with you. The boy's parents,  
who are dead, are now inquiring after the child's health.  
I therefore ask you to please inform me about the child's  
health and his whereabouts by return mail in order that I  
be informed personally as is my duty and thus be enabled to  
report to the worried parents as soon as possible.

Thanking you, I am  
Respectfully yours,

Signed: Franz Karpe

CERTIFICATE

B. Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Solon, 6423, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that  
the above, is a true and correct translation of the  
document No. No- 1144

Marcelle Solon  
6423

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL  
FOR MAY 1940

Doc. No.  
NO-1144

Mr.  
FRANK JAMES KARPIS

Subject: H  
NO-1144

Re: Letter, 4 December 1940

Subject: RICHARD KARPIS, Richard, James  
to letter from 2.12.40.

We have forwarded your letter to the consular  
authorities, because the receiving order is addressed to us.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 January 1947

I, Marcelle HOLLAN, No. 6429, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of  
the original document No. NO-1144.

Marcelle HOLLAN  
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT G.10-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. JAIL OF COURTESY FOR  
WAR CRIMES

Munich, 4. December 1946

To:  
The Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Salzburg near Munich.

Subject: Bertha Weil

The Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment Salzburg  
informed us upon request that my cousin

Mrs. Bertha Weil, nee Rosenbaum

of whom I am the sole relative still living in Germany, has  
been transferred to your establishment.

I beg for permission to call upon you asking how she is  
and on which days of the week I may visit her.

Perhaps you are furthermore in a position to tell me what  
are the best possible way to reach Salzburg from Munich.

Thanking you in advance  
Most respectfully,

(Signed) Bruno Israel  
Rosenbaum

(Typed) Bruno Israel Rosenbaum

retransmitted

clarification.

6. Jan. 1947

I, Threville Holman, 6422, Berlin 33, state that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and  
that the above is a true and correct translation of the  
original document

Threville Holman  
6422

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. MO-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR CRIMES

DRAFT  
dt. 8.12.40. W

Mr.  
Benno Terezi Rosenbaum  
Birmingham

Edingen, 5. December 1940

Subject: Emil Martha Sam  
to letter from 8.12.40

Emil Martha Sam has been transferred together with a  
collective transport of Jewish inmates to some other  
establishment according to a decision of the Ministry of  
the Interior. The name of the new establishment is not  
known to us. The conditions shall be referred by the  
responsible quarter.

CONTINUED

8. Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Volz, 6429, hereby certify that I have thoroughly  
compared with the original and found it correct and that  
the above is a true and correct translation of the original.

Marcelle Volz  
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. WG-1144  
OFFICE OF W.O. CHIEF OF CONSOLE  
FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy!

Sender:  
Lina Sara Sturm  
Munberg  
Theodorstr. 3/0

Theodorstr. 3/0  
Munberg, 10. December 1940

To the  
Office of Thorngottis and Nursing Establishment

Munberg-Saar

Subject: My son and ward  
Barthold Isessel Sturm.

With reference to your letter dated 21 September dealing with the notification concerning my son and your bill of 10,000 marks of 7 October (No. 10.90) as well as the new bill of expenses, I have transferred 240.75 to you from my account at Dilligen.

Since, however, I do not now have the check (Scheck) has to be stamped before the end of the month according to regulations besides the last known address of my son, I herewith enclose it and request that it be either returned to me after having been stamped or, that I be informed as to where I should send it in order to have it provided with the necessary stamp in order that I ask that the check be returned. I postal stamp is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,  
Lina Sara Sturm

Incl.  
1 pension-slip  
1 stamp

over

CERTIFICATE

I, Marie Lila Polan, 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and Danish languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document WG. 1144

Marie Lila Polan  
6429



COPY!

Berlin-Charlottenburg, 19. Dec. 40

To the Management of the  
Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment  
Kloppburg-Beer

Having, pursuant upon letter of the 22. November 40,  
received no reply to this day from the competent office  
to which you transmitted my letter for further attention,  
I request you to give me the address of this office so that I  
can apply there directly.

We absolutely want to inquire about our Brother Hugo,  
as quickly as you will naturally understand. The fate of our  
sick brother is of great concern to us.

Kindly requesting a prompt answer.

I am respectfully yours  
(signed:) Fred Aug. Sore Kohn

Please turn over

characteristics

8. Januar 1947

I, Marcelle Holm, 5429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that  
the above is a true and correct translation of the original  
document No. WO-1144.

Marcelle Holm  
5429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR CRIMES

COPY:

Elberfeld, 30.12.40

To the  
Management  
of the Sanatorium and Nursing Home

Elberfeld.

Since I did not receive a reply to my various inquiries about my sister Elsa Gross, who is in your care since September and having thereafter asked you for news by enclosing a return envelope with 20 pf., I am today still without any explanation.

Moreover a parcel of mine has been returned to me as undeliverable.

I, therefore, implore each one of you at Amberg where they direct me to you. Likewise I am now once more asking you emphatically for more information. Enclosed please find a post-paid envelope.

Yours respectfully,  
Hans-Joachim Allgeier  
Elberfeld, Gartenstr. 24

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

5 January 1947

I, Marcelle SOLAN, No. 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 10-1144

Marcelle SOLAN  
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR CRIMES.

COPY!  
NOT. 3.1.41. W.

Mrs.  
Rosa Sara Aiteomug

Alberfeld  
Gartenstrasse 24

Selling 5. Jan. 1941

Reference: Gross Ella Sara  
your letter dated 30.12.40

In accordance with a decision of the State Ministry of the Interior your sister, Rosa Sara Gross, was transferred to another camp on the 20.9.40 with a collective transport of Jewish inmates of the camp. We forwarded your letter to the respective authority since we ourselves do not know the receiving center.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, Marcelle NOLAN, No. 6429, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1144.

Marcelle NOLAN  
6429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1144  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

COPY:

Prague, 5 January 1940

To:  
The Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment

Hear-Elfing

Subject: Frau Bertha Weill, born in Ronnenburg -/Munzingen.

On the 19 Dec. 1940, I was informed by the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment of I anounced that my sister Frau Bertha Weill was transferred to the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment of Helfing-Tann. I immediately wrote to my sister there but received no answer, neither did the letter return. Presuming that the letter has been sent so, I now wish to inquire kindly of you where my sister is now located. My sister's son has also written to me so I request you kindly to let me have the exact address to which my sister has been transferred from your establishment. I enclose a reply form and thank you in advance.

Sincerely  
Signed: Alva Adler  
Prague 14, Bergasse 38/4

3827-712307

5 Jan. 47

I, Marcelle Rolin, 659, 2nd St. certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1144.

Marcelle Rolin

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. WO- 1144  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

COPY!

Priedl, 23. January 1941

Respectfully to the Management of the  
Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment  
Seiling-Haus near Munich

As of the 13. Sept. 40 my son, Volfried Pribowien, was  
sent on to you from the Therapeutic and Nursing Establishment  
of Reichsbach in the Upper Palatinate. I most kindly wish  
to request you to inform me on the enclosed post-card of  
the state of health of my son P. Pribowien and please excuse  
me because after such a long time I only come to inquire now.  
I was in fact seriously ill all this time and now I finally  
request you to do so at the first opportunity as soon as  
possible how is my son P. Pribowien and his state of health.

My best wishes to you

Respectfully

Wolfgang P. Pribowien  
Box No. 1. - Imbrieden 75  
Imbrieden  
Priedl, Seiling-Haus

Please turn over.

CERTIFICATE

8-Jan. 1947

I, Marcelle Tolon, 6429, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct trans-  
lation of the original document No. 1144

Marcelle Tolon  
6429



NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 2

Book 14 II

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

NO. 1

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT NO. 1

PLATE  
(ENCLOSURE)

NO. 1



## PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14 - PART II

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EUTHANASIA

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345	NO-1136	Compendium of transfers, date and number of persons relocated, and sex.	147
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Copy

Duerzburg, 3 December 1940  
Herrnstrasse 1, Telephone 3761

No. 6511

State Welfare Agency (Landesfuersorgungsverband)  
Main-Præsidium.

To the  
Mental Institution  
Elfenberg - Kaser  
near Munich

Subject: Welfare service for Heumann of Schoellkrippen.

According to information received from the Mental  
Institute Lohr in September of this year the above has  
been transferred to the Mental Institution Elfenberg  
upon order of the State Ministry of the Interior. Upon  
our order to the district office Nuremberg of the National  
Association of Jews in Germany in Munich, to make the  
payments to that institution we received the answer  
that Heumann was not any more in Elfenberg and that his  
whereabouts were unknown and that for that reason no  
payments would be made.

Will you please inform us whether the statements  
are correct, since nothing is known here about a further  
transfer

(signed) Kottwitz

(page 2 of original)

Draft

dat 13 December 1940 W.

No. 8899

V.K.H. returned

to the State Welfare Agency Main-Præsidium in  
Duerzburg.

with the information, that, on 20 September 1940  
Wilhelm Israel Heumann has been transferred to another  
institution with a collective transport of Jewish patients.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

according to a decree of the State Ministry of the Interior. The name of this institution is not known to us.

Erling, 10 December 1940

Management:  
(Signature): illegible

(page 3 of original)

94

C o p y

The Senior Public Prosecutor  
ES 2/40

Landau in the Palatinate  
(Pfalz)  
13 December 1940

To the  
Office of the Mayor  
Landau

Subject: Placing under guardianship:  
Albert Israel Willmann, born 22 February 1886  
in Wertheim. Latest residence in Landau  
1000 Pils No. 10.

Will you please inform me about the present whereabouts of Willmann. According to information received from the management of the Haniel Institute for Upper-Bavaria in Erling-Bier he has been transferred to an unknown institution with a collective transport of Jewish patients on 20 September 1940.

(signed): Dr. Zoller

Certified:  
(Signed): Reussner  
Clerk of the administration of justice

168



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143  
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original)

Subject: Placing under guardianship:  
Albert Israel Tillmann.

Copy

To the Mental Institute

Salzburg-Haus

with the request to inform as soon as possible, whether  
the present whereabouts of Tillmann are known, or upon  
whose orders he has possibly been transferred.

London in the Palatinate (Pfalz)  
23 December 1940

By order of the mayor:  
(signed): signature

(Handwritten) 9326

Draft:  
dat. 30 December 1940.W.

V.K.H. returned

to the Mayor in London in the Palatinate (Pfalz).

with the following information:

The present whereabouts of Albert Israel Tillmann are  
not known here. The transfer took place upon the order  
of the State Ministry of the Interior.

Salzburg, 30 December 1940.  
Acting for the Management:  
(initialed) S

(page 5 of original)

(12)

File No. : VIII 2939/1935

Munich 7, 13 December 1940  
Herichildsplatz 17a,  
Entrance I  
Post Office Box 55.

To the  
Mental Institution

Salzburg-Haus

Subject:

Patient Oppenheimer Getrud Sara, born 24 December 1878

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143  
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original cont'd)

I am asking for information  
about the whereabouts of the  
patient on this sheet

Local Court  
(signed) Giuliani

D r a f t

dat 16 December 1940.W.

No. (Illegibly possibly: 9097)

V.k.H. returned

To the Local Court Munich, court for guardianship,  
adults and juvenile cases

with the following information:

Copysinger Gertrud Kern was until 20 September 1940 in the Mental Institute Eglfing-Haar and was on this day transferred with a collective transport of Jewish patients to another institution

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO. 1143

8 January 1947

I, Leo RATZ, 493, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1143.

Leo RATZ, 493  
493

129

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143  
CONTINUED

National Insurance Institute

for Salaried Workers

(Reichsversicherungsanstalt  
für Angestellte)

Performance Department

Office I Lei 4.

I Lei 193 II 32.

Please state number when  
answering.

Berlin-Wilmersdorf 23 Dec. 1940  
Ruhrestrasse 2  
Phone: 87 92 21  
Postal Account: Berlin No. 300 00

To the

Mental asylum

Eglfing

H a a r near Munich

9320

Re: Pensioner Berta Sara Heimann,  
born 24 September 1886.

According to an information of the male nurse  
Hermann Israel Wolf the above-named insured is  
supposed to have been transferred to your institute  
on 14 September 1940, but not to be there any longer.  
We beg to be informed about the present place of  
abode of the insured.

Signature: Liebenkugen.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO -1143  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

First Draft  
dat. 30 December 1940. W.

To the  
National Insurance Institute for  
Salaried Workers  
Performance Department

Berlin-Wilmersdorf

Strasse. 3

No. 9330

Berlin, 30 December 1940

Re: The pensioner Berta Sara Heilmann, born 24 Sept. 1886.

To the letter of 23 December 1940

Office I Lei 4.

I Lei 193 H 32

The above named was transferred in a collective transport of Jewish patients on 20 Sept. 1940 to another institute, in accordance with a decision of the Reich Minister of the Interior. The name of this institute is unknown to us.

By order:

Initialled,

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1147  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy.

The Lord Mayor of the  
City of the Reich Party Bellies  
(Stadt der Reichsparteitage)  
(Health Department)

Nuremberg, 27 Sept. 1940

Re:

W i e s e n g r u n d Sofia, born in Nuremberg on 3  
January 1894, last residence Nuremberg, Veinmarkt 14.

The above-mentioned was discharged from the mental in-  
stitute Kilians on 16 September 1940 and transferred  
to the mental institute Zelfing.

(Order of the State Dept.)

Custody Ordinance according to article 80/11  
P Penal Code.

New No. No. 1/41

G.H. to the Mental Institute Zelfing

with the request for a short statement whether  
a change has taken place in the condition of  
the sick. ---

Nuremberg, 3 January 1941.

Supreme Prosecutor:

By order

signed: signature. Mueller.

Turn Over.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143  
CONTINUED

First Draft

dat. 9 January 1941

No. 182.

V.k.H. back inclusive 1 document.

to the Supreme Prosecutor in K u r e m b e r g

with the information that Sofia Sara Wieselgrund  
in accordance with a decision of the Reich  
Minister of the Interior was transferred in a  
collective transport of Jewish patients on  
20 September 1940 to an institute unknown to  
us.

Refing, 9 January 1941.

The Director:

Initialed

183

Copy

No. 5232 F 2

Munich, 15 March 1941

State Ministry of the Interior

To the management of the mental institute

Erling-Haar

Re: Guardianship Albert Israel Froehlich

born 14 May 1920.

The court for the protection of wards in Stuttgart requests information about its ward Albert Israel Froehlich, born 14 May 1920. Froehlich is supposed to have been transferred on 4 Sept. 1940 from Saint Joseph House in Germonien to the mental institute Erling-Haar. Information is to be given whether this is correct and where Froehlich was transferred from there.

By Order

signed Dr. Schultze.

Page Over 1

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1143  
CONTINUED

First Draft:

dit. 18 March 1941.

Not 20660

V.Z.H. back

to the State Ministry of the Interior, Munich,  
with the information that Albert Lersch  
P r o e h l i e h, born 14 May 1920 was trans-  
ferred on 4 September 1940, from Saint Joseph  
House in Garmisch to our institute and in  
accordance with a decision of the State Ministry  
of the Interior from 4 September 1940 No. 5236  
o 44, has been transferred from this institute.

Egging, 18 March 1941.

The Management:

Initialed

Turn Over!

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT FO.No-1134  
OFFICE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR WAR PRISONERS

No. 5235/46.

State Ministry of the Interior

Munich, 14 January 1941

Registered

To  
Director Dr. F f a n n m u c h l e r  
or his deputy  
of the Asylum

Helping - Bear

subject: Transfer of patients in the asylums.

The present situation necessitates the transfer of a large number of patients in the asylums. By order of the Reich Defense Commissar, I order the transfer of 140 patients from your institution. The transfer will probably take place on 24 January 1941. The Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken Transport G.m.b.H.) in Berlin, and or its transportation manager, will contact you with regard to the selection and the picking up of the patients, which will take place on my order.

The transport is to be prepared by the delivering institution. In case the institution has no railroad siding, the transporting of the patients to the next railroad station is to be done by the institution. Stationary patients are to be treated by adequate means for a trip of several hours. The patients, as far as possible, are to be handed over in their own underwear and clothing. Their entire private property is to be sent along with them well packed. Insofar

page 2 of original

as they have no private clothing, the delivering institution is to loan underwear and clothing.

The personal records and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the man in charge of the transport.

Those who pay the costs are to be informed by the delivering institution that further payments beyond the day of the transfer are to be suspended until they are requested by the receiving institution. The next of kin will be immediately notified of the transfer by the receiving institution. If in the meantime a relative should inquire of the delivering institution, the latter is to reply, if the name of the receiving institution is not known to it, that the patient was transferred by order of the competent Reich Defense Commissar. Besides, the receiving institution will contact the relatives as soon as possible.

on behalf of

(signature) illegible

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. MO-1134  
CONTINUED

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R e c e i p t

In accordance with the decision of the Health Department of the State Ministry of the Interior of 14 January 1940, I have received on behalf of the National Association of Asylums as the responsible director of the Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport G.m.b.H.) the patients enumerated in the attached list for transfer to national institutions.

Helsing, 24 January 1941

Signature: W. Pappo

For the Charitable Patient Transport Corp.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. KO-1134  
CONTINUED

Key to Transport List No. 10 of 24 January 1941  
-----

Re: Asylum Eglfing-Haar  
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From Eglfing-Haar are: No. 7, 17, 27, 37, 47, 57, 67, 77, 72,  
" 78, 82, 88, 92, 98, 107, 117.

From Rabersode: " 78  
all others are from the Bekaberg institution.

† = Deceased in the meantime	EH=Eglfing-Haar
⌒ = Not in our institution or discharged	RS=Rabersode
+ = Able to be moved	without marks =Bekaberg
— = Deferred	

## 16th Transport-List No. 10

Delivering Institution: Asylum  
Selfing-Herr near Munich

Completed on 24 January 1941

No.	Surnames and first names	T.-No.	Patient No.	Place and date of Birth
1	Auer, Josef	in Ecksberg	93839	Kucheldorf 22/5/99 E
2	Aumann, Johann	+	93838	Kueschen 27/5/30 E
3	Bachmayer, Johann	in Ecksberg	99009	Treunstein 27/5/57 E
4	Baudenbach, Johann	....	93844	Kueschen 19/7/35 E
5	Bauer, Josef	+	93843	Zwiesel 21/2/25 E
6	Baumgartner, Joh. Ev. Thomas	-	93841	Neu's 24/12/28 E
7	Benkner, Alfons	-	99010	Nunhausen 21/5/10 E
8	Braun, Heinrich	.....	52403	Muenchen 30/5/02 EK
9	Buchbender, Georg	in Ecksberg	93845	Kucheldorf 17/3/13 E
10	Bumacker, Ludwig	-	99011	Leithen 15/1/21 E
11	Fietlinner, Johann	-	93850	Waldmuenchen 10/6/33 E
12	Dippold, Andreas	-	93851	St. Joachim 2/9/24 E
13	Dix, Josef	.....	52131	Kueschen 3/8/98 EK
14	Ehrlsen, Ludwig	-	99012	Neuhais 3/7/22 E
15	Engelhard, Alfred	-	93853	Leetoldsborg 10/3/31 E
16	Engelhart, Josef	.....	99013	Kueschen 6/6/01 E
17	Ertl, Martin	+	93860	Kreuzbind. 16/2/21 E
18	Fellomayer, Ludwig	-	93857	Reichertsheim 5/12/90 E
19	Fiedner, Max	-	93856	Schontreuuth 10/5/25 E
20	Fries, Ludwig	.....	93854	Selbure 24/3/06 E
21	Froehner, Wilhelm	.....	93883	Kueschen 3/9/15 E
22	Fussner, Anton	-	99014	Saengerod 13/6/19 E
23	Genselhuber, Konrad	in Ecksb.	93889	Trusteorg 5/2/13 E
24	Gierstor, Ewald	-	93886	Vilehofen 14/6/29 E
25	Gillmeier, Max	in Ecksb.	93865	Leusikut 6/6/07 E
26	Groß, Ludwig	+	93815	Aisling 16/2/05 E
27	Hatrich, Edmund	-	93925	Polshofen 28/6/31 E
28	Haindl, Franz	-	93922	Altottling 9/5/79 Gk
29	Hemstadel, Johann	+	93924	Stellau 30/11/20 E
30	Huber, Franz Xaver	+	99016	Gemhofen 4/10/34 E
31	Huabner, Josef	+	93923	Eckerebach 19/1/15 E
32	Hell, Friedrich Josef	-	93922	Hemmlbarr 30/2/15 E
33	Hales, Georg	in Ecksb.	93921	Unterschwinbach 16/4/93 E

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1184  
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Asylum  
Elfindale-Haar

Sheet No. 2 to the Transport-List No. 10 of 24/1/1941

No.	Surname and first name	T-No. Patient-No.	Place and date of Birth
34	Helmke, Leonhard in Ekeberg	98920	Wannchen 22/12/23 E
35	Hochendörfer, Nikolaus +	99017	Kelakirchen 30/4/11 E
36	Holtmann, Franz Xaver -	98915	Moss 19/2/14 E
37	Huber, Karl +	98914	Reibersdorf 20/10/23 E
38	Hunseder, Josef +	98911	Oberembach 17/1/07 E
39	Jakob, Josef in Ekeberg -	98910	Kemten 6/4/03 E
40	Kettner, Franz Xaver -	98908	Nischlbura 27/5/25 E
41	Koenig, Georg +	99019	Muerberg 23/5/23 E
42	Kraus, Josef +	99030	Isenring 5/3/07 E
43	Kugler, Georg +	99021	Wannchen 12/9/15 E
44	Land, Haribort +	98903	Weyerbach 27/11/29 E
45	Leisinger, Josef +	99022	Deurnen 30/5/16 E
46	Lehnerster, Johann Bapt. -	98906	Groeskoellnbach 12/1/30 E
47	Lechner, Martin -	99023	Freilassing 22/9/29 E
48	Lehrer, Anton in Ekeberg	98999	Unterwossem 23/6/05 E
49	Leopoldsdorfer, Ernst Josef ....	98995	Unterholzhausen 12/5/30 E
50	Madlerholz, Alois +	98992	Hert 30/9/25 E
51	Mayer, Josef +	99024	Wannchen 31/12/09 E
52	Mayer, Martin +	98991	Elbach 21/5/12 E
53	Merkel, Heinrich .... -	50230	Frankenthal 23/2/01 E
54	Mittermeier, Otto +	98999	Thaler 24/5/30 E
55	Moratti, Emil -	98994	Wannchen 28/8/07 E
56	Muller, Franz Xaver +	99026	Thalkirchen 16/10/79 E
57	Muller, Josef +	98967	Graunburg 26/12/01 E
58	Muller, Andreas +	98966	Wannchen 13/2/25 E
59	Muller, Josef +	98964	Kirchdorf 2/5/24 E
60	Muller, Karl Georg +	99028	St. Leonhard 25/5/21 E
61	Muller, Gustav +	98963	St. Martin 9/6/04 E
62	Muller, Georg -	98961	Wannchen 29/12/14 E
63	Muller, Johann Bapt. .... -	98960	Wannchen 7/7/07 E
64	Muller, Johann B. .... -	98952	Oberthalen 2/12/10 E
65	Muller, Josef +	98976	Nischbach 11/5/06 E
66	Muller, Alfred .... -	50233	Wannchen 24/2/05 E
67	Muller, Fritz +	98974	Wannchen 31/12/03 E
68	Muller, Franz .... -	000267	Wannchen 10/2/07 E
69	Muller, Josef +	98970	Wannchen 17/5/02 E
70	Muller, Georg +	98964	Wannchen 21/1/26 E
71	Muller, Peter .... -	50236	Wannchen 31/2/04 E

Delivering Institution: Asylum  
Salinas-Cesar

Sheet No. 3 to the Transport-List No. 10 of 26/1/1941

No.	Surnames and first name	T-No.	Patient-No.	Place and date of Birth
72	Schaefer, Georg .....	-	50227	Taencheberg 25/3/08 EK
73	Schäferl, Anton	+	50213	Geroltskirchen 15/9/86 E
74	Schäfer, Franz Xaver	+	50249	Kreitzburg 26/3/90 E
75	Schell, Johann	-	50219	Heerbach 5/3/87 E
76	Schaefer, Otto	-	50258	Aureburg 20/4/24 E
77	Schöffmeister, Jakob	+	50257	Jurging 6/6/13 E
78	Scholdauf, Otto	-	50243	Kuenschon 5/6/83 EK
79	Scholdacher, Josef .....	-	50210	Kuenschon 19/3/12 E
80	Schleich, Josef Conrad	-	50206	Griesbach 20/7/34 E
81	Schreiner, Karl	-	50212	Stetel 21/5/32 E
82	Schuld, Wilhelm	-	001026	Polster/Dorf. 23/4/84 EK
83	Schneider, Rich. Franz Osw. +	+	50227	Schleben 13/5/88 E
84	Schnell, Hilmar, Josef	+	50211	Necken 13/1/28 E
85	Schoepfer, Georg	-	50279	Neuern 18/4/21 E
86	Schorf, Josef	+	50278	Niederhornbach 20/1/23 E
87	Schrock, Richard	+	50215	Waldhof 14/12/25 E
88	Schubert, Kurt .....	-	50240	Kies 1.34. 28/9/87 EK
89	Spermann, Eduard	+	50217	Saupperting 10/5/24 E
(90)	Steiner, Josef in Eckenberg	+	50001	Kuenschon 6/10/11 E
91	Storzer, Anton	+	50220	Geisenhausen 14/5/05 E
(92)	Stoedter, Rudolf	+	50246	Saurenberg 28/5/87 EK
93	Stoesslein, Johann .....	-	50222	Kulmbach 24/3/88 EK
94	Stoll, Lother .....	-	50223	Bruck 25/9/10 E
95	Storflinger, August Josef	-	50223	Traunstein 11/12/97 E
96	Stresser, Michael	-	50251	Winkorling 25/12/03 E
97	Strobl, Johann	+	50247	Friedberg 22/11/01 EK
98	Ulrich, Otto	+	50225	Leinertsdorf 2/4/26 E
99	Tr. Vogel, Andreas .....	+	50251	Aureburg 21/12/97 EK
100	Vogelbauer, Josef	+	50202	Saupperting 28/12/21 E

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Key to Transport-List No. 11 of 24 January 1941

Re: Asylum Eelfing-Haar.

From Eelfing-Haar are: No. 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 24, 25,  
- 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 74, 75, 80, 81,  
- 82, 83, 87, 90, 94, 97, 98, 99, 100.

From Gubersee are: No. 42, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 71, 72, 76, 84.

All others are from the Ecksberg institution.

- ⊕ - Deceased in the meantime                      EE - Eelfing-Haar  
○ - Not in our institution or discharged      Ga - Gubersee  
+ - Able to be moved                              Without marks - Ecksberg  
- - Deferred



TRANSLIT OF OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1134  
CONTINUED

16th Transport List No. 11

Delivering Institution:  
Asylum Eglfing-Gerr.

Completed on 24 January 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place and Date of Birth
1.	Amann, Johanna Paula	+	98942	München 2/10/20
2.	Angerer, Therese	+	98705	München 14/5/03
3.	Angstmann, Adalheid	+EH	00754	Thalkofen 30/12/77
4.	Apfel, Antonia	+	98706	München 15/2/29
5.	Aringer, Veronika	in Eglfing	98707	Eiselfing 24/4/86
6.	Bachmayer, Julia	+	99939	Od 3/1/04
7.	Bauer, Mari	.....	98710	Kühloch 13/3/24
8.	Braun, Eleonora	+	98711	Würzburg 23/2/31
9.	Bock, Magdalena	+	95743	Ludwigshafen
	nee Klein	...		17/12/76
10.	Böcher, Anna	EH	25137	München 20/4/04
11.	Bohringer, Anna	EH	50050	Gundelfingen
	nee Wendlinger			1/6/76
12.	Binder, Anna Maria	in Eglfing	98713	München 12/10/22
13.	Böckel, Maria	+EH		
	nee Schreyer		25218	Berlin 2/7/69
14.	Brauninger, Sonja	+EH	50271	München 15/3/06
15.	Brenzl, Ottilie	+	98934	Kiefersfelden
				8/7/67
16.	Brosch, Helene	in Eglfing	98720	Übersau 7/2/14
17.	Bühner, Therese	+	98727	Sonnenmoos 2/3/70
18.	Bühner, Anna	EH	25225	München 9/5/94
19.	Bühner, Maria			Wolfratshausen
	nee Friedl	EH+	25224	9/9/77
20.	Bühner, Maria	+	98728	München 4/8/03
21.	Buchs, Maria	+	98937	Gredstr. 3/6/11
22.	Gailhofer, Anna	+EH	50072	München 19/8/86
23.	Gaidobler, Anna	+	98605	Höfen 29/7/81
24.	Geyer, Anna	+EH	25231	Neuerkirchen
				21/10/86
25.	Hackner, Stefanie	in Eglfing	98702	München 1/2/31
26.	Hack, Theres	+	98944	Wittenhofen
				5/2/86
27.	Hofbauer, Emil	+	98731	Witting 9/1/88
28.	Hofmann, Maria	+	98...	Würzburg 30/4/69
(page 2 of original) Sheet No. 2 to the Transport List No. 11 of 24 January 1941.				
29.	Huber, Maria	.....	98751	Hab 26/2/31
30.	Hupf, Theres	in Eglfing	98748	Eglfing 21/1/96
31.	Ippenhof, Maria	+	98747	Stannsdorf
				27/8/00
32.	Kammerer, Veronika	in Eglfing	98746	Hobrechtsdorf
				10/1/86

TRANSLATION OF DOCU A.T.WO.NO-1134  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

Sheet No.2 to the Transport List No.11 of 24 January 1941

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	Patient No.	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
33.	Kellermann, Beate	SH-	50077	Rätz	30/6/03
34.	Kimmelman, Frieda	+SH	00763	Bad Mergentheim	22/4/81
35.	Kislinger, Anna				
	nee Fuchs	SH-	25196	München	19/3/04
36.	Kolbinger, Maria	+	98949	Töging	23/4/72
37.	Langweiler, Antonia	in Elsborg	98736	Sachsen	8/5/96
38.	Lexhuber, Maria	+	98735	Hoesch	21/2/91
39.	Lindinger, Maria	+ SH	50081	Leichheim	4/7/77
40.	Lisch, Krescentia	+	98951	Unterföhring	8/3/04
41.	Luttenbrocher, Mathilde	in Sackburg	98732	Kolberg	25/5/07
42.	Meier, Theresia	+	98757	Penzing	23/11/22
43.	Mair, Maria			Dautenhofen	
	nee Eberle	...	98142		2/2/78
44.	Mayer, Anna	...	96037	Ingoletadt	13/3/14
45.	Mayer, Anna	+	98753	Holz No.2	Emmering 27/7/13
46.	Mittemeier, Juliana	+	98758	Illbach	16/5/86
47.	Milster, Maria	...	95810	Nonnenkorn	3/3/68
48.	Moser, Anna		98955	Perlach	16/3/26
49.	Möblier, Katharina				
	nee Lehner	SH-	50313	Stappach	16/3/09
50.	Mirschl, Anna	...	95954	Zilling	6/5/85
51.	Oberbracher, Franziska	...	95362	Bad Reichenhall	27/7/14
52.	Oberbracher, Anna	+	98958	Leibach	2/10/94
53.	Pfaffner, Ernestine	Reg. +	98763	München	13/1/90
54.	Pfisteringer, Elisabeth	+SH	00824	Zürich	9/3/09
55.	Pichler, Maria	+	98959	Kranawitt	16/1/32
56.	Peter, Maria	+	98962	Ruderting	25/8/14
57.	Reich, Theresia	+	95961	Burg...	22/12/06
58.	Reiff, Maria	+	95928	illegible	21/8/76
59.	Reinhold, Katharina	+	98768	illegible	15/12/94
60.	Rehner, Philomena	+	98767	illegible	9/8/83
61.	Reininger, Dorota	+	98768	...ch	19/5/18
62.	Rieder, Anna	+	98...	...erwald	22/5/07
63.	Riedl, Barbara	+SH	...	...chen	17/5/97

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 401134  
CONTINUED

Delivering Institution: Egling-Haar

Sheet No. 3 to the Transport List No. 11

of 24 January 1941

(page 11 of original)

No.	Surname and first name	T.No.	No.	Patient Place and Date of Birth
64.	Kogler, Anna	+	98772	München 4/1/90
65.	Kodlauer, Juliana	+	98771	Rosenheim 8/6/14
66.	Kreienberg, Theres	+	98965	Velden 17/2/03
67.	Kocher, Theresia i. Bekberg	+	98782	Franken 4/10/76
68.	Kocher, Martha Sus. Sofi.	+	98781	Landshut 12/8/21
69.	Kochel, Maria	+	98786	München 4/10/82
70.	Kochlinger, Rosamund	+	98967	Kolbernsdorf 23/2/11
71.	Kochl, Kressona	+Ca	95852	Seehausen 4/7/77
72.	Kochl, Maria	+Ca	95855	Ramberg 16/9/69
73.	Kochhuber, Theres	+	98776	Sicking 1/6/18
74.	Kochner, Anna	+H	00747	Wolfsberg 14/6/71
75.	Kochner, Barbara	+	98585	München 25/1/18
76.	Kochl, Anna	Ca-	96089	Feichten? 3/8/60
77.	Kochler, Maria	+	98773	Neuötting 13/2/98
78.	Kochner, Anna	+	98970	Albersen 28/3/16
79.	Kochs, Sophie	+BH	00781	Obernöttingen 12/11/75
80.	Kochle, Caroline	+Ca	00635	München 27/12/94
81.	Kocher, Anna .....	BH-	00805	Rottenburg 3/10/74
82.	Kochner, Anna	+	98971	Berg 4/9/93
83.	Kocher, Julia	+Ca	50046	Nürnberg 13/8/71
84.	Kochner, Maria (Martha) Oswald	Ca-	98972	Sicking 23/10/26
85.	Kochl, Anna	+Ca	95070	Vorre 5/10/77
86.	Koch, Anna	+Ca	50000	Speyer 24/9/73
87.	Kocher, Maria	+	98974	Erting 23/5/13
88.	Kochberger, Elisabeth	+	98789	Klosterkloster 20/4/25
89.	Kocher, Josephine .....	+H-	00630	München 4/2/83
90.	Kocher, Elisabeth gen. hb.	BH-	50377	Bayreuth 23/12/99
91.	Kochert, Elisabeth	+	98975	Kiebsen 7
92.	Kochberger, Rosamund	+	98902	Osternöthing 30/5/70
93.	Kochinger, Maria i. Bekberg	+	98801	Landshut 13/3/97
94.	Kochlauer, Theres	+BH	00752	St. Georgen 23/9/76
95.	Koch, Erika	+	98798	München 29/5/31
96.	Kochlinger, Maria Anna	+	98976	Laisanzen 25/8/15
97.	Kochler, Anna	+BH	00790	Pfeiffenhofen 6/2/74
98.	Kocher, Christine	+Ca	00753	Rosenheim 23/2/79
99.	Kocher, Katharina .....	BH-	00808	Adelmannsfeld 2/7/60
100.	Koch, Theres .....	+Ca	00639	Erbing 3/1/95

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1134  
CONTINUED

I, Fred Lox X 046 207 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1134.

7 January 1947

Fred Lox  
X 046 207

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1136  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Transport Number	Date of Transport	Number of Transported	Total Number of Patients Transported	Remarks
1	18/1/1940	25	25	men
2	20/1/1940	23	47	women
3	6/2/1940	47	94	women
4	15/5/1940	70	164	men
5	30/6/1940	148	313	men ... 32 Klingenberg Muenster
6	3/9/1940	121	434	women
7	20/9/1940	13	450	men
8	2/10/1940	13	463	Klingenberg, women
9	3/10/1940	11	474	men
10	11/10/1940	72	546	men
11	21/10/1940	120	666	men
12	15/11/1940	13	679	men
13	15/11/1940	27	706	men
14	23/11/1940	13	719	men
15	17/1/1941	70	789	women
16	17/1/1941	70	859	women
17	24/1/1941	70	929	men
18	24/1/1941	70	1000	women
19	25/2/1941	70	1070	men
20	25/2/1941	70	1140	women
21	25/4/1941	37	1177	men 13 Weber, Weber, ... Gelfing, War, ... women 12 Weber, Weber, ... Weber, ... War, ... men 14 Weber, Weber, ... women 15 Weber, Weber, ... men 15 Gelfing, War, ... women Weber, War
22	25/4/1941	90	1267	
23	29/4/1941	57	1324	
24	29/4/1941	77	1401	
25	29/4/1941	77	1478	
26	29/4/1941	60	1538	

I, Fred Iax, No 207 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1136.  
 6 January 1947

Fred Iax, No 207

117



74-35-910-05 OCIT-5 3-13-82

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI

D. S. R. 4

15 January 1991

Ameliorated

Refer Committee for the Scientific Approach  
and President of Soviet Forestry and Institutional Review

Page 1 of 2  
Doc. Office for 101

2019 10 20 10-1

subject: Obligatory registration of divorce and other new-born citizens of the local institution of child-care.

Abstract: 2 Acetylations.

According to the arrangements for a trip to the east coast of  
1. 1. 1961, in Berlin, 1. 1. 1961, you received and  
a copy of the letter of the 1. 1. 1961 to the address of the  
distribution of a letter of the 1. 1. 1961 by virtue of the receipt of the  
1. 1. 1961 of the 1. 1. 1961 of the 1. 1. 1961 of the 1. 1. 1961  
to the point.

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{\rho} \right)$$
[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

9. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1987, 82, 1-27.

7. Witness DWI 228, C/O, I-1570, during writing that I at  
Marionville Government left the police and Bureau in the  
that the above is a true and correct translation of document  
of -1153.

Control - LMI Co.  
 Div. - 270

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. W-1142  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR U.S. CHARGE

Stamped: To be filed.

To the  
General Sick Transport Company GmbH  
Berlin W 9  
Potsdamer Platz 1

1756

27 February 1941

Jewish inmates of Institutions.  
Re: Your letter of 25 February 41, to Mr. H. C. (Ch.).

The enclosed lists have been compiled by adding the requested  
data, as far as this has been possible. The remark in this connection  
that various patients had been admitted to this institution as  
transient patients for only a few days.

(initialed)

S.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George B. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the original document  
No. W-1142.

George B. GRANT  
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1141  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR WAR CRIMES

FRANK FROHLISSEN  
Legal Advisor  
(Reich Professional Group)  
Post office account 2065  
Ludwigshafen on the Rhine  
Telephone 795  
Bank: Municipal Savings Bank  
Ludwigshafen.

F/A      Kaiserslautern, 25 April 1941  
Marktplatz 37  
Private residence: Kurt Faber  
Strasse, 13

stamp: member of the Reich  
National Socialist Jurist  
Association.

To the  
direction of the  
mental institution  
Welfing-Haus  
near Munich

subject: heritage of Kurt Kurt WITTMANN - having died on 3 December 1940  
in the insane asylum Gelnhausen.

The above temporarily admitted WITTMANN has died on 3 December 1940 in  
Gelnhausen.

It has to be proved on what day WITTMANN has left the territory of the  
Reich.

I am asking for information, as to where to WITTMANN was transferred  
from there on 20 September 1940.

dat. 28 April 1941, F.

Heil Hitler!  
Administrator of legacy.

one following handwritten:  
letter back.

Below was transferred according to a decree of the Bavarian State Ministry  
of the Interior of 4 September 1940 No. 52360/44 in a collective transport  
of Jewish inmates from our institute to an institution unknown to us. The  
transport of the patients was carried out by the General Patients Trans-  
port Company, G.m.b.H., Berlin N.O., Invalidenplatz 1, to which you may  
turn with all further questions.

signature: 27 April 1941 Pf.

CONFIDENTIAL - INFORMATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, a 442674, hereby certify that I am thoroughly con-  
versant with the English and German languages and that the above is a  
true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1141

George H. GRANT  
a 442674

157

Drafting, the 5th, 1941

Draft:

edit. 5th 1941.

To the

Reich Committee  
for Scientific Research  
of Hereditary and Constitutional  
Serious Diseases

April 1941

Post office box 101

Subject: The child Maria Maria Thielmann,  
born 5 May 1939 in Walsdorf, Pforzheim.

In answer to your letter of 20 April 1941  
Dr. H/M

The child Maria Maria Thielmann was in our institution from  
17 March 1940 until 11 Jan. 1941. At that time she was under  
observation in the children's house and on the latter date was  
taken to her father and brother himself to take the child.  
The child is in need of nursing in the institution.  
The child is in need of nursing in the institution.  
The child is in need of nursing in the institution.  
The child is in need of nursing in the institution.  
The child is in need of nursing in the institution.  
The child is in need of nursing in the institution.

( page 2 of Original )

(100% of times) due to an attack of meningococcalitis in  
February 1939. The child exhibits a spastic collapse on the  
right side, but no other neurological findings except for a  
diverged str. 8mm. She can sit and stand but not walk even if  
assisted; she does not speak and has learned to eat with  
the spoon. She is very much in need of care and suited for the  
institution Schenckbrunn. In my opinion the child is one of those  
we observe and treat in our institution according to the regulations  
of Reich Committee for Scientific Research of Hereditary and Con-  
stitutional Serious Diseases. The special ward of the children's  
house was not yet opened at the time we transferred the child.

Hail Hitler!

(signature) B

157

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. X-1136  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE CRIMINALS

Reich Committee                      Berlin 29. 30 April 1941  
for the Scientific Research      Post office box 101  
of Hereditary and Constitutional  
Serious Diseases.

Dr. R/4

Dr. R/4  
Dr. P. Schöndorfer  
Reich Institution

Reichs-Hereditary and Constitutional  
Post office box 51

Subject: Child Maria Maria T. Schöndorfer,  
born 5 May 1930 in Berlin, Reich.

I have received a report on the child Maria T. Schöndorfer  
who was transferred by you on 11 June 1940 to the Reichs-  
Institution Schöndorfer, Berlin and Post office 101.

I request a medical report with prognosis on this child,  
and for it is still possible at this time.

Will Hitler:  
as deputy:

(Signature) Dr. R/4

Stamp: Reich Committee for the Scientific  
Research of Hereditary and Constitutional  
Serious Diseases.

CONFIDENTIAL

132



CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

2. J.uary 1949

I, Gertrude LEVINGER, Civ.No. 12-046178, hereby certify that I  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and  
that the above is a true and correct translation of the original  
document EC. 10-1139.

Gertrude LEVINGER  
Civ.No. 12-046178

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NK-1140  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR SA. GELLES

Draft 1

edt. 2 May 1941

To the

General Patients Transport G.m.b.H.

Berlin, No  
Potsdamersplatz 1

Berlin, 2 May 1941

Subject: RUCHBINDER Hilde Sara, born 1 August 1904.  
With 1 enclosure.

Attached we are sending you a letter concerning Hilde Sara RUCHBINDER with the request that you handle this case. RUCHBINDER was transferred by you to another institution on 20 September 1940 in a collective transport of Jewish institution patients according to a decision of the State Ministry of the Interior.

Heil Hitler!

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, Ewald H. STUBRIN, 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NK-1140.

Ewald H. STUBRIN  
413

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1140  
CONTINUED

Draft 1

dat. 3 May 1941

To the

General Patients Transport G.m.b.H.

Berlin W 9  
Potsdamer Platz 1

Berlin, 3 May 1941

Subject: SCHARE Heinrich Israel  
With 1 enclosure.

Attached we are sending you a letter re SCHARE Heinrich Israel with the request that you handle this matter. SCHARE was transferred to another institution by you on 20 September 1940 to a collective transport of Jewish institution patients according to a decision of the State Ministry of the Interior.

Heil Hitler!  
(signature) B

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

5 January 1947

I, IRMA M. STAMERIN, 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document NO. NO-1140.

IRMA M. STAMERIN  
413

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. VO-1137  
OF ICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

COPY

Ministerial Gazette of the Polish and Prussian Ministry  
of the Interior

No. 23 of 5 June 1941

p. 1205/1206

Recognition of the need for institutional care of children  
with severe congenital afflictions

Circular of the Polish Minister of the Interior of  
30 May 1941 - IV W 1 9/41-7805

With reference to the circular of 18 June and 1 July  
1940 (Polish Ministerial Gazette IV Page 1205, 1437) I  
request the social welfare associations to recognize in  
indigent cases the necessity for institutional care in the  
institution determined by the Polish Committee in those  
cases in which the Polish Committee for the scientific survey  
of severe afflictions through heredity or predisposition  
approaches the district physician for commitment of a  
child to an institution; this applies especially to the  
state (landes) welfare associations insofar as they have to  
administer the institutional care in the sphere of the so-  
called extraordinary welfare burden (see instance, in accordance  
with para. 6, Pruss. Regulatory Decree to the IV) (see also 1932  
Page 207; 1937 Page 103) or pay the expenses.

To the social welfare associations and their super-  
vising authorities.

-Polish Ministerial Gazette IV Page 100

I, Fred Lax V 646 207 hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German language  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of  
Document No. VO-1137.

6 January 1947

Fred Lax  
V 646 207

157

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1145  
CONTINUE

I

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister  
of Interior about disposition of Deformed (and similarly  
afflicted) new born babies.



II

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister  
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly  
afflicted) new born babies.

REMARKS OF DOCUMENT NO. 1127  
EXHIBIT

III

Section

of reported children

concerning the situation of the people of  
interior most situation of (some) and similarly  
afflicted new for (some).

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145  
CONTINUED

IV

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister  
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly  
afflicted) new born babies.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145  
CONTINUED

Y

List

of reported children

according to the circular of the Reich Minister  
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and similarly  
afflicted) new born babies.

VI

List

of reported children,

according to the circular of the Reich Minister  
of Interior about disposition of deformed (and  
similarly afflicted) new born babies.



REGISTRATION OF PRISONERS No. 20-1145  
CONTINUED

The complete page contains the following columns:

Prison	First and last name	Date of birth	Place of birth	Current No.	Date of admission	Place of admission	Date of release	Place of release	Remarks
--------	---------------------	---------------	----------------	-------------	-------------------	--------------------	-----------------	------------------	---------

page 7 of original illegible.

(page 8 of original)

Current No.	First and last name	Released to	Remarks
29	Seiling Alfred	-	not to be admitted for the time being
30	Kort Paula	-	not to be admitted for the time being
31	Brise Hartmut	-	not to be admitted for the time being
32	Lang Rudolf	-	not to be admitted for the time being
33	Weyer Gottlieb	-	not to be admitted for the time being
34	Weyer Georg	home	-
35	Scheller Johannes	-	-
36	Winkler Ernst	-	-
37	Wassner Clara	-	for observation only; not to be admitted for the time being
38	Wassner Karl	-	-
39	Seiger Reinhold	-	not to be admitted for the time being
40	Brise Friedrich	x in the institution	-
41	Auber Elise	x in the institution	-
42	Langner Heinz-Ludwig	home	incarceration
43	Scheller Ernst	x in the institution	-
44	Auf Emil	home	incarceration
45	Wolf Adolf	x in the institution	already released
46	Scheller Elise	x in the institution	-
47	Schneider Karl & Rosa	x in the institution	for observation only; not to be admitted
48	Wassner Walter	x in the institution	-
49	Gundlach Karin	home	incarceration; not to be admitted
50	Grünauer Lisa	home	-
51	Krügerin Pauline	-	not to be admitted for the time being
52	Schwarz G. Adolf	-	not to be admitted for the time being
53	Spiegelberger Josef	-	not to be admitted for the time being

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1145  
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	released to	Remarks
76	Lippe Rolf	home	
77	Eutaler Charlotte	in the institu- tion	for observation only
78	Riese Hans Dieter	in the institu- tion.	for observation only
79	Belousov Johann	in the institu- tion	
80	Baier Alois	in the institu- tion	
81	Rosenhuber Elfriede	-	
82	Grotian Hildegard	-	for observation only
83	Scheid Karl Guenther	-	illorible
84	Sick Theobert	-	
85	Stratthorn Ilse	-	
86	Peter Lorenz	in the institu- tion	
87	Puech Wendelene	in the institu- tion	
88	Puesel Wendelene	-	
89	Pollath Ingeborg	-	for observation only
90	Scheid Rudolf	home	for observation only
91	Saika Hans	-	for observation only
92	alter Brunhilde	-	for observation
93	Sindleror Bernhard	home	
94	Jahn Sieke	-	
95	Schirer Walter	in the institu- tion	authorization
96	Olms Ida Elisabeth	-	
97	Indlauer Nikolaus	home	
98	Sitzmann Berta	-	
99	Trisch Dieter	home	
100	Trunzer Helga	in the institution	
101	Langheim Isidore	in the institution	
102	oyer Hans	in the institution	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT N°. NO-1145  
CONTINUED

( page 10 of original )

Current first and last name No.	released to	REMARKS
103 Richard Muzic	x in the institution	<u>authorization</u>
104 Binder Therese (s. n. 1301)	x in the institution	<u>authorization</u>
105 Dollakoenig Hermann	-	not to be admitted for the time being
106 Kraus Maria Luise	-	not to be admitted for the time being
107 Mueller Frieda (s. n. 131)	x in the institution	<u>for observation only</u>
108 Schellhorn Eiltpold	-	not to be admitted
109 Schreistetter Eber	-	deceased outside the institution in the meantime
110 Lucien Jaeger	-	deceased outside the institution in the meantime
111 Stuber Hermann (s. n. 132)	transferred to Kufsturen	<u>for observation only</u>
112 Bauer Gottfried	transferred to Kufsturen	
113 Greenling Burkard	transferred to Kufsturen	
114 Hubner Karl	transferred to Kufsturen	
115 Fuhner Karl	"	
116 Schellhorn Eiltpold	"	
117 Fuhner Eiltpold	released from the R.	observation
118 Kopp Albert	"	
119 Schellhorn Eiltpold	"	
120 Burger Eiltpold (s. n. 133)	x in the institution	
121 Mueller Eiltpold	x in the institution	
122 Eiltpold Eiltpold	transferred to Kufsturen	
123 Schellhorn Eiltpold	"	deceased outside the institution in the meantime
124 Eiltpold Eiltpold	-	for observation only
125 Fuhner Gertraud	-	not to be admitted for the time being
126 Fuhner Eiltpold	-	"
127 Eiltpold Eiltpold	-	"
128 Eiltpold Eiltpold	-	deceased outside the institution in the meantime
129 Eiltpold Eiltpold	-	"
130 Binder Anna (s. n. 104)	x in the institution	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1145  
CONTINUED

Current No.	first and last name	released to	remarks
131	Obstett Theo Adolf	in the institution	authorization
132	King Franz Wolfgang	dismissed to the children's clinic in Munich	for treatment
133	Schlim Dieter	in the institution	for observation
134	Fuchs Günther	in the institution	for observation
135	Schmalz ?		for observation
136	Schmid Gertrud Margarete	home	for observation
137	Schwenk Melke	-	deceased - outside the institution - in the meantime x
138	Tirler Anna Maria	in the institution	authorization 17.8.42
139	Tirler Julius	in the institution	for observation only
140	Wetinger Adolf	in the institution	for observation only x
141	Kleck Alfons	in the institution	(authorization for treatment)
142	Wohlert Robert David	in the institution	authorization
143	Wassmayer Wilhelm	-	deceased outside the institution in the meantime x
144	Wagner Augustus	-	not to be admitted for the time being x
145	Schmidt Josef	-	not to be admitted for the time being x
146	Stadler Heinz Augustin	-	deceased outside the institution in the meantime x
147	Trautwein Erich	in the institution	authorization
148	Adl Maria	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
149	Schindler Christian	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized: 21.1.42
150	Spitzmaier Hermann	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
151	Frachin or Ottmar	in the institution	authorized: 21.1.42
152	Fischer Adolf	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized: 21.1.42
153	Hauspeter Sebastian		for the time being for observation only
154	Kistler Adolf	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.1.42
155	Bach & Co		authorized on 21.1.42
156	Lehner Paula	transferred to Kaufbeuren	authorized on 21.1.42

RELATION OF DOCS AT NO. 40-1115  
CONTINUED

Current No.	First and last name	released to	Remarks
157	Loesel Elisabeth	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
158	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
159	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
160	Loesel Maria	home	authorized on 21.3.42
161	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
162	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
163	Loesel Maria	transferred to Kaufmann	authorized on 21.3.42
164	Loesel Maria	home	authorized on 21.3.42
165	Loesel Maria	transferred to Kaufmann	authorized on 21.3.42
166	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 21.3.42
167	Loesel Maria	transferred to Kaufmann	authorized on 21.3.42
168	Loesel Maria	transferred to Kaufmann	authorized on 23.1.42
169	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
170	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
171	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
172	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 13.1.42
173	Loesel Maria	released to the Kaufmann	authorized on 13.1.42
174	Loesel Maria	home	authorized on 13.1.42
175	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 29.8.42
176	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
177	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
178	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
179	Loesel Maria	released from the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
180	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
181	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
182	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
183	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42
184	Loesel Maria	x in the institution	authorized on 17.9.42



TRANSLATION OF DOCS. OF M. NO-11145  
CONTINUED

Current No.	First and last names	release status	Remarks
185	Garriga	x in the institution	authorization
186	Lorena Garriga	x in the institution	authorization
187	Bailones	x in the institution	authorization
188	Guillermo J. Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
189	Bonifacio Alvarado	x in the institution	authorization
190	Alfonso Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
191	Lorena Barrera		for reservation only
192	Guillermo Barrera	x	for reservation only
193	Guillermo Barrera	release from the E.	
194	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
195	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
196	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
197	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
198	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
199	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
200	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization 17.1.42
201	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	for reservation only
202	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
203	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
204	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
205	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
206	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
207	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
208	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
209	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
210	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
211	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
212	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
213	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
214	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization
215	Guillermo Barrera	x in the institution	authorization



(page 14 of original)

Current first and last name No.	released to	remarks
216 Rosbauer, Josefina	-	authorization
217 Ziedersperger, Ludwig	-	for observation only
218 Fritsch, Ferdinand	released from the RI	"
219 Gersler Gustav von	- *	deceased outside the institution
220 Floetz Francisca	transferred to a nursing home	"
221 Scholze Paul	-	not to be admitted
222 Schinlacker Gertrud	-	"
223 Schult Hans Georg	-	"
224 Steller Inge	- *	deceased outside the institution
225 Zopflehnerer Mathilde	x in the institution	"
226 Meier Reiner	-	authorization
227 Schaefer Peter	x in the institution	for observation only
228 Petersen Karoline	x in the institution	authorization
229 Stalderer Karl Georg	- *	deceased outside the institution
230 Gruenewald Gertrud	x in the institution	authorization
231 Herberichs Albert	x in the institution	"
232 Meier Carl	x in the institution	"
233 Maurer Mathilde	x in the institution	"
234 Siebeck Frick	x in the institution	"
235 Sommer Kurt	x in the institution	"
236 Faust Martha	x in the institution	"
237 Zinnbauer Gertrud	x in the institution	"
238 Reichler Herbert	x in the institution	"
239 Stalgenberger Max	x in the institution	"
240 Ringwirthner Adolf	x in the institution	"
241 Hoffmann Karl <u>Günther</u>	x in the institution	"
242 Müller Maria	- *	deceased outside the institution
243 Meier Otto	-	not to be admitted

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. AG-1148  
CONTINUED

Current No.	First and last name	released to	Remarks
244	Scheuerer Werner Klaus	x in the institution	authorization
245	Steffens Irmeard	-	not to be committed for the time being
246	Stech Gabriele	-	deceased outside the instit.
247	Kochler Hans	x in the institution	authorization
248	Kirmer Heinz Hijo	"	for the time being for observation only
249	Deistler Leonfrad	"	authorization
250	Grosch Guehter	"	"
251	Gogel Wilhelm	"	"
252	Guggenbichler Elise	"	"
253	Kretz Helmut	"	"
254	Lohmann Hildegard	"	"
255	Pfaff Leopold	released at home	"
256	Scherer Helburg	x in the institution	"
257	Waller Helmut	"	"
258	Willingert Hermann	x in the institution	"
259	Weiss Helge	"	"
260	Strack Sieglinde	"	"
261	Waller Erwin Josef	-	"
262	Knecht Georgine	x in the institution	authorization
263	Kleinseger Erzer Klaus Peter	-	"
264	Hiedlinger Renate	-	"
265	Bernstorfer Monika	-	"
266	Wimmer Ernst Kever	-	"
267	Riedinger Helene	x in the institution	"
268	Fischer Carmine	released at home	for observation
269	Holler Frieda	released from the RA	"
270	Link Wolfgang Bruno	-	"
271	Alte Gerhard	-	"
272	Brandstetter Rudolf	-	"
273	Fischer Josefina	-	"
274	Eisenler Arnold	-	"
275	Junardtreier Helga	-	(illegible)

170

TRIMMINGS OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1145  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George E. Grant, Civ. No. 1-442694, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with  
the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the  
document No. NC-1145.

7 January 1947

George E. Grant  
Civ. No. 1-442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 40-1146  
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

current No.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
x) 54	Georgel Wilhelm	1.11.1932	illness, traumatic, brain damage	28.1.43	18.4.43 +
x) 55	Gumpelbacher, Elia.	23.1.1934	illness	28.1.43	25.3.43 +
68	Kreutz-Walsh	6.4.1936	epilepsy	28.1.43	11.3.43 +
x) 67	Lehmann Hildegard	3.4.1934	illness, traumatic, brain damage	28.1.43	19.8.43 +
x) 68	Pfaff Leopold	29.11.1933	illness	28.1.43	4.10.43 rel. conv.
x) 69	Scharrer Wilburg	11.4.1935	microcephalic illness	28.1.43	21.1.43 +
x) 70	Müller Helmut	21.3.1937	hydrocephaly	28.1.43	
71	Wingert Hermann	13.9.1937	microcephaly, illness	28.1.43	9.5.43
72	Wiese Edgar	14.4.1938	microcephalic illness	28.1.43	15.3.43 +
x) 73	Wiedemann Helmut	6.2.1938	mongolism illness	17.3.43	19.4.43 +
x) 74	Wiedemann Helmut	1.3.1938	schiz. bilateral polyneuritis and illness	27.3.43	28.4.43 +
75	Witt Helmut	7.3.1938	mongolism illness	28.2.43	30.4.43 +
x) 76	Zimmermann Gertrude	10.6.1941	and illness illness	13.5.43	21.7.43 +
77	Zimmermann Gertrude	20.2.42	illness, (schizoid) brain damage	23.8.43	27.10.43
x) 78	Zimmermann Gertrude	14.8.1941	illness and severe deform- ities	23.5.43	22.1.43 +
79	Zimmermann Gertrude	17.4.1942	schiz. anterior polyneuritis and illness	33.8.43	15.6.43 +
80	Zimmermann Gertrude	24.4.1942	illness (damage in parturition)	13.3.43	11.6.43 +
81	Zimmermann Gertrude	27.4.1942	congenital arterio-sclerosis in the cerebral artery sector	9.5.43	35.9.43 +
82	Zimmermann Gertrude	17.1.1942	mongolism illness	1.4.1943	35.5.43 +
83	Zimmermann Gertrude	3.12.1938	congenital foetal malformation	16.4.1943	9.6.43 +
84	Zimmermann Gertrude	20.11.1942	cong. hydrocephaly	16.4.1943	15.3.43 +
x) 85	Zimmermann Gertrude	29.8.1938	illness, traumatic, brain damage	11.4.1943	11.5.43 +
x) crossed out			(congenital)		

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 50-11-56  
SECRET

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

current no.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
86	Kriegesmann Olga	7. 9. 1908	severe dementia and stable insidious microcephaly	16.4.43	7.6.43 +
x) 87	Reinbeck Luitger	24. 8. 1928	idioty	16.4.43	4.6.43 +
x) 88	Lapp Gert	26.6.1934	growth. idioty	16.4.43	1.7.43 +
x) 89	Stockinger Ernst	31.12.38	idioty, hypoxic idioty, microcephaly	16.4.43	1.6.43 +
90	Viet Hildegard	12. 3. 36	organic brain disease and epileptic idioty	16.4.43	23.5.43 +
x) 91	Pilbinger Martin	11. 8. 34	idioty	25.8.43	4.1.43 +
92	Drehting R. R. R.	30.1. 42	idioty, traumatic, brain disease	25.8.43	15.6.43 +
93	G. K. R. R. R.	31.4. 34	epileptic idioty	25.8.43	17.7.43 +
x) 94	W. R. R. R.	20.11.37	idioty, traumatic, brain disease	25.8.43	16.8.43 +
x) 95	K. R. R. R.	13.5.40	microcephaly, (31.8.41) hypoxic idioty	(25.8.43)	14.7.43 +
x) 96	Reinhard Werner R. R.	8.6.41	epileptic, hypoxic, (31.12.42)	16.7.43 +	
x) 97	Ernst G. R. R.	7.8.42	idioty	31.7.43	24.7.43 +
x) 98	Paul L. R. R.	16.8.41	microcephaly	31.7.43	6.9.43 +
x) 99	K. R. R. R.	17.7.38	idioty	31.8.43	10.8.43 +

x) growing out

(page 4 of original)

current no.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	rem. rk.
100	x) Ritzinger Johann	29.7.36	illness, diploic illness	21.6.43	3.8.43 <sup>1</sup>
101	x) Schell August	6.10.40	illness, traumatic, brain image microscopically,	21.6.43	24.6.43 <sup>1</sup>
102	x) Wilhelm Alfred	25.12.39	apert. hemi- plegia, illness	21.6.43	26.6.43 <sup>1</sup>
103	x) Streck Stoglitz	3.6.43	illness and hemiplegia	26.1.43	17.7.43 <sup>1</sup>
104	x) Brunn Alois	26.12.41	illness, traumatic, brain image, microscopically, diploic illness	3.7.43	23.6.43 <sup>1</sup>
105	x) Kanner Friedrich	31.12.40	illness, traumatic, brain image microscopically, diploic illness	3.7.43	4.8.43 <sup>1</sup>
106	x) Schütz Wilfried	27.4.40	illness	3.7.43	39.7.43 <sup>1</sup>
107	x) Gubinger Eugen	10.2.40	illness	3.7.43	7.6.43 <sup>1</sup>
108	x) Stolz Alois	18.3.38	illness, traumatic, brain image, micro- scopically, diploic illness	3.7.43	27.6.43 <sup>1</sup>
109	x) Gerschke, F. Johann	28.1.37	illness, traumatic	17.7.43	18.8.43 <sup>1</sup>
110	x) Carl Robert	4.3.35	microscopically illness	17.7.43	20.8.43 <sup>1</sup>
111	x) Karl Ernst Dyer	15.11.36	microscopically illness	19.8.43	12.10.43 <sup>1</sup>
112	x) Brumert, E. Maria	9.12.41	microscopically, diploic illness	19.8.43	12.9.43 <sup>1</sup>
113	x) Beck Emil, Ferdinand	12.6.38	illness	19.8.43	23.10.43 <sup>1</sup>
114	x) Bern Isabelle	3.6.41	microscopically, diploic illness, mass of macrod cell	19.8.43	20.6.44 <sup>1</sup>
115	x) E. Maria Theres	21.8.36	diploic illness, macroscopically, diploic illness	19.8.43	19.10.43 <sup>1</sup>
116	x) Bismarck, F. Friedrich	14.7.35	illness	19.8.43	10.1.44 <sup>1</sup>
117	x) Oberberger, Eilhard	5.8.40	illness, apert. hemiplegia	19.8.43	16.9.43 <sup>1</sup>

x) crossed out



(page 4 of original, cont'd)

	current no.	name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
x)	118	Oswald Rosemarie	23.4.40	feeble minded- ness, idiosy, traumatic, brain damage	19.6.43	7.10.43 +
x)	119	Ritz Siegfried	13.7.40	congenital idiosy	19.8.43	20.9.43
x)	120	Wintor Josef	11.11.31	spastic diplegia, epileptiform seizures, incontinence	10.8.43	4.10.43 +
x)	121	Ernsdorfer Ernescht	13.4.40	idiosy, traumatic, brain damage	11.8.43	29.9.43 +
x)	122	Eleonore, A. Helene	38.12.33	severe posterior polio-myelitis and feeble mindness	1.10.43	9.11.43 +
x)	123	Mayer Hildegard	10.8.1/40	congenital idiosy	1.10.43	3.11.43 +
x)	124	Mairl Guenther	7.8.40	idiosy, traumatic, brain damage	1.10.43	13.11.43 +
x)	125	Olsenberg Waltraud	18.8.40	deformation, birth	1.10.43	3.11.43 +
x)	126	Ritter Richard	30.12.34	retardation epilepsy, idiosy, traumatic, brain damage	1.10.43	14.9.43 +
x)	127	Schneeflock Josef	26.2.40	epilepsy and febrile convulsions, idiosy, traumatic, brain damage	1.10.43	30.11.43 +
x)	128	Collinckx Lisea	29.4.34	microcephaly, febrile convulsions, idiosy	17.11.43	9.12.43 +
x)	129	Gedlitz Josef	11.8.34	microcephaly, brain damage, microcephaly	17.11.43	7.5.43 +
x)	130	Reimer Georg	3.11.43	congenital idiosy	17.11.43	19.12.43 +
x)	131	Charlauer Josefina	31.10.41	idiosy, blind, left	17.11.43	14.12.43 +

x) = crossed out

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TRANSLATION OF RECORD OF NO. 17-1145  
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original)

Current No.	Name	date of birth	diagnosis	effective date	remarks
132	Anaerl Pauline	1. 1.1945	mongolian idiot	6.12.1945	15.12.45 rel.
133	Eisenberger Carl- stine	ca. 7.1949	idiot	6.12.1945	29.12.45 +
134	Kater Christl	1. 4.1944	microcephalic idiot	3.12.1945	14. 1.44 +
135	Kober Sigrid	7.12.1944	idiot, organic cramps	6.12.1945	13. 1.44 +
136	Sadler Gertrud	x) 2. 5.1939	diplegic idiot (Mittl.)	6. 1.1944	9. 2.44 +
137	Gradingr Susanna	x) 4. 9.1940	idiot, traumatic, brain damage, blind	12. 3.1944	12. 3.44 +
138	Reimann Melie	x) 18. 2.1935	idiot	12. 3.1944	3. 1.44 +
139	Kochler Dawine	x) 3.12.1939	idiot, congenital dip- legia, both	12. 3.1944	20. 3.44 +
140	Muller Ede	x) 25. 1.1939	idiot	12. 3.1944	24. 2.44 +
141	Schiller Franz	x) 29. 3.1933	idiot	12. 3.1944	7. 3.44 +
142	Schneider Peter	x) 9. 9.1941	microcephalic traumatic, brain damage	12. 3.1944	20. 3.44 +
143	Moser Alois	x) 31.10.1939	diplegic idiot athetosis	23. 5.1943	22. 3.44 + released home
144	Norvin Otto	x) 26.11.1942	idiot (suspected traumatic, brain damage)	12.12.1943	16. 3.44 +
145	Schertl Ede	x) 12. 5.1933	idiot, traumatic, brain damage	12. 3.1944	27. 6.1944 +
146	Gerner Michael	x) 23.12.1932	idiot	12.3.1944	2. 4.44 +
147	Bauerhan Erner	x) 3. 9.1945	idiot bodily deformities	12. 3.1944	6. 5.44
148	Ernst Viktor Schmidt	x) 29. 8.1938	idiot, traumatic, brain damage	12. 3.1944	6. 4.44 +
149	Liedl Gerhard Andre	12. 5.1949	-piller idiot	12. 3.1944	10. 4.44 +
150	Lindl Anton Robert	x) 20.12.1943	idiot	12. 3.1944	31. 3.44 +
151	Weyr Rudi	x) 12. 3.1944	idiot traumatic, brain damage	12. 3.1944	11. 3.44 +
152	Gall Albert	x) 25.12.1943	idiot traumatic, brain damage	12. 3.1944	22. 3.44 +
153	Schneibuchner Guenther	31. 6.1946	microcephalic idiot	12.3.1944	4. 4.44 +

x) crossed out

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 90-1140  
DO. 21, 011

(over 5 of original, cont'd)

Current No.	Sex	name	date of diagnosis birth	effective date	marks
154	x)	Wittenmann Gerhard	7. 7. 1903	idiocy traumatic, brain damage	13.3.1904 31.5.00 +
155	h)	Winkler Hermann	20. 8. 1901	proptosis- sophrony	10.3.1904 3.6.00 +
156	x)	Wismar Elisabeth	1. 2. 1900	hypothyroid idiocy	19.0.00 27.5.00 +
157	h)	Wissel Hans	17. 9. 1902	idiocy- dilegia	19.0.00 10.3.00 +
158	x)	Wittenberger Josef	7. 1. 1903	idiocy blind	19.0.00 13.3.00 +
159	x)	Wiese Paul	11.12.1903	idiocy traumatic, brain damage	19.0.00 11.5.00 +
160	h)	Wiedemann	1. 12. 1903	feeble mindness	19.0.00 20.3.00 +
161	x)	Wiedemann	20. 9. 1908	feeble mindness	10.3.00 10.7.00 +
162	x)	Wiedemann	37.12.1904	illegible	10.3.00 29.7.00 +
163	x)	Wiedemann	6.6.1904	hydrocephaly	12.3.00 8.3.00 +
164	x)	Wiedemann	17. 1. 1903	idiocy	10.3.00 19.7.00 +
165	x)	Wiedemann	21. 1. 1903	idiocy	10.3.00 1.8.00 +
166	x)	Wiedemann	8. 9. 1907	idiocy	10.5.00 2.7.00 +
167	x)	Wiedemann	10.12.1904	idiocy stupidity	10.5.00 23.7.00 +
168	x)	Wiedemann	8. 8. 1907	stupidity	3.7.00 7.8.00 +
169	x)	Wiedemann	10. 1. 1907	idiocy traumatic, brain damage	3.7.00 23.3.00 +
170	x)	Wiedemann	18. 5. 1901	idiocy traumatic, brain damage	3.7.00 7.9.00 +
171	x)	Wiedemann	19. 2. 1906	mongolian idiocy	20.7.00 1.2.00 +

x) crossed out

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 70-1146  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. 442694, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with  
the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of the  
document, No. 70-1146.

7 January 1947

George H. Grant  
Civ. No. 442694

Draft!

dat. 18 November 1940. W.

Berlin, 18 November 1940

(posted on):

Benefit for registered Article  
(Registered)

address: Reichsassociation, Hospital  
and Nursing Establishments

place: Berlin, W.G.

(postal stamp)

Munich, 19

(initialled)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject:

102nd shipment of registration forms - 300 pieces

Srs. 129.501 - 129.800

re: letter of 12 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 102nd  
shipment of 300 registration forms, nos.  
129.501 - 129.800 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(signature): Dr. Franz Müller

129

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NY-1129 Contd

(Page 2 of original)

Draft!

dat. 22 November 1940, W.

Egging, 22 November 1940.

Registered

Special Delivery

(posted on)

Receipt for registered Article

'Registered'

to: Reichsassociation, Hospital and  
Nursing Establishments

at: Berlin, W.G.

(postal stamp):

Munich, 22 November 1940 (initials)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 262

attention: party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 106th shipment of registration forms, 258 pieces.

Nos. 121.551 - 562, 121.624 - 662.

re: letter of 20 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 106th

shipment of 258 registration forms, Nos.

121.551 - 662, 121.624 - 662 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

118



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Contd.

(Page 3 of original)

Draft!

dat. 23 November 1940. W.

Eglfing, 23 November 1940.

(posted on)

Receipt for registered article  
'Registered'  
to: Reich Association, Hospital  
and Nursing Establishments  
at: Berlin, W.G.  
(postal stamp):  
Munich, 24 November 1940 (initial)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 104th shipment, 300 pieces (of registration forms)  
Nos. 131.301 - 600.  
re: letter of 16 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,  
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 104th  
shipment of 300 registration forms, Nos.  
131.301 - 600, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 1129 Con

(page 4 of original)

Draft:

dat. 24 November 1940.

Egging, 26 November 1940.

(posted on)

Receipt for registered article  
'Registered'

to: Reich Association, Hospital  
and Nursing Establishments  
at: Berlin, W.G.

(postal stamp)

Munich, 26 November 1940 (initial)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments.

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 252

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 105th shipment of registration forms, 300 pieces,  
Nos. 138.501 - 800.  
re: letter 13 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 105th shipment  
of 300 registration forms, Nos. 138.501 - 800  
after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

102

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIME  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont.

(page 5 of original)

Draft:

dat. 29 November 1940.7.

Egging, 29 November 1940.

(posted on)

Receipt for registered article  
'Registered'

To: Reich Association, Hospital  
and Nursing Establishments  
at: Berlin, W.G.

(postal stamp)

Munich, 29 November 1940 (initial)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 107th shipment of registration forms, 300 pieces,  
Nos. 137.901 - 138.200

re: letter of 25 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 107th  
shipment of 300 registration forms, Nos.  
137.901 - 138.200, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) P.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont

(Page 6 of original)

Draft!

dat. 30 November 1940.W.

Egging, 30 November 1940

(posted on)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 202

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde.

Subject: 108th shipment of registration forms, 300 pieces,  
Nos. 132.001- 300

ref: letter of 28 November 1940.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,  
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 108th  
shipment of 300 registration forms, Nos.  
132.001 - 300 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(initialled) F.

Receipt for registered article  
'Registered'  
To: Reich Association, Hospital  
and Nursing Establishments  
At: Berlin, W.G.  
(postal stamp)  
Munich, 3 December 1940 (initial)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 100-1129 cont'd  
OFF. 2 OF CHIEF OF CONSOLE FOR U.S. OFFICE

Page 7 of original

To the

1st December 1940

(postal cn)

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments  
Berlin W 9  
Post Box 262  
attention party-comrade Prof. Dr. REICH

Receipt for registered article "Registered" to: Reich Association, Hospital and Nursing Establishments at: Berlin W 9 (postal stamp) March 2 December 1940 (initialed)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Subject: 109th shipment of registration-forms,  
300 pieces, Nos. 139,301 - 600.  
re: Letter of 28 November 1940

Dear party-comrade Prof. Dr. REICH,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 109th shipment of 300 registration-forms,  
Nos. 139,301-600, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont'd  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR U.S. CRIMES

Page 8 of original

Draft:

dat. 15 April 1941 W.  
=====

Berlin, 15 April 1941

(posted on)

To the  
Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments  
Berlin W 9  
Post box 262  
Attention: party-secretary Prof. Dr. EME

Receipt for registered article  
"Registered"  
to: Reich Association, Hospital  
and Nursing Establishments  
at: Berlin W 9  
Post box 262  
(postal stamp)  
Berlin 16 April 1941 (initialed)

Subject: 159th shipment of registration-forms, 200 pieces,  
Nos. 181,201 - 400

re: letter of 7 April 1941

Dear party-secretary Prof. Dr. EME,

Enclosed, I am returning to you the 159th shipment of 200 registration-  
forms, Nos. 181,201 - 400 after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(at return) PFANNKUCHE



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1129 Cont.

(Page 3 of original)

Draft!

dat. 15 April 1941. W.

Egging, 15 April 1941.

(posted on)

To The

Reich Association

Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin, W.G.

Post Box 262

Attention party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde

Subject: 158th shipment of registration forms 200 pieces,  
Nos. 181.001 - 200.

re:letter of 3 April 1941.

Dear party comrade Prof. Dr. Heyde,  
Enclosed, I am returning to you the 158th  
shipment of 200 registration forms, Nos.  
181.001 - 200, after examination.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Pfannmüller

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ipsen, identification card No. 20063, a  
Canadian Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages, and that  
the above is a true and correct translation of the original  
document No. NO-1129, consisting of nine (9) pages.

CHARLES E. IPSEN  
No. 20063.

Nurnberg, 5 January, 1947.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9,  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Director Dr. Pfennusseller  
Welfing-Heer near Munich

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 129.501 - 129.600

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Düren and Werstein

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler.

(signature) Prof. Dr. Hoyle.

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(page 2 of original)

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments  
The Director

Berlin W 9, 9 April 1941  
P.O.B. 263  
Telephone 223856

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfennigsmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 131 351 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Minsbeck and Johannisthal

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Loil Hitler.

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Overl

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(page 3 of the original)

- 3 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9,  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 224550

The Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Eismanneler

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

No. 135 501 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Kensa and Telgte

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

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- 4 -

(Page 4 of the original)

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments  
The Director

Berlin W 9,  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

By Special Delivery  
Registered

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfennigler

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 121 551 - 562  
121 524 - 559

Enclosed I am sending you 258 questionnaires from the Institutions

Arnaldorf - Uraberg  
Idstein - Stetrad

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

191

- 5 -

(page 5 of the original)

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments.

Berlin W. S.  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone

The Director

To the  
member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 137 901 - 138 200

Enclosed I am sending you 300 questionnaires from the Institutions

Magdeburg

with the request for examination.

Properly marked label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Boyde

Over

192



- 6 -

(Page 6 of the original)

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9,  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannenmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

No. 139 001 - 309

Enclosed I am sending you 30 questionnaires from the Institutions

Fehldevis

with 12 photostats of each.

Thank you very much for the enclosed.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Prof. Dr. Heyde

Over

193

- 7 -

Police Association

1001 1st St. N.W. Washington, D.C.

Re: [illegible]  
Date: 10/1/57  
Reference: 100-107

The Director

To: [illegible]

Subject: [illegible]  
[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]  
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Enclosed for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Enclosed for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

(Enclosure) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. N-1130  
Continued

- 6 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 9 April 1941  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

The Director

Please preserve carefully. The sender  
is requested to fill  
in only the part with  
in the black lines

To the  
Members of the Committee  
of Experts

Administrative Director Dr. Pfanneueller

Ob- Postal Receipt  
ject \*) Lot- \*) No. 754  
ter

Enclosed - Sheet of  
black lines  
signatures.

GOO R.A. Rpt. Weight kg g

VALUE

Recip- Reich Association  
ient Hospital & Nursing  
Establishments

Enclosed 2 sheets  
of black lines  
for institutions

Sentin- Berlin W 9, P.O.B. 262  
g 100

Underrach

(postal stamp) Receiving Postal  
(signature) Sn Clerk

Enclosed request for  
signature of Dr.

\* Explanation of abbreviations  
on reverse side.

Enclosed label is enclosed, to be used for  
identification.

Heil Hitler

By Order:

(signature) Nitche

295

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130  
Continued

- 9 -

Reich Association  
Hospitals and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W. 3 9 April  
P.O. B. 262  
Telephone 22 35 82

The Director

To the  
Members of the Committee of Experts  
Officially named Director Dr. Jannueller

Subject: Request of questionnaire Photostats

Ref: 261 101-200

Enclosed are 200 questionnaires from the  
7th Division

From various institutions

and the request for examination.

Enclosed is also 100 questionnaires, to be used for  
other purposes.

Heil Hitler

By order:

(signature) Nitsche

198

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-1130  
Continued  
- 10 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

P.O. # 262  
Telephone 22 35 02

to the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannkueller

№№. 181 201 - 400

from various institutions

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature) Heyde

- 11 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 15 April 1941  
P.O.B. 352  
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinischer Direktor Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 181 401 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the  
institutions

Am Steinhof and Obrawalde

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return  
shipment.

Heil Hitler  
By Order:

(signature) Witache

Registered Returned 23/4/41.W.  
See Postal Book

198



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1130  
CONTINUED

- 12 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 16 April 1941  
P.O.B. 242  
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the  
member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinsrat Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats  
Nos. 182 001 - 200

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the  
Institutions

Wiesenburg und Gumburg

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for  
return shipment.

Heil Hitler

By Order:

(signature) Nitsche

Registered returned 24/4/41. W.  
See Postal Receipt Book

699

- 13 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 16 April 1941  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfennmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats.  
Nos. 181 601 - 600

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the Institutions  
Obrawalde and Langenhorn  
with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

By Order:

(signature) Nitsche

Registered returned 24/4/41. V.  
(See Postal Receipt Book)

- 14 -

Reich Association                      Berlin W 9, 21 April 1941  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments    P.O.B. 262  
                                         Telephone 123527

The Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrat Director Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject:    Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats  
             Nos. 182 401 - 162 661

Enclosed I am sending you 261 questionnaires from the Institutions  
                                         from various institutions  
with the request for examination.  
Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature)    Heyde

Registered returned 28/4/41. W.  
(See Postal Receipt Book)  
No. 2 182 317 is missing

Over

207

- 15 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 23 April 1941  
P. O. B. 262  
Telephone 123527

The Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinischer Direktor Dr. Pfennigdorfer

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 114 853  
and 40 034  
and 180 620

Enclosed I am sending you questionnaires from the Institutions

Zwiefalten and Andernach  
Walldorf

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler,

(Signature) Heyde

Returned 26 April 41. U.  
Registered, Special Delivery  
(see Postal Receipt Book)

202

- 16 -

Leish Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 29 April 1941  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

to Director

Special Delivery! Registered.  
Returned 30 April 41. W.  
(See Postal Receipt Book)

To the  
Director of the Committee of Experts  
Sanitary and Hospital Director Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. (see list)

Enclosed I am sending you 21 questionnaires from the Institutions  
from various institutions

and the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Heyde

List

135832	135823	135833
135801	135835	135842
135804	135841	135856
135827	135847	171019
135830	135854	171078
135813	135844	171115
135819	135825	173836

203

- 17 -

Reich Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments

Berlin W 9, 30 April 1941  
P.O.B. 262  
Telephone 123527

Re: Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinischer Direktor Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 180636 - 180639  
✓ 182901 - 300

Enclosed I am sending you 204 questionnaires from the institutions  
from various institutions  
with the request for examination.

Propaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Hail Hitler.

(signature) Heyde

Registered; returned 3 May 41. (2180620 is missing)  
(See Postal Receipt Book)

204



Reich Association                      Berlin W 9, 3 May 1941  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments   P.O.B. 362  
                                         Telephone 123527

The Director

Is the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinrat Director Dr. Pfannmüller

Subject:    Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 180 616 - 771	S. 606, 47975
180 794 - 815	28. 012. 120569
180 817 - 874	28041

Enclosed I am sending you 217 questionnaires from the Institutions  
from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Heil Hitler

(signature)    Heyde

Registered & returned 6 May 41 W.  
(see Postal Receipt Book)

605

- 19 -

British Association  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments  
The Director  
Berlin 9, 15 May 1941  
P.O.B. 362  
Telephone 123527

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Obermedizinalrath Director Dr. Pfannmueller

Subject: Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 193 481 - 650

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the Institutions  
Veraditt and Rickling

with the request for expunction.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return shipment.

Hill Hitler.

(signature) H3580

Registered, Returned 21 May 61, A.  
(See Postal Receipt Book)

208

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. NO-1130 (Con)

- 20 -

Reich Association                      Berlin    9, 29 May 1941  
Hospital and Nursing Establishments    P.O.B. 262  
                                         Telephone 133527

Re. Director

To the  
Member of the Committee of Experts  
Chief Medical Director Dr. Frannmueller

Subject:    Shipment of Questionnaire Photostats

Nos. 183 861 - 184 050

Enclosed I am sending you 200 questionnaires from the  
Institutions

from various institutions

with the request for examination.

Prepaid postage label is enclosed, to be used for return  
shipments.

Hil Hitler.

(signature) Heyde

Replied rec. Returned 3 June 41  
(Sanitized Receipt book)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1130

I, Henry Sachs, AIC 441426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1130.

(s) Henry Sachs  
HENRY SACHS

107

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-826  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01597

Copy

The Reich Defense Commissioner  
for the Service Command III (Wehrkreis III)  
Berlin W 35, 20 January 1940  
Viktoriastrasse 34  
Telephone: 21 81 61.

O.P.I.R.V. - Pol.80/40

To the

Mental Institutions located in Wehrkreis III.

Subject: Transfer of inmates of the Mental Institutions.

In order to simplify the administration, in the course of the reorganization of Mental Institutions, I shall order the transfer of a greater number of inmates of the Mental Institutions in the near future. I shall order the transfers from case to case as they become necessary. The patients will be transferred in concentrated transport groups accompanied by their records. The dispatching institution will not incur any expenditures for the transport. The case records will be returned after examination by the receiving institution. The relatives will also be informed by the receiving institutions. Those who pay for the inmates support are to be advised that further payments are to be interrupted temporarily from the time of transfer until their resumption is requested by the new receiving institution.

signed: STURTZ

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

30. December 1946

I, Leo DAVENPORT, ASN S/Sgt. 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-826.

Leo DAVENPORT  
ASN S/Sgt. 32496587

THE ALIENS DIVISION OF THE INTERIOR

IV g 4173 /38-5100

Berlin, 16 November 1939  
No. 40, Königsplatz 6.

Telephone:  
Dept. 2, I, II, V, VIII  
11 00 27  
Dept. II, IV, VI  
(Unter den Linden 72);  
12 00 34  
Tel. Address:  
Reichsinnenminister.

To the head of the  
Hospital (for mental cases)

Kaufbeuren

or his Deputy in  
Kaufbeuren.

With regard to the necessity for a systemized economic plan for Hospitals and Nursing Institutions, I request you to fill up the attached registration Forms immediately, in accordance with the attached instructional leaflet, and to return them to me. If you yourself are not a doctor the registration Forms for the individual patients are to be filled in by the superintending doctor. The filling up of the questionnaires is, if possible, to be done on a typewriter. In the column "Diagnosis" I request a statement as exact as possible, also a short description of the condition if feasible.

In order to expedite the work, the registration forms for the individual patients can be despatched here in several parts. The last consignment must, however, in any case have arrived at this Ministry at the latest on 1 January 1940. I reserve for myself the right, should occasion arise, to institute further official inquiries on the spot through my representative.

p.p. (Sd.) ER. COMTE

Certified:

(Sd.) Illegible  
Administrative Secretary.

207

Registration Form 1

To be typewritten.

Current No .....

Name of the Institution: .....

at. ....

Surname and Christian name of the patient: ..... at birth ...

Date of birth: ..... Place: ..... District: .....

Last place of residence: ..... District: .....

Unmarried, married, widow,  
widower, divorced: ..... Religion ..... Race\*.....

Previous professions: ..... Nationality: ..... Army Service  
when? 1914-18  
or from 1.5.38  
.....

War injury (even if no connection with  
mental disorder) Yes/ No .....

How does war injury show itself and in what  
does it consist? .....

Address of next of kin: .....

Regular visit and by whom (address): .....

Guardian or nurse (Name, address): .....

Responsible for payments: ..... Since when in that Insti-  
tution .....

\* German or of similar blood (of German blood), Jew,  
Jewish mixed blood Grades I or II, Negro (mixed blood.)

66





PUBLIC UTILITY

Berlin, G. S.  
12th May, 1941

1. BULWEGE STR. STATION G.m.b.H.  
Dep't. II/3, H/V

To the Director of the Hospital  
of the District Association of Swabia,  
Kaufbeuren/Bavaria.

Potsdamer Platz 1.

Dear Director,

By order of the Reich Defence Commissioner I must remove mental cases from your institution and from the Branch at Irrsee to another institution. A total of 140 persons are to be transported, 70 on 4th. June and 70 on 5th. June. I forward you herewith Transport Lists nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 in triplicate. The additional marks on the lists are intended for possible deficits (discharge on ambulance, etc.).

The marking of the patients is most suitably done by means of a strip of adhesive tape, on which the name is written in ink-pencil, to be placed between the shoulder blades. At the same time the name is to be put on an article of clothing.

The hospital reports and personal histories are to be prepared for the transportation and to be handed to our Director of Transport, Herr Köpper, in the same way the personal possessions of the patients, as well as money and articles of value.

I enclose property information cards and information cards as to the defrayer of the expenses, which, accurately filled out, must be handed in at the time of transportation. Money and articles of value, besides being noted on the property information cards, must also be noted on separate special lists (in duplicate).

Transportation takes place:

On 4th. June, 8.46 a.m. from Kaufbeuren - 70 patients  
" 5th. " " " - 70 patients

218

Our director of transport , Herr Kappeler, will visit you the previous day, in order to discuss further details with you.

I further request you to provide the patients with food ( 2-3 slices of bread and butter each and some cone of coffee).  
(Pencil note illegible)

Edil Richter!

(so.) Illegible

Public Utility and Land Transportation G.m.b.H.

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE  
STUTTGART.

Address: Augsburg 1, P.O. Box Regierungspräsident

Tel No. 5842

Cashier's Office: Principal  
Govt.

Cashier's Office Augsburg.  
Post Office check account:  
Number No. 1624

Enclosures:

Director  
Dr. Fritthausen,  
of the Hospital,  
Auffhausen.

Your reference: 2080. Your letter of 12.11.40. Our ref.  
(to be given  
always) 11-  
B-7-2.

Augsburg, 6.5.1941

Concerning the transfer of patients.

I have the honour to inform you that the female patient  
transferred from your institution on 8.11.1940 to the institu-  
tions in Grafenack, Bernburg, Sonnenstein and Hartenstein all  
died in November of last year.

(Sd.) Illegible.

214

Copy.

No. 5255 c 39  
MINISTRY  
OF STATE OF THE IMPECC.

Munich,  
24th. November 1942

Oberregierungsrat Gaum.

to the Director of the  
Hospital, Kaufbeuren,  
Obermed.Rat  
Dr. Faltlhauser.

To

Head Physician Dr. W. Leinisch  
Günzburg.

Re letter of 13. 11. 1942.

Dear Doctor,

In your letter of 13.11.1942 you requested me to send suitable epileptics for the carrying out of your research work. I had an opportunity of discussing this with the Obermedizinal-rat Dr. Faltlhauser and Dr. Pfannmöller. Both will willingly deliver you suitable patients. For various reasons patients from the Institution at Kaufbeuren are primarily to be chosen. If this institution has no suitable material, I agree to the transfer of patients from Egling-Heim to Günzburg for your research work. I request you to get into touch with Dr. Faltlhauser.

Yours faithfully

(Sd.) GAUM.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1686-PS

10, December 1945

I, I. CATHERINE BEDFORD, 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1686-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD  
110561

215

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-825  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01/506

COPY

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
IV.G.3657/32-3100

Berlin, 24 October 1939  
Dr. C. Lehnigplatz 6

To the chief of .....  
or official deputy

at .....

1 questionnaire 2  
30 questionnaire 1  
1 instruction leaflet

With regard to the necessity of coordinating  
the mental institutions through planned economy I  
request you to fill out the attached question-  
naires immediately according to the enclosed  
instruction leaflet and to return them to me.  
If you are not a physician yourself, the  
questionnaires for every patient are to be filled  
out by the chief physician. The questionnaires ought  
to be completed if possible.

The questionnaires of the different patients  
can be dictated and finished in order to  
accelerate the revision. The last consignment,  
however, must reach this Ministry on or before  
1 December 1939. I reserve the right to have  
further investigations made on the spot by my  
Deputies if so indicated.

By order:

signed: Dr. CO. TI

Encl.

Certified:  
signed: signature  
administrative secretary

to IIIa 5/41 222 request  
(distribution)

616



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MC-835  
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

Continuation of  
Current No.

01/690

Please type!

Name of institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Int: \_\_\_\_\_

First and last name of patient: \_\_\_\_\_ maiden name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_  
Last residence: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_  
Single, married, widowed or divorced: \_\_\_\_\_ Religion: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: <sup>1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality  
Address of next of kin: \_\_\_\_\_  
Regular visits and by whom (if any): \_\_\_\_\_  
Trustee or guardian (name, address): \_\_\_\_\_  
Person paying the expenses: \_\_\_\_\_ Since when in your institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
Seen in other institutions, where and how long: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ill since when: \_\_\_\_\_ Admitted from where and when: \_\_\_\_\_  
Twin <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub> \_\_\_\_\_ Name blood relatives: \_\_\_\_\_  
Diagnosed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Main symptoms: \_\_\_\_\_  
Usually confined to bed: <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub> very restless: <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub> Is a patient: <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub>  
Incurable physical diseases: <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub> War-disabled: <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub>  
In case of schizophrenia: also \_\_\_\_\_ final condition \_\_\_\_\_ well recovered  
In case of focal diseases: from \_\_\_\_\_ localized \_\_\_\_\_ distant \_\_\_\_\_  
In case of epileptically changed \_\_\_\_\_ average frequency of fits \_\_\_\_\_  
In case of illnesses due to metabolism: seriously to angle: \_\_\_\_\_ slowly \_\_\_\_\_  
Therapy (Insulin, Cardiac, Malaria, Salvarsan etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Present result: <sup>yes</sup> <sub>no</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

217

CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENT No. 40-825  
OUTSIDE

(page 2 of original, cont'd.)

Interned by virtue of par. 51, par. 23b of Penal Code etc. by: \_\_\_\_\_

Offense: \_\_\_\_\_ former punishable offenses: \_\_\_\_\_

Kind of employment: (as precise designation of work and output, i.e. agricultural labor, 'see not' such as 'locksmith', etc. specialist. - as various statements like domestic work, but particular ones: room cleaning etc. also state always whether employed continuously, frequently or only temporarily.

May be released upon: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

This space must remain blank

--

Place, date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the chief physician  
or his deputy.

- 1)  
Of German or German-related blood (of German extraction), Jew, partial Jew from a I or grade II, Jew (partial Jew), Gypsy (partial Gypsy), etc.

(illegible numbers)

217

(Page 3 of original)

01/228

Instruction leaflet

read carefully before filling out the questionnaires!

All patients are to be enumerated who

1. are suffering from the following illnesses and cannot be employed, or for mechanical work only (loading, or similar work), in the institution:

schizophrenia  
epilepsy (if known, state whether war service connected  
disability or other cause),  
illnesses due to disability,  
thermo-refractive psychosis and other psychoses,  
febrile diseases of any cause,  
encephalitis,  
untreated diseases and their sequelae in final stages;

or

2. have been in an institution constantly for at least 5 years;

or

3. are interned as originally insane persons;

or

4. are not of German nationality or are not of German or German-related blood, indicating the race \*) and nationality

The individual questionnaires of the patients are to be numbered consecutively.

The questionnaires are to be typewritten if possible.

Deadline date is the \_\_\_\_\_

\*) of German or German-related blood (of German extraction), Jew, partial Jew of grade I or grade II, Negro, partial Negro, Gypsy, partial Gypsy, etc.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-835  
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original)

01/889

Explanations.

The diagnosis is to be written out as detailed as possible. In case of diseases of traumatic origin it is also to be stated what kind of trauma (war disability, accident while at work) had occurred.

Under "exact statement of employment" the working capacity of the patient in the institution is to be indicated. For patients whose working capacity is classified as "good" or "very good" it should also be shown why they cannot be released. It must be expressly stated if patients of inferior working classification cannot work in spite of being fit.

For patients who have been transferred from a evacuated territory to your institution a (Y) must be put behind the name.

If the number of residential quarters available is not sufficient, ask you to order the necessary number of places from me.

In cases of patients being newly admitted after the deadline date, quarters are to be filled out as well and to be sent to me collectively every year on 1 February (for the deadline date of 1 January) and 1 August (for the deadline date of 1 July).

(Page 5 of original)

01/931 Questionnaire 2

Flowed by 01

Name of the institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Administrative Director: \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Distance from the institution: \_\_\_\_\_ Km.

Number of beds: \_\_\_\_\_ and 500. <sup>Yes</sup>  
<sub>No</sub>

Cost of film: \_\_\_\_\_ tele. connection: \_\_\_\_\_ tele. connection: \_\_\_\_\_

Year of construction:

(since when a mental institution, year of rebuilding or renovation as the case may be)

Size of the total area in H: \_\_\_\_\_

Construction system (e.g., system of pavilions, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

270

(Page 3 of original, cont'd.)

Separate buildings or separate sections for criminal cases: \_\_\_\_\_

Proprietor or owner of the institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of the annual budget: \_\_\_\_\_

Whereof subsidies amounting to: \_\_\_\_\_

By whom are these contributed: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of existing beds: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of patients at institution date: \_\_\_\_\_

Whereof: Jews: \_\_\_\_\_ Criminally insane or feeble-minded persons: \_\_\_\_\_

Is the institution or parts of it also available for other purposes at present, in affirmative case for whom: \_\_\_\_\_

First and last name of the administrator of the institution: \_\_\_\_\_

First and last name of the chief physician: \_\_\_\_\_

Supposed strength of (male: \_\_\_\_\_ female: \_\_\_\_\_)  
of physicians (male: \_\_\_\_\_ female: \_\_\_\_\_) nursing personnel (female: \_\_\_\_\_)

Actual strength of (male: \_\_\_\_\_ female: \_\_\_\_\_)  
physicians at institution date: (female: \_\_\_\_\_)

Actual strength of (male: \_\_\_\_\_ female: \_\_\_\_\_)  
nursing personnel at institution date: (female: \_\_\_\_\_)

To which organization belong the nursing personnel holding (prior, training school for nurses): \_\_\_\_\_

Supposed strength of other (male: \_\_\_\_\_ female: \_\_\_\_\_)  
personnel (female: \_\_\_\_\_)

Actual strength of other (male: \_\_\_\_\_ female: \_\_\_\_\_)  
personnel at institution date: (female: \_\_\_\_\_)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(signature of the administrator of  
the institution or his deputy).

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-325  
SC-11492

(Page 5 of original, cont'd.)

CERTIFICATE OF THE EXAMINER

7 January 1947

I, George F. Gault, Civ., No. 1-13094, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 10-325.

George F. Gault  
Civ. No. 1-13094

222



NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 3

Book 14 II

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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## PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 14- PART III

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EUTHANASIA

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Supplementary Notice

to Green Notice

OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL  
DOCUMENT No. 3871-PS-211/212

The diagnosis is to be quoted as accurately as possible. In the case of a confirmed dream-like condition the cause of the trauma is to be given (war injury, industrial accident).

Under "exact description of employment" the type of work is to be stated which the patient performs in the institution. In the case of patients whose work performance is stated as "good" or "very good", it should also be revealed why discharge is out of the question. There patients who are classified as in need of more attention are not performing any work, although they are actually in a condition to do so, this is to be specifically explained.

In the case of patients who have been brought to the institution from an evacuated area a (V) is to be placed after their names.

Should the number of copies of Questionnaire No.1 be insufficient, I request that you apply to me for the number still required.

Fresh cases of patients to be reported from your institution after the date as specified are to be similarly reported on questionnaires and collected and sent to me by the 1st February (as of 1st Jan) or 1st August (as of 1st July) of each year.

11 04 1940

The Reich Ministry of the Interior

Berlin, 11 June 1940.

77 9, Unter den Linden 72.

IV g. 5088/40  
5100.

To: The Director of the Reich Private Clinics  
- or - Reich Private Clinics  
in Bonn  
Kronenbergstr. 14.

In consideration of the necessity for an economically planned survey of institutions for the care and treatment of the insane (Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) I hereby request you to fill out accordingly the enclosed questionnaires and return them to me without delay. If you are not a doctor yourself, the questionnaires on the individual patients are to be nos.2. completed by the head doctor. Completion of the questionnaires should be nos.1. done wherever possible by hospital staff.  
Notice

The yellow questionnaire No.2 I request you to fill out and return as soon as possible. Questionnaire No.1 for the individual patient can be forwarded in several parts in order to speed up the work. Last date for forwarding must, however, be arrived not later than 1.8.40 at this Ministry. I reserve the right, if necessary, to institute further inquiries through my representatives on the spot.

Should patients who have been registered on Questionnaire No.1 be

transferred to other institutions, the names of the persons - listed for convenience - are to be notified at various periods together with the name of the new institution.

G. Deputy  
/s/ Dr. Confi

(Seal of the Reich  
Ministry of the Interior). Legalized: /s/ Streiter  
Ministry Chancellor  
Chief Secretary.

Transfer to other institutions in duplicate  
with original to be sent to the  
and to the Reich.

Wissenschaftsamt

Reich Ministry of the Interior

Berlin, 29th November 1942.  
No. 7, Unter den Eichen 8/2.

IV. R. 2796/42  
1100

To the Director of the Dr. Heinrich Pöhl's Clinic  
in Bonn  
Kreuzbergstr. 1.

Re: Survey of the Institutions for the Care & Treatment of the Insane (Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) of all types.

Reference by letter - IV. R. 2796/42 - 1100

Supplementing my above mentioned letter it is laid down that the Institutions for the Care and Treatment of the Insane (Heil- und Pflegeanstalten) are to notify me by the 1st February (as of 1st January) and by the 1st August (as of 1st July) of each year with the last notification, in other words during the last six months, what patients they have received.

I take this opportunity of reiterating this directive. At the same time I state the following:

For special reasons I now stress the necessity of sending a complete report of all patients in the individual institutions.

I, therefore, request that in future notification be made of all patients, irrespective of the form or length of illness, who have been received into the institution since the last six months' notice.

In order to avoid possible difficulties which might arise in regard to patients receiving leave in the institution a few days before the date as of which reported, and on whom nothing can be said as yet, I am in agreement, that a questionnaire be filled out especially for such patients who on the said date have been in the institution for six months. In this way persons who have been received only temporarily can be identified.

For the next date of notice, i.e. 1 February 1943, I request in addition that you include in your report also all those inmates of your institution for whom hitherto, in accordance with my earlier directive, forms have not been sent.



The notifications should be made as before by completion of the questionnaire, prepared and which can be obtained from me, and which are to be collected and forwarded to me by the next-annual date stipulated. Only the latest form of questionnaire with the printed reference 10407.41.2 is to be used (form enclosed). Any old questionnaire forms in your possession can be used for other purposes.

I request the prompt completion of these forms with regard to all columns, as insufficient completion requiring necessary further inquiries will only involve additional work for you.

In forwarding, the information I am to be informed regularly of any changes which have taken place in the membership in regard to patients already earlier reported for discharge, through death, discharge, transfer to other institutions etc. This report can be in the form of the data in question on list in duplicate, however, giving the full name, date and place of birth, to which institutions transferred, etc.

Should it occur that such changes have not taken place then a certification to this effect should be sent by the party in question.

The supervising authorities of the institutions have been notified.

By Order,  
Said of the Reichminister  
of the Interior /s/ London.

CERTIFICATION BY TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3871-PS

2 April 1946.

I, KATHERINE WALCH, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 3871-PS.

KATHERINE WALCH  
Civ.

Ex 360

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF OFFICE FOR  
CRIMES

Enclosure to 442 I - 3.178

Enclosed,

The Director  
of the State Mental Institution

To the  
Attorney General  
in ----- (Stamped:) 01/568

By virtue of a decree of the Federal Commissioner  
for the Defense the patient  
has been transferred today to -----  
institution, whose name and address is not at present  
to be. The institution in which the patient shall be  
accepted will notify you accordingly. It is to report  
from further to you.

In case you should not receive any communication  
from the institution which has been transferred, I  
recommend to have inquiries with the United States  
Corporation (Communication, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104)  
which is, respectively, 1.

Enclosure: 442 I - 3.178 (To: 01/568)

CONFIDENTIAL

I, George W. Grant, A-12388, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the subject of certain  
information and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of the subject to. 01/568.

George W. Grant  
A-12388

En 961

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10482  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

Copy.  
01/511

Brandenburg on the Havel, 20 Febr. 1940

State Mental Institution Brandenburg on the Havel

My dear Mr. Dr.,

We regret to inform you that your son, who in the meantime had to be transferred to our institution, has died here unexpectedly as a result of abscessed tonsils on 17 February. We are sorry to say that all our medical efforts were in vain. He died softly and without any pain. With his serious and incurable disease death means relief for him.

Due to the present danger of epidemic here, the body of the deceased had to be cremated immediately according to police request. We are asking you to inform us at your earliest convenience whether you want the urn with the earthly remains interred at any special cemetery. In that case we ask you to name the cemetery and give its correct address so that we can have the urn transferred to the administration of that cemetery. If you have no special wishes as to the burying or if you fail to inform us within a month, we will have the urn buried here free of charge. The belongings of the deceased had to be burned due to the danger of spreading of disease.

1  
We enclose two copies of the death certificate which you will carefully keep in order to submit them eventually to the authorities.

Hail HITLER!

by order

signed Dr. MEYER.

263

01/510 Copy

State Mental Institution Brandenburg on the Havel.

Brandenburg on the Havel, 8 March 1940  
Zeuendorferstr. 90 c

To Mr.

A. T.

.....

Dear Mr. T.:

We are fulfilling herewith the sad duty to inform you of the death of your son Kurt T., which ensued on 6 March 1940. As the institution Waldheim was engaged otherwise the inmates - your son being one of them - had to be transferred. On 29 February he was transferred to this place. Already on the second day of his stay your son had to be confined to bed. The disease, pneumonia and pleurisy, appeared in such violence that it was not possible for our doctors to keep him alive. May it be a comfort to you to learn that he has fallen asleep softly and without any pain. Since his other disease was serious and incurable, death meant relief for him.

1  
According to a police order we had to cremate the body of the deceased immediately due to the present danger of epidemics. The clothes too had to be destroyed immediately. If you have the intention of having the urn with the remains buried at a special cemetery, please send us the certificate of approval of the administration of the cemetery concerned immediately. Upon its arrival we shall endeavor to transfer the urn at once. If we receive no news from you within a fortnight we shall have the urn buried here free of charge.

We enclose two copies of the death certificate. Please keep them carefully in order to submit them eventually to the authorities.

Heil HITLER!

by order

signed: Dr. MEYER.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-828  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ., A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 10-828.

George H. GRANT  
Civ., A 442694

was in 721

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1190  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Secret

H K P A

at present: Weimer-Dachauwald, 4 March 41

A 2

SECRET 1

to the files

LIST

of the Protective Custody Prisoners, and habitual Criminals  
selected and released for the Experiments with the Danish  
Typhus Vaccine.

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	prisoners No.
1.)	Klockmann	Paul	7. 10. 1905	50
2.)	Köckeritz	Karl	24. 4. 1899	1076
3.)	Eis	Josef	14. 6. 1918	14446
4.)	Wagner	August	27. 11. 1900	2319
5.)	Schalk	Wilhelm	10. 4. 1909	7385
6.)	Urbanowski	Johann	27. 1. 1901	2986
7.)	Uhlig	Erich	24. 5. 1901	13124
8.)	Wagner	Richard	14. 6. 1900	14041
9.)	Drehm-Höfer	Walter	27. 7. 1900	631
10.)	Kaiser	Alcis	16. 1. 1899	30078
11.)	Samann	Edil	17. 12. 1901	29928
12.)	Kruas	Max	28. 5. 1900	11425
13.)	v. Harsberg	Wilhelm	19. 3. 1906	8587
14.)	Hartmann	Karl	24. 11. 1912	4950
15.)	Jähnichen	Kurt	16. 9. 1908	19997
16.)	Hömann	Erich	13. 2. 1914	700
17.)	Schulz	Friedrich	30. 1. 1901	29924
18.)	Rudolph	Hans	30. 6. 1909	7131
19.)	Rohrborg	Konrad	14. 10. 1905	1826
20.)	Schulzowski	Johann	26. 12. 1916	22668
21.)	Töpfer-Durkhardt	Arthur	13. 1. 1900	1846
22.)	Tuchol	Heinrich	7. 1. 1914	850
23.)	Willworth	Wilhelm	23. 11. 1902	29896



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1190 Cont'd.  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

No.	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Prisoners No.
24.)	Faulstich	Karl	4. 8. 1906	3529
25.)	Gersdor	Josef	29. 2. 1904	1812
26.)	Hautsch	Franz	20. 4. 1899	30380
27.)	Malina	Georg	20. 1. 1903	17663
28.)	Probst	Franz	28. 8. 1912	19770
29.)	Schmidt	Erich	30. 11. 1916	7359
30.)	Wieser	Johann	19. 5. 1919	22286

(2nd page of original)

S E C R E T  
to the files

31.)	Wyrwa	Ernst	10. 12. 1905	29946
32.)	Albrecht	Gustav	21. 2. 1906	29839
33.)	Vogel	Hellmuth	21. 6. 1907	31352
34.)	Schula	Johann	27. 9. 1904	6544
35.)	Schröder	Willy	6. 4. 1905	22366
36.)	Karlbaum	Willy	25. 2. 1911	10509
37.)	Hilke	Fritz	25. 3. 1904	14153
38.)	Gilmer	Rudi	9. 9. 1917	624
39.)	Korwig	Bernhard	12. 3. 1902	6548
40.)	Kentert	Max	17. 3. 1903	9469
41.)	Zopf	Michael	16. 11. 1906	3997
42.)	Juhr	Eduard	14. 12. 1899	494
43.)	Rejahn	Hellmuth	13. 6. 1902	2635

By Order

(Signature) OTTO  
Kriminalrat

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry H. Sachs, AGO A-441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1190

HENRY SACHS  
AGO A-441698

C o p y

Country Asylum Brandenburg/Havel

Brandenburg/Havel, 17 April 1940  
Neuendorferstr. 90 c

To  
Mrs. Johanne M.

.....

Dear Mrs. M.:

We regret very much to have to inform you today, that your husband, Mr. M., who was transferred for administrative reasons from the Maidheim asylum to our asylum, died on 16 April 1940 of angina followed by neuritis. In spite of all our efforts in the way of medical treatment, we did not succeed in saving your husband's life.

It is however in view of the reaction and the severity of your husband's illness, an improvement, and consequently a release from the asylum could not have been counted on, his death must be looked upon as a deliverance, which freed him from his suffering and ended his lifelong detention in an asylum. May this consideration be a consolation to you. To guard against the possible danger of epidemics which is especially acute now during the war, the body of your husband had to be cremated without delay in compliance with a police ordinance. In case you wish to have the urn with mortal remains of the deceased buried at a cemetery of your own choice - the transportation of the urn will be without charge - we beg you to inform us, enclosing at the same time the consent in writing of the administration of the cemetery in question. Should we receive no news from you in this respect within two weeks, we shall make other arrangements for the burial of the urn.

We enclose herewith the death-certificate in duplicate for submission to the authorities concerned, and beg you to do it very carefully.

Heil Hitler!

Y. L. (in Order)  
signed Dr. Schmitt

CERTIFICATE OF DOCUMENT No 628-PS

Munich, 26 November 1946

I, Hans L/M No 1-263733, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No 628-PS.

Hans L/M  
1-263733

9-363

TRA. SECTION OF DOCUMENT No. MC-348  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF GSG S&D FOR AR JRI:48

Stamp 01/577

State-Mental Institution  
Frederick

Emminger, 6 August 1940  
F.S.D. 17

A 55/82 Ge.

Frau Barbara SCHMIDT  
Zwickau /Saxony  
Lutherstr.8

Dear Frau SCHMIDT:

We are very sorry to have to inform you that your daughter  
Franka SCHMIDT who was moved on 20 July 1940, in the  
course of measures taken by the Reich Commissioner for  
Defence, to this institution, suddenly, and unexpectedly  
died here on 5 August 1940 due to a swelling of the brain.

In view of the serious mental illness, the life of the  
deceased must suffering. You will therefore have to  
accept her death as deliverance from her sufferings.

As there is at present danger of an epidemic at the local  
institution, the police authorities have ordered the  
immediate cremation of the body.

To ask for your information as to which cemetery we  
are to arrange through the police authorities the sending  
of the urn with the remains of the deceased. In this case  
a certificate confirming the burial of a criminal place  
is to be sent here.

Possible inquiries should be made in writing, as visits  
here are at present forbidden for reasons of the danger of  
an epidemic.

Should we not have received your answer within a fortnight,  
we shall return the urn to some other place, free of charge.

The property of the deceased (4 rings) will be sent to you  
after disinfection.

The clothes of the deceased have in the process of  
disinfection suffered very seriously, so that they become  
useless and can no longer be worn. They have been turned  
over to the GSG for use as raw material.

Two death certificates which you will keep carefully for  
possible use with the authorities, are attached hereto.

Heil Hitler!  
(signed) Dr. KELLER

(Handwritten:)  
to file 26/31 for secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A-442694, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of  
the original document No. MC-348.

George H. GRANT  
A-442694

231

2-10

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-837  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

1. After fearful uncertainty we received to-day from Linz on the Danube, the sad news of the sudden death of my dear wife Mrs. Johanna BECKHARDT, nee MULLER, born 18 March 1894, died 20 September 1940. She has already been cremated in Linz.
  2. After weeks of uncertainty we got the unconceivable news of the sudden death of my beloved son Alfred SCHUSTER. He died on 12 September. He has already been cremated in Linz on the Danube.
  3. From Linz/Danube we received the sad news that my good husband, Paul KOENIG, veteran of the World War 1914-1918, is no longer alive and already has been cremated there.
  4. After weeks of uncertainty we received the news of the sudden death of our beloved son Robert SCHNEEL, bearer of the cross of honor 16/18 for war veterans, born on 12 May 1897, died 27 September 1940. He has been cremated already in Grafenock, district of Moosinningen.
  5. After days of uncertainty we received the unbelievable news of the sudden death of my dear wife, Mrs. Elie GERSHITS, nee ROSENTHAL, born 6 March 1901, died 24 September 1940, after she had already been cremated in Grafenock.
  6. Absolutely unexpectedly we received the sad news of the sudden death of our beloved son Kurt TESSCHER. He has already been cremated in Grafenock, district of Moosinningen.
- 134



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-837  
CONTINUED

7. The burial of the urn of my dear son Erich FLOR who after weeks of alarming uncertainty died suddenly and unexpectedly on 14 September in Linz/Danube, will take place on 7 October.
8. We just received the sad news that our dear and faithfully caring husband

(page 2 of original)

Johannes KORNICK deceased on 14 September near Linz (Danube). After cremation has taken place this is being announced ....

9. After anxiously waiting we received the sad news that my dear son Gerhard WISSMANN, born 12 December 1903, died 26 September 1940, died far away from home. The burial of the urn will be announced later.
10. On 17 September 1940 my dear daughter Hermann, born 18 September 1874, died 17 September 1940.
11. After many weeks of uncertainty we received the sad news of the sudden death of our dear son Karl, Alwin SEIFERT, born 16 January 1890, died 15 September 1940, after having been cremated already in Griefenberg, Kreis Paderborn.
12. We received the painful news of the sudden death of our dearly beloved daughter Edith FRANKS. The cremation has already taken place in Griefenberg.
13. Hard and unbelievable was the news of the sudden death of my beloved husband Fritz Paul SCHMIDT, bearer of the Iron Cross from World War I. The quiet burial of the urn which has been transferred from Linz/Danube has taken place on 5 October 1940.
14. Hard and unbelievable was the news of the death of my dear husband, Martin VOGT, at the age of 48 years. The cremation has already taken place at Barthelm near Linz/Danube.
15. After alarming uncertainty I received the unbelievable news from Griefenberg in Württemberg that my beloved husband Hermann SCHMIDT, war veteran 1914-1918, has



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-637  
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

closed his eyes for always on 6 October 1940.  
The cremation has already taken place.

16. After the cremation had already taken place we received from Grafeneck in Württemberg the sad news of the sudden death of our only beloved son Bernhard SIMMNT, born 30 November 09, died 5 October 40.
17. Ernst, Reinhold WADML, merchant, born 11 June 74, died 5 October 40, has been delivered from long and severe suffering. The cremation has already taken place at Linz on the Danube.
18. We received the unbelievable news that my dearly beloved son, the electrician Erich SCHMIDTBERG, has died suddenly and unexpectedly in the country institution of Sonnenstein/Firma. The cremation has already taken place there.
19. I unexpectedly received the painful news that my dear first wife Doris WOLF, née SCHÖBER has died in the country institution of Grafeneck(Württemberg) on 5 October 1940. The cremation has already taken place there.
20. Our dearly beloved brother, the printer and graphic designer Johannes KUMER, has died suddenly and unexpectedly in Hartheim. The cremation has taken place immediately at Linz on the Danube.
21. We received the sad news of the sudden death of my dear wife Mrs. Louise VOLAND, née SAUER. She died on 2 October 40 at Hartheim near Linz on the Danube and has already been cremated.
22. We received from Grafeneck in Württemberg - after the cremation had already taken place - the sad news of the sudden death of my beloved husband Curt JACOB, born 26 June 98, died 9 October 40. The burial of the urn will take place later.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-637.

6 January 1947

George H. GRANT  
A 442694

Affidavit

I, Dr. Irene Hans-Brockmüller, m.d., counsel (Med. Ration), born in Munich 21 December 1907, residing at Ansbach, Feuchtwangerstrasse 38, herewith declare under oath:

While I studied medicine from 1929 to 1933 I worked as trainee (Famula) at the lunatic asylum (Heil- und Pflegeanstalt) Gabelsee during my vacation. I did this out of love for the profession in the asylum for the mentally deranged.

During my study of medicine I did not specialize in psychiatry; I only took the psychiatric courses prescribed within the syllabus of medical studies. In 1934 I worked as junior assistant for eight months.

On 15 March 1935 I received a position as assistant doctor at the Ansbach asylum (Heilanstalt). In order to secure this position I became a member of the Frauenschaft in 1932. I knew that I would not be accepted anywhere without joining an organization because I had made 48 applications which were all rejected. From the day I started my job to my discharge in October 1945 I was the doctor in charge of the department for the most severe cases. In the course of my working in the Ansbach asylum additional duties were delegated to me, for instance, in 1935 with the beginning of the war I was also put in charge of the most severe male patients.

In 1940 a children's ward was added to my responsibilities.

The types of insane entrusted to my care were mainly the following: Schizophrenics, epileptics, manic depressives, seniles and comparatively rare cases of paranoia and paralysis. Among the children the larger number were idiots with deformity and hydrocephalic.

The Ansbach Sanatorium had a capacity of 1400 - 1600 beds. Usually the number of patients was 1100; but during the war additional patients from the territories hit by the war were constantly brought in, and the highest number of patients was 1600. From 1935 - 1938 Dr. Karl von Woschlin was head of the asylum; Dr. Robert Schuch from 1938 to the end of the year 1945.

On the basis of my experiences as a trainee (Farula) I introduced occupational therapy in my wards and reduced medicinal therapy as far as at all possible. The patients, physically suitable were occupied with washing, sewing, and work in the garden. Professional ability and the professional post of the individual patient were taken into consideration as far as possible. But in general, occupational therapy was always applied in the interest of the institution. Those patients for whom occupational therapy was not indicated were treated with medicine, such as paraldehyd, veronal, luminal and similar opiates.

In many cases these patients were given electric shock treatment, insulin shock treatment and in case of epileptics rather snake venom injections. Those discharged from my ward rarely were completely cured patients; the majority were improved cases. These patients were transferred to wards for average and light cases and discharged from there. Between 1940 and 1942 altogether approximately 250 to 300 deportations took place. The patients were shipped to the institutions at Sonnenstein near Pirna/Elbe in four or five transports of about sixty each for the purpose of mercy killings (humanitäre Tötung).

The history of these killings is as follows:

In spring or summer 1942 a commission headed by Dr. Steinmeyer (Steinhausen, Steinmüller?) arrived at our institution and studied the case histories of our patients. The commission consisted of a total number of 25; among them were at least two med. doctors, the above mentioned Dr. Steinmeyer and another doctor who was pointed out to me by members of the group as an assistant to Dr. Heyde, director of the Psychiatric Clinic in Thuringia, a number of medical students and clerical staff. The commission remained at our institution for three days; during this time they made summaries of case histories.

According to Dr. SCHUCH approximately a quarter of a year later a list of inmates in our institution, made up by the commission, was received by us and instructions that those patients named should be kept ready for transfer to another institution. In the case of this first transport I did not know the real meaning of this transfer to another institution. All the hundred patients on the list were then brought to Sonnenstein in one transport. I do not recall, however, if Dr. Schuch kept back a number of the best workers among the patients on the list from this first transport as he did with the following transports. After six weeks or a quarter of a year a second such list was received at the institution which again included a number of valuable workers among the patients. Since, in the meantime it had become known in our institution that these transfers were undertaken for the purpose of mercy killings, Dr. Schuch crossed about 40 names from the list which represented either valuable workers or still very strong personalities. Therefore only 60 to 70 instead of the requested 100 were sent to Sonnenstein. Till 1942 two or three additional lists were received and the respective transports carried out.

As far as I can judge the choice of the patients was not made in a consistent manner according to the degree of illness of the patient otherwise it would not have been possible that hopeless cases were not on the list and that physically able and more or less clever workers were. Dr. Schuch as well as his medical co-workers were upset about these mercy killings, and it is my opinion that Dr. Schuch lodged protests with the authorities against the shipment of patients doomed to die. This is also



confirmed by the fact that Dr.Schmalenbach, as far as I know affiliated with the Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft for lunatic asylums and plenipotentiary of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, during his presence in Ansbach, violently accused and threatened Dr.Schuch because of the latter's sabotage of the mercy killings.

This discussion between Dr.Schmalenbach and Dr.Schuch probably took place either in 1941 or 1942 after several transports had been carried out.

The transfers for the purpose of killing stopped in 1942. I believe that this was caused by difficulties in regard to foreign policy.

(signed) Dr.Irene Asem-Bruckmüller

(signed) Alfred H. Booth

Alfred H.Booth, U.S.Civ.X-046254

Sworn to me and signed on this second  
day of April 1946 in Nuernberg/Germany.

I, H.J. HARRISON, Br.Exp.P.Permit No.110603,  
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with  
the English and German languages; and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of Document No.3865-PS.

11 April 1946

H.J. HARRISON,  
Br.Exp.P.Permit No.11060

4-715

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO - 120  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Holzhausen, district of Landsberg  
8 November 1946

Affidavit

I, Dr. HEINZ SCHMIDTMAN, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born in Munich, Germany, on 15 January 1886 and studied medicine at the University of Munich from 1905 till 1910, I graduated from the University of Munich. I joined the NSDAP in May 1937. Moreover, I was a member of the NS Organization for Public Welfare (NSV), the NS civil Servants' League (NS-Berufshilfsbund), the Reich Colonial League (Reichskolonialbund), the Reich Air Raid Protection League (Reichsluftschutzbund), the NS War Veterans League (Reichskrieglerbund). My Party number is somewhere above 9 million. I was Blockleiter of the local group (Ortsgruppe) 4008 since 1938. Since 1912 I worked at the mental Institution (Heil- u. Pflegeanstalt) ERLANGEN, with an interruption during the first world war. I have been Deputy Director (stellvertretender Direktor) of this institution since 1932.
2. Due to my position and my personal contact with HEINZ PAULS, I gained far-reaching knowledge of matters concerning the institution. From time to time I had conversations concerning the mission of the institution with FRANK MEYER, the last Director of this institution. In my capacity of Deputy Director, I had the opportunity to read a major part of the correspondence addressed to the administration. I received orders from the Director. In his absence, I had to handle urgent matters.
3. Due to my position, I gained knowledge of the transfer of patients to Reich Institutions (Reichsanstalten). After a few months I found out that patients were killed in these so-called Reich Institutions. I found this out through several remarkable death notices which the relatives of the patients received, and through conversations with FRANK MEYER.
4. Altogether about 12 transports with approximately 80-100 patients were transferred from the mental institution ERLANGEN. Besides these transfers, an exclusively Jewish transport (Judentransport) left on 20 October 1940, presumably for a Polish institution. It was a matter of 150 Jews who had come to ERLANGEN from all of the Bavarian mental Institutions, and who were then transferred from here after a stay of 1 or 2 days. 33 Jews were from the mental institution ERLANGEN. A further transport which consisted of 14 women and 15 men, all Eastern workers, left ERLANGEN on 16 September 1941, presumably for an institution in their home country. To the best of my recollection, the transfer of these foreigners occurred upon order of the Labor Office (Arbeitsamt) which, which declared these people unfit for work. All of these 56 foreign workers were mentally ill.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of 2 (two) pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above affidavit. The affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise or reward and I was subjected to no coercion or duress of any kind.

Holzhausen  
District of Landsberg, 8 November 1946

(signature) Dr. Schmidtman  
(signed) Dr. Schmidtman



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 80-720  
CONTINUED

Before me, Fred RODELL, AGO D 432576, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Moritz SCHWIDTKE, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of 2 (two) pages in the German language, and swore that the same was true. On the 8th day of November 1946

(Signature) Fred Rodell

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 720  
CONTINUED

(Page 1 of original)

Jewish Men from the Institution BDFLAG-BAAR  
transferred on 20 September 1940

1. Esch Peter	15.5.96
2. Samuel Rudolf	13.4.61
3. Drayfuss Albert	1.10.04
4. Reckburger Alfred	30.7.97
5. Jossion Fritz	16.1.89
6. Mann Siegfried	20.5.87
7. Levy Oscar	26.1.94
8. Sandelson Peter	15.5.96
9. Reis Yax	10.6.89
10. Silberberg Salent	15.5.19
11. Stark Martin	30.6.84
12. Stiefel Waldegar	26.12.90
13. Teinschok Johann	10.11.89
14. Cohen Fritz	31.3.03
15. Alexander Ludwig	1.9.95 transferred on 16.1.1940

Transferred to concentration camp on 2 August 1944

Orau Kurt 22.8.05

Jewish Women from the Institution BDFEI -BAAR transferred on 20 September 1940

1. Bonfig Anna	17.10.89
2. Ephraim Hildagard	1. 4.05
3. Gift Isabella	23. 9.77
4. Goldmann Rebekka	14.5.13
5. Kochinger Rosa	12.12.99
6. Jochimsen Elisabeth	14.9.10
7. Linter Jenny	30.1. 77
8. Mawrtler Rosa	17.2. 76
9. Meyer Ruth	21.1. 08
10. Miquart Sonora	8.7. 90
11. Myer Elisabeth	12.9. 83
12. Myer Rosa	26.5.97
13. Noll Anna	29.6.06
14. Oppenheimer Gertrud	24.12.79
15. Rosapbaum Ilse	11. 7.01
16. Rothschild Sarah	31. 6.27
17. Schenckold Anna	3. 6.92
18. Schuchterth Emma	13.7. 62
19. van Nien Ameliese	16.12.08

(page 2 of original)

82 Jewish Men from other Institutions (as far as names are available)  
transferred on 20 September 1940

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Abraham            | 34. Lindner             |
| 2. Adler Otto         | 35. Lavis               |
| 3. Bendit             | 36. Landecker           |
| 4. Blum               | 37. Mayer Abraham       |
| 5. Baumblatt Leo      | 38. Mayer Alfred        |
| 6. Behrman Wilhelm    | 39. Meier Leon (Bacon?) |
| 7. Cohn               | 40. Meier Maxim         |
| 8. Deamuer            | 41. Merschand           |
| 9. Feis Oswald        | 42. Moosmann Wilhelm    |
| 10. Feldmann          | 43. Oberlander          |
| 11. Frankenthal       | 44. Philippstein        |
| 12. Frank             | 45. Pindenberg Max      |
| 13. Froehlich         | 46. Rosenbaum           |
| 14. Friedmann         | 47. Rosenwald           |
| 15. Friedmann         | 48. Rappoport           |
| 16. Goldmann          | 49. Rosenberg Karl      |
| 17. Gollinger Rudi    | 50. Rosenberger         |
| 18. Guggenheim Rudolf | 51. Rosenblatt          |
| 19. Gutmann I         | 52. Riss                |
| 20. Gutmann II        | 53. Riss                |
| 21. Hamburger II      | 54. Sturm               |
| 22. Harburger Arnold  | 55. Stern Arnold        |
| 23. Heller            | 56. Strauss Jol.        |
| 24. Hillebrandt       | 57. Strauss Josef       |
| 25. Miller            | 58. Stein               |
| 26. Lerscheiser       | 59. Steinhardt          |
| 27. Jekowitz          | 60. Schwarz             |
| 28. Fohl              | 61. Willmann            |
| 29. Kaufmann          | 62. Tannenwald          |
| 30. Lobenberg David   | 63. Teubel              |
| 31. Lamm Abraham      | 64. Vollmer             |
| 32. Lohrer            | 65. Will                |
| 33. Lehmann           | 66. Will                |
|                       | 67. Westbrook Johann    |
|                       | 68. Weiss               |

Fr. 69 to 82: Names unknown.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-720  
CONTINUED

( page 3 of original)

76 Jewish Women from other Institutions (as far as names available) transferred on 20 September 1940.

1. Adelsberger Johanna
2. Klusenthal Frieda
3. Danner Sofia
4. Fiedlerberg Elise
5. Fichtenberger Gitta
6. Frank Theo
7. Friedmann Berta
8. Gross Ellen
9. Guggenheim Ilse
10. Hamburger Caroline
11. Hamburger Meta
12. Heilmann Berta
13. Herskowitz Klara born 26.9.04
14. Hirschberg Isabella
15. Hirschmann Gertrud
16. Kreis Theda
17. Krieger Gitta
18. Lindenberg Rosa
19. Meier Ilse
20. Neundorfer Irma
21. Neundorfer Ilse
22. Oppenheim Ida
23. Qittner Hedwig
24. Reinhold Franziska
25. Reinhold Anna
26. Rindberg Mathilde
27. Rosenthal Lilli
28. Seck Rosa
29. Schmechel Lilli
30. Schmal Berta (or Schmechel), born 19.7.04
31. Seidler Gertrud
32. Stein Hedwig
33. Thomsen Berta
34. Tietz Mathilde
35. Ulfelder Rosa

No. 36 to 76: names unknown

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-720  
CONTINUED

(page 4 of original)

Under the designation "called for" are carried:

15 men

No.	Name:	born:	nationality:	transferred:
1.	Sida Vicerystov	18.8.1924	Poland	18.9.1944
2.	Bojko Thaler	29.2.1897	Czechia	18.9.1944
3.	Chitry G. Gherij	5.8.1898	Ukraine	18.9.1944
4.	Oviya Baka	20.12.1901	Croatia	18.9.1944
5.	Grolman Tessa	15.10.1901	Poland	18.9.1944
6.	Grafke Alfred	20.3.1919	Ukraine	18.9.1944
7.	Jasnyan Kiri	30.8.1923	Poland	18.9.1944
8.	K. Kowalsky Jurek	13.6.1924	Ukraine	18.9.1944
9.	Kugelmass William	10.1.1919	Russia	18.9.1944
10.	Quintan Roman	1901	?	18.9.1944
11.	Rapow Andre	1917	Ukraine	18.9.1944
12.	Sjorwoldo Strindberg	2.11.1919	Athens	18.9.1944
13.	Stankin Nikolay	26.12.1907	Poland	18.9.1944
14.	Tadzik Dymtro	1921	Poland	18.9.1944
15.	Witwold Geyl	21.1.1915	Poland	18.9.1944

(page 5 of original)

Under the designation "called for" are carried:

41 women

No.	Name:	born:	nationality:	transferred:
1.	Bellin Maria	1892	Russia	18.9.1944
2.	Burjak Oskan	7. 1.1903	Poland	18.9.1944
3.	Burgacovskia Maria	25.12.1904	Ukraine	18.9.1944
4.	Buray Anna	1.11.1900	Poland	18.9.1944
5.	Buras Maria	16. 5.1913	Ukraine	18.9.1944
6.	Burgach Maria	10.10.00	Poland	18.9.1944
7.	Buchanov Maria	27. 8.1913	Ukraine	18.9.1944
8.	Bulbowski Paul	19. 3.1.26	Poland	18.9.1944
9.	Burya Anastasia	15. 8.1901	Ukraine	18.9.1944
10.	Falus Selma	1. 11.1910	Poland	18.9.1944
11.	Foster Justine	23. 8.1911	?	18.9.1944
12.	Gajda Thaler	1897	Poland	18.9.1944
13.	Gribschewka Yella	1922	Ukraine	18.9.1944
14.	Grise Erika	9. 3.1.00	?	18.9.1944
15.	Jakobtschuck Maria	3.1.19	Ukraine	18.9.1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 40-720  
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original set)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>nationality</u>	<u>transferred</u>
16.	Jakowenko Natalia	1895	Ukraine	18.9.1944
17.	Jankovska Marianna I	1875	Poland ?	18.9.1944
18.	Jankovska Marianna II	?	Ukraine	18.9.1944
19.	Jankovska Marianna	1.8.1926	Ukraine	18.9.1944
20.	Jankovska Maria	1907	Poland	18.9.1944
21.	Jankovska Polina	?	?	18.9.1944
22.	Jankovska Anna	10.8.1926	Ukraine	18.9.1944
23.	Jankovska Olga	12.10.1911	Ukraine	18.9.1944
24.	Jankovska Olga	11.8.1914	Ukraine	18.9.1944
25.	Jankovska Nina	13.12.1911	Ukraine	18.9.1944
26.	Jankovska Anna	15.10.1926	Ukraine	18.9.1944
27.	Jankovska Anna	5.12.1928	Poland	18.9.1944
28.	Jankovska Maria	8.7.1923	Ukraine	18.9.1944
29.	Jankovska Maria	?	?	18.9.1944
30.	Jankovska Maria	?	Ukraine	18.9.1944
31.	Jankovska Julia	27.4.1927	Ukraine	18.9.1944
32.	Jankovska Olga	2.7.1917	Ukraine	18.9.1944
33.	Jankovska Maria	6.11.1911	Ukraine	18.9.1944
34.	Jankovska Maria	16.8.1913	?	18.9.1944
35.	Jankovska Maria	8.8.1923	Ukraine	18.9.1944
36.	Jankovska Maria	8.8.1926	Poland	18.9.1944
37.	Jankovska Maria	10.2.1910	Ukraine	18.9.1944
38.	Jankovska Maria	8.8.1917	Ukraine	18.9.1944
39.	Jankovska Maria	12.10.1925	Ukraine	18.9.1944
40.	Jankovska Maria	?	?	18.9.1944
41.	Jankovska Maria	1928	Poland	18.9.1944

(page 4 of original set)

Transferred on 20 September 1943 were: 18 men, 40 women  
to various institutions

34 men (18 men, 19 women)  
to various institutions

Transferred to concentration camp on 2 August 1944

Total 132 men, 90 women

Under the designation "called for" on 18 September 1944 are mentioned:

56 Foreigners (18 men, 41 women)



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. D-720  
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original cont'd)

I, the Director of the Upper Bavarian Mental Institution Eglfing-Herr, Dr. med. habil. Anton von Braunmühl, have drawn up the above list consisting of 6 (six) pages in the German language according to the ledger and lists of the Institution Eglfing-Herr, and testify that these statements correspond with the original.

Eglfing-Herr, 8 November 1946. (signature) Dr. A. v. Braunmühl

(typed) Dr. Anton v. Braunmühl

before me, Fred Koppell, No. D-33876, a U. S. Civilian, appeared Dr. Anton von BRAUNMÜHL, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing list consisting of six (6) pages in the German language and sworn that the same was true. On the 8th day of November 1946.

Eglfing-Herr, 8 November 1946

(signature) Fred Koppell

(typed) Fred Koppell

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 November 1946

I, GERTRUDE LEVINER, Civ. No. X-046178, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. WD-720.

GERTRUDE LEVINER  
Civ. No. X-046178

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I, Dr. Max Lüsser, commissioned as head of the sanatory and recovery home Ansbach, after being duly sworn, declare and depose the following:

From 1928 to 1935 I was a resident physician at the lunatic asylum in Erlangen and on July, 1, 1935 was dismissed on account of my previous membership in the Democratic Party. Later I was a general practitioner in Pommernia; from 1939 - 1941 I was a medical army officer and was released in 1942 after an automobile accident; I returned to Pommernia and lived hidden in Ost Pommern after having left Pommernia without particular reason. I expected that it would become Polish if the war would be lost. In November 1944 I was commissioned chief of the lunatic asylum at Ansbach where I am now working. My predecessor was Dr. Rupert Schuch, who was removed by the American Military Government for being a party member and head of the institution during the war and who was arrested in January 1946. He is now in the camp at Dachau.

My knowledge about the occurrences in the lunatic asylum at Ansbach during the war was based on information, which I received in the first place mostly from Dr. Schuch, but also from Dr. Löss, and Dr. Priemann, who was working at the asylum, but was removed on account of his membership to the party, and from the nursing personnel. At the request of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior I made a report and submitted it to the Ministry. In repeating and confirming this report in a certified form:

\* A committee of physicians, requested by the Reich Ministry of the Interior appeared at the lunatic asylum at Ansbach with the order to examine the possibility of accommodating the incurable patients at some other place. It demanded the assignment of a special office room, access to the case-history files, obtained also oral reports

from the physicians of the asylum but gave only evasive answers to all questions with regard to the real purpose of their investigation. After four days their activities were concluded. Upon their departure the members stated that they had compiled a list of such patients who were going to be transferred to other institutions. After a while a letter of the Reich Ministry of the Interior arrived with the directive to make a number of patients, who were listed by name, ready for transportation on a certain date. At the same time word arrived that the transport was to be carried out by the Mutual Ambulance Corporation "Gesellschaft für Krankentransport-Gesellschaft". The transport took place on the date named in the letter, according to the story of the transport manager the patients were being removed to the institution Sonnenstein near Thuringia (Erfurt). This procedure was repeated several times. Then it became known that the transports served only the purpose of liquidating incurable patients inconspicuously, further directions coming from Berlin and supposed to have been obtained as much as possible.

In 1943 and 1944 a number of children were killed in the asylum by poison, the same as with adults. These children were supposed to be congenitally idiotic and in addition to show various body deformities on account of which it was to be expected that they would die from tumors or infectious diseases. The killings took place by virtue of a directive of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, which reached the management of the asylum by way of the usual official channels. "Previous consultations of the parents did not take place."

As far as I could learn, approximately 300 adult patients were removed in the above mentioned way. The transports supposedly took place from the end of 1943/1944 to 1944. The total of patients in the asylum at the beginning of the war numbered 1600, at the end of the war 1000. This number includes also children. During these years approximately 150 children were processed in the asylum (admitted, died, released, transferred to other institutions or still staying at Amersbach). I was told, that approximately 90 of these were killed in the above mentioned manner. At what time in 1943 these killings started, I did not learn.

To have in our files only the journals (Stammlisten) which contained the date of admission and release, respectively date of death as well as the diagnosis, further the case-histories kept about the patients. All the correspondence, especially



(circular) stamp: International  
Military Tribunal, Nurnberg.

Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel  
APO 124-A U.S. Army

A F F I D A V I T

I, Dr. Otto GUTENKUNT, swear, depose and state:

I. I was born on 7 February 1878 at Herbach a/M. From 1884 to 86 I attended Public School at Reutlingen and afterwards - until 1896 - High School there. From 1896 to 1902 I studied medicine at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Kiel. I passed the medical state examination in 1901/1902 at Tübingen where I also took the Doctor's Degree.

Since July 1934 I worked at first as a Medical Councillor (Medizinrat) at the mental institution of Wimmertal.

(page 2 of original)

Since 1 February 1935 I was Deputy Director of the mental institution of Wimmertal, effective as of 1 May 1935 I was appointed Director of that institution. I worked as such until November 1945. I joined the NSDAP on 1 May 1933. I was also a member of the Reichsverband der Deutschen Leuten (Reich League of German Civil Servants), the NSV (National Socialist People's Welfare), the NS-Lithograph 'bund', the Reichsdozentenbund, and the VDA (League for the Germans Abroad).

II. By virtue of my knowledge as a psychiatrist and my experience of many years' standing in various (Karttunen) mental institutions I am able to make the following statement: As head

(page 3 of original)

of the institution of Wimmertal I became familiar with the Euthanasia Program and in February 1940

III. From my institution a total of 105 patients were transferred. 24 of them had been transferred shortly before from the institutions of Göppingen, Reutlingen and Stetten a/M. to Wimmertal for reasons of camouflage. Among those transferred on 3 June 1940 was also Heinrich Pfanner, born the 25 June 1886. Pfanner who was born in Graz-Austria was still an Austrian national

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on the day of transfer. It is possible

(page 4 of original)

that other foreign nationals were among the 24 patients who, for reasons of camouflage had been transferred to my institution. As I learned from the personnel accompanying the transports all patients transferred from my institution were brought to the Castle of Grafeneck where Euthanasia was to be carried out.

IV. I never received an instruction to the effect that foreign nationals were to be exempted from Euthanasia.

V. On the basis of the questionnaires it was impossible for the experts (Gutachter) or top experts (Obergutachter) to form an exact medical opinion as to the physical state of the patients or to

(page 5 of original)

recognize their nationality.

I have read the above declaration consisting of five (5) pages in the German language and state that it is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes or corrections in the above statement. I have made this declaration voluntarily without any promise or reward and I was not subject to threat or duress.

(signature) r. Gutachter  
OTTO GUBENKIST

I, before me, FRED RIEBEL, DOB: 432576 a U.S. Civilian, appeared OTTO GUBENKIST, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Erkennungs- und Erklärungs" (Affidavit) consisting of five (5) pages in the German language and state that the same was true.

Witnessed  
On the 20th of November 1946

Fred Riebel  
FRED RIEBEL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry Sachs, DOB: 441696, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-817

HENRY SACHS  
DOB: 441696



A F F I D A V I T

I, ERNST GANZER, male nurse at Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Ansbach, after having been duly sworn do hereby make the following statement:

I was employed at the Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Ansbach (A public institution for the care and treatment of the insane) from 1929 to 1945. From 1929 to 1928 I cared for the patients in the wards, but in 1928 until 1939 I was entrusted with the care of the convalescent patients, and gradually became fully employed in the office of the Institution. The Director of this Institution was Dr. Hubert Schuch. In the Autumn of 1940 a commission of about 30 persons consisting of doctors and secretarial staff visited the Institution. I know and it was general knowledge that these people had been commissioned by the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Berlin to visit such Institution as ours. I personally announced the arrival of these persons to the Director. The commission stayed about three days and to the best of my knowledge did not inspect any of the wards. Instead they were all tied in separate room and the case histories of the patients were brought to them and were discussed with the ward doctors. During the time the commission stayed individual patients were brought to the Administrative Building of the Institution and it can only be assured that it was for the purpose of being inspected by the commission.

After the Commission left about three months elapsed and then directives were received. These I saw personally. They came in the form of letters from the Reich Ministry of the Interior, the Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Heil- und Pflege Anstalt, Berlin and the Geminatsige Krankentransportgesell-

schaft Berlin, stating that on a certain date sixty to eighty patients whose names were listed alphabetically, were to be moved from the Institution. No distinction was given. About a week later the Institution delivered the patients to the Railway station, together with their full case histories and inventorized personal effects. They were brought in buses close up to the two coaches, one of which was set aside for the men and the other for the women. As I was engaged in checking the lists of patients and attending to the delivery of their baggage it is not possible for me to state whether these patients were in as condition to travel but I do know that some of them had to be carried to the carriages which were ordinary "Personenwag" coaches. These were as far as I can remember just the two coaches, without a locomotive, located on a siding which was ordinarily used for troop loading and off-loading. It struck me as strange that the "male nurses" who received the patients from the Director of the Institution were silent and gave no direct answers to the questions we put to them out of professional interest.

At the time this transport of patients did not appear suspicious because patients were frequently moved from one institution to another in order to make room for troop casualties. Even the fact that in this case no destination of the transport was given so that we could notify relatives upon inquiry, did not concern us unduly as every one acted in accordance with orders received. Probably about a month after this first transport left our suspicions were aroused because communications arrived from relatives of the patients complaining that they had been moved without their knowledge or consent and that they had since been notified from Schloss Hartheim, near Linz and from another institution in Sonnenstein, in

Thuringia, that the patients had died. Official and private inquiries as to the whereabouts of the patients had to be answered by us in a standard letter from which I believe was officially prescribed. This contained in effect the following information: "The Management had no jurisdiction over the movement of these patients. For further information contact the Gewinnetzige Krankentransportgesellschaft, Berlin, who directed the transfer of these patients." (This is as near as I can remember the text of the letter.) In connection with these transports I remember that the name of Dr. SCHMALENBACH was frequently mentioned.

I estimate that in all five transports of this kind were sent out from the Heil- und Pflegeanstalt, Ansbach, between the years 1940 and the beginning of 1942. I would like to add that all of our doctors and the entire hospital personnel were firmly opposed to and condemned this action when eventually the truth transpired.

Signature: Ernst Ganzer  
ERNST GANZER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April 1946.

Signature: K. A. de Kayserslingk  
Office of the U.S.  
Chief of Counsel.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Gerhard Schmidt, Director of Haar-Egling Insane Asylum, after having been duly sworn, do hereby make the following statement:

I was licensed as M.D. by the University of Berlin (1930). In 1935, I became an assistant at the Institute for Legal Medicine in Berlin. I worked in Bavaria since 1937 at the Public Hospital, Munich-Schwabing, and also at the Research Institute for Psychiatry in Munich. Since 1935, I have been familiar with the system of public asylums, mental hospitals and similar institutions in Germany. I know that public institutions of this kind were under the supervision and control of the provincial administration of the Länder at the district level. All these public institutions were under the supervision and control of the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin at the highest level. The Reich Minister of the Interior was, as I know, Dr. Wilhelm Frick. As Reich Minister of the Interior, he was chief of the Medical Department of the Reich Ministry of the Interior from 1933 until August 1942 when he became Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

After the beginning of the war in 1939, I learned from a colleague, Dr. Lamberger, who was in charge of an asylum in occupied Poland, that it was planned that the inmates of his asylum should be killed. About 1940, I became acquainted for the first time with the fact that inmates of asylums in Germany itself were being killed. I became acquainted with this fact first through an industrialist. A short time later, I learned it from my colleagues and from many other people -- it was a so-called open secret that such plans were not only planned, but were actually being carried out. I was advised about these happenings not only by my colleagues, but also by relatives of people who had been killed.



It is typical, that despite the fact that this whole affair was an open secret, a psychiatrist who was in the Institution of Haar-Egging, where such things happened, said he could not give any official answer.

The organization of mass-killings was as follows:

First, the physicians of mental and similar asylums had to fill out questionnaires which were sent to a central agency in Berlin. Then the order came back from the central agency in Berlin, that the persons listed should be taken out from one asylum and sent to another asylum where they were killed. The killing was done frequently by injections. For these organized mass-killings, the authorities used different administrative procedures. I can give the following example for the killing of children:

The names of newly born children who were deformed or partly paralyzed, or mentally deficient, were notified to the health authorities and finally to the Reich Agency in Berlin - R.F. I.O.B. 101. A short time after the reports were filed, the Prussian Health authorities of the respective districts, received an order that these children should be sent to a special institution for special medical therapy. I know from hundreds of cases, that this "special medical therapy" was nothing less than the killing of these children - for instance, in the institution of Haar-Egging and others.

I recall some of such orders which said that this procedure of assignment of such children to institutions was "in agreement with the German Reich Minister Dr. Frick (Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior)."

Another method of killing a child "without mercy" was to starve them. This was done particularly in a period, when for reasons I do not know, the killing itself was not possible, because possibly of transportation difficulties from the institution to another.

At the end of 1942 a conference took place in the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior which is under the direct supervision of the Reich Ministry of the Interior about the procedure for starving such people to death. In this conference, the directors of the asylums were instructed that "useless eaters" who could not work very much, should be killed by slow starvation. This method apparently was considered very good, because the victims would appear to have had a "natural death". This was a way of camouflage in the killing process.

I knew from the files of the institutions where I am a director, that several hundred people were starved to death. In analyzing the whole system of these mass-killing, I can state as a psychiatrist, familiar with such cases, that hundreds of the people killed would have been absolutely able to perform a certain amount of simple work under supervision -- like them, according to my knowledge, were people who had brain injuries from the First World War. Also the people who were killed were also a lot of people who were a little feeble-minded. So far as the children were concerned, they had mainly mental diseases, but not hereditary diseases, except in a very few cases. In any normal society, such children, certainly including such feeble people, would have been treated and cared for in the necessary amount which is "asylum care".

Signature: Dr. Gertner Schmitt (signed)  
Dr. Gertner Schmitt

Subscribed on March 24th at 10:30 AM on March 24th of 1946.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Robert H. W. Koppner  
Office of the U. S. Chief  
of Counsel



24

DE JONCKHEERE, G.

1. P. J. Smith, Jr., born 19 March 1901, living now at 1200 17th St., S.W., Washington, D.C., is the following placement under 10th:

I was doctor of medicine and doctor of law. I spent I on the Ohio State official of the City of Columbus, Ohio. From January 1940 until 31 March 1942, I was doctor in the "hit" section of the Ohio Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. There existed in the hospital a section for children as well, in which killings of children were just and during the year 1941. The very children were killed under the plan I cannot say. The killings were just and for nothing.

These injections were given by a doctor and nurse, of the so-called White Star Hospital, across the frontier, who came for the purpose from Berlin. The order to perform the killings was issued from the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin. The Berlin was a stricture, the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich was under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior of Berlin. But the condition which was to be met for this medical purpose was to be from a certain Dr. Hahn, who was in official contact with the Reich Ministry of the Interior in Berlin.

The 1000 children were given the personnel of the institution. Some of the children were very young, from time to time, they were institutionalized. The children were very small, some of all kinds of children of our people. The children were institutionalized by the 1000.

I recall the appearance of a tall, thin, dark-skinned man, about 1945, wearing a light-colored suit and a dark tie. After I left, he left the room, and I saw him again only briefly. I saw him again at the time of the shooting, but I did not see him again. Immediately after the shooting, I saw him again, and I saw him again at that time. I saw him again at that time. In fact, the fugitive was 300 miles away from the scene. In fact, the fugitive was 300 miles away from the scene. The killing was not a killing.

For a complete description of the 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2

Def. 2.1.  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $\mathcal{C}$ -algebra if  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $\mathcal{C}$ -module and  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $\mathcal{C}$ -algebra.

17/10/2012

Subvertical in groups of 1-3  
 10-15 cm. I. 1-2 cm. in diameter.  
 Diameter 1/2 to 1 cm. in diameter.  
 1/2 to 1 cm. in diameter. 1/2 to 1 cm.

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Karlsruhe, 23 April 1946,

I, Dr. David SPÄHR, born 19 October 1894, now living at Konstanz, Decker  
Salomonenplatz 2, make the following statement:

I passed my state examination as a doctor in 1917 at Freiburg. From  
1919 on I worked as a civil servant. During the next 14 years I worked as a  
District physician (Bezirksarzt) at Stockach, Oberrach, Konstanz. I joined the  
N.S.D.A.P. in 1933. From 1934 to 1944 I was the highest ranking medical offi-  
cer in Baden. I had the title of a Ministerial Councillor (Ministerialrat).  
My top superior was the Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick. As Frick's  
subordinate I frequently - about once in every 2 or 3 months - went to Berlin  
to take part in conferences, meetings etc. in the Reich Ministry of the Inte-  
rior. These conferences took place in the Reich Ministry of the Interior,  
Unter den Linden 72-74, later in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Voos-  
Strasse. At the occasion of such a stay in Berlin, Ministerial Director  
(Ministerialdirektor) Dr. Linde of the Reich Ministry of the Interior told  
me that the introduction of a law on Euthanasia was intended. For reasons  
pertaining to defense policy the incurably mentally ill were to be liquidated  
in order to make room (for healthy people). The institutions thus freed  
would be required by the SS to accommodate national political educational  
houses.

For the carrying out of all these measures, a transport company was founded  
which worked together with the so-called Reich committee for Research on Heredi-  
tary Susceptibility to Severe Diseases. This Reich company was headed by  
Ministerial Director (Ministerialdirektor) Dr. Linde.

page 2 of original

In the course of these measures, from about 1941 to 1944, thousands of  
persons were brought from institutions in Baden to institutions such as Hadamar  
Grafenau etc. and liquidated there. These deaths were not only confined to  
the mentally ill. Under the same program, at the instigation of the Reich  
Ministry of the Interior, old people especially and also young ones, who were  
ill, began to be set aside.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 38-318  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Ludwig SPRÄGER, being duly sworn, depose and state:

I. I was born on 19 October 1884, and live at the present time at Konstanz/Saar, Selmenwillergasse 4.

This affidavit is an addition to the sworn statement which I made in Nuremberg on 23 April 1946, which statement is known under Document No. 389a-F3.

II. I heard the name of Prof. Dr. Karl BRÄUER for the first time at a conference in the middle of 1941 in Berlin. At this conference I learned that Karl BRÄUER and Philipp BOHLER are the leading figures in the Euthanasia Program. The conference was called by Dr. LINDSE on behalf of the Department of the Interior and proposals of institutions and regions were submitted. Dr. LINDSE directed the proceedings.

III. To the best of my knowledge and belief, Philipp BOHLER as well as Prof. Dr. Karl BRÄUER were the leading figures in this so-called Euthanasia Program from 1941 to the collapse of Germany.

IV. The connection between the Department of the Interior and Prof. Dr. Karl BRÄUER, in the frame work of the Euthanasia Program, was that Karl BRÄUER gave orders to GUTTI and LINDSE, which were passed on by these persons on behalf of the Dept. of the Interior. BRÄUER was the dominating figure without doubt.

V. I am not familiar with any directives whatever which exclude foreigners from the Euthanasia Program.

I have read the above statement, consisting of one (1) page in the German language, and declare that this is the whole truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement.

(page 2 of original)

I have made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward and was not subjected to any force or threat.

Konstanz, 19 November 1946

(signature) . Dr. SPRÄGER . . . .  
(signature)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1a  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

Before me, Fred ROSELL, ADO D 434576, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Ludwig SPKAUER, to me known who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of one (1) page in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 19th day of November 1943.

signed (signature) . Fred ROSELL . .

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 December 1943

I, Leonora RUSCH, Civ. D-143447, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 10-1a.

Leonora RUSCH  
Civ. D-143447



(Page 19 of original)

Stettin i.R., 6 Sep 1940

L. SCHLAICH, Stettin i.R.  
Chief of the Institution  
for Feeble Minded and Epileptics.

To the  
Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. FRICK  
Berlin

Dear Reich Minister !

The measures, which were taken on mental patients of all kinds have caused a feeling of a complete lack of confidence in justice among large groups of the people. Without asking their relatives or guardians consent, such patients are being transferred from those to other institutions, from where then after a short while they receive notification, that the person concerned had died of some disease. Considering the abundance of death notices, the people are convinced, that these ill people are being done away with.

Since on 10 and 13 September also from the institution under my direction 75 each time of the patients entrusted to me are to be transferred to such an institution, I take the privilege to ask the question if it possible, that such a measure is carried out, although no particular law has been promulgated for it. It is the duty of every citizen to report under all circumstances, if not not justified by law, that a measure of this kind, even if they are carried out or state sanctioned.

It is not a matter of complete secrecy and confidentiality, under which the measures are carried out, but all the ill people are also directed against the people. If the people find out, they are able to work out measures, which are also carried out under the world war law. It is not a matter of complete secrecy, but also the legislation, as if a totally arbitrary manner provided at the selection of the persons concerned.

If the state really wants to carry out the extermination of these or at least of some mental patients, shouldn't a law be promulgated, which can be justified before the people, which would give everyone the assurance of careful consideration whether he is due to die or entitled to live, and would also give the relatives a chance to be heard, in a similar way as provided by the law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Affected Persons?

With regard to the patients entrusted to the care of our institution as to the future I naturally try to do everything possible to keep them alive and healthy, until a clear legal situation has been established.

Sincerely,  
L. Schlaich

(signed) SCHLAICH

Copy of this letter I forwarded with last week mail to the Chief of the Reich Chancellery, Reichminister Dr. Lammers.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Niebergall, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry,  
O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages,  
and that the above is a true and correct translation  
of the document.

Fred Niebergall,  
O-1335567.

268

2375

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-827  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

18  
Z or 3 ?

Stamp: 01/509

Copy

The Oberpräsident of  
Brandenburg Province  
Administration of Provincial  
Association (Verwaltung des  
Provinzialverbandes)

Potsdam 25 April 1940  
Potsdam, Altes Zeughaus 67  
Potsdam 4486, 4491

Registered! By Messenger!

To the Home for Girls (Mädchenheim).....  
Attention: Head of Institution or Deputy in Office

at .....

Personal!  
Personal!

Subject: Transfer of Inmates of Mental Institutions.

With reference to the circular O.P.I.-KW.Pol.80/10 of the Reich Commissioner for Defense for the Corps Area III, dated of 20 January 1940, which is already known to you but a copy of which is again attached hereto, I instruct you, by the order of the Reich Commissioner for Defense, to move from your institution the patients enumerated in attached list with 2 copies which are enclosed likewise. The patients will be fetched on 1 May 1940 noon by busses of the Patient Transport Corporation (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) who will get in touch with you.

The transport is to be prepared by the institution moving the patients: restless patients are to be treated preliminarily with proper drugs for a transport extending over several hours. The patients are to be handed over as far as possible, in their own underwear and clothing and are to be properly marked so that their identification will be guaranteed. The entire private funds and, possibly, the patients own money is to be handed over, well packed. If there is no private clothing, the institution moving the patients will have to lend underwear and clothing. The Patient Transport Corporation (Gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) will be responsible for the return of the clothing and underwear which have been put at the disposal as a loan; its list has to be submitted. The personal files and case histories of the patients are to be handed over to the transport leader.

As deputy  
signed: v. ARMIN  
Landesbaumeister (governor)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-827  
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original cont'd)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NC-827.

George H. GRANT  
A 442694

*Offered in evidence before J.M.J.  
by British Prosecution*

*2-777*

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 9-  
205  
OFFICE OF DEPUTY OF COUNSEL FOR  
THE GOVERNMENT

Ministry of the Interior  
Ministerial Councils

(Ministerial) Dr. Lindner

IV J 633/40/5100

Please indicate file number  
and subject in further letters.

Berlin, 31 March 1940  
107 7, Unter den Linden 72

Telephone: loc 1 12003,  
long distance: 120037

Teletype: loc 1 517  
long distance: T 517

Telegram: Reichminister of the  
Interior

Stamp: Kreisleiter informs

To Gustav-Heinrich Heinrich Bollner

W u o r n b e r g

(Gaulitung)

Dear Pary Conrad Bollner,

Enclosed herewith I submit to you a request concerning the affair  
about which you have been informed by Pary Conrad BLANDERBURG  
from the Chancellery of the Fuehrer. As you say and from the pre-  
sentation of Frau H. L. KERN, she would like to know whether it  
is possible by virtue of a Reich law to deliver known persons from  
their invariable surveillance. I ask you to examine if there are any  
political objections against KERN, and especially if constitutional  
also exist in this case. (Should this not be the case, I, for my  
part, would not raise any objections against your Volkshel furnishi  
of the desired disclosure to KERN.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Lindner

(handwritten): Ortsgruppenleiter Pary Conrad Bollner is of the  
opinion that Frau KERN can be informed; she is quiet and reason-  
able.

3.7.1.41

297/21

(page 2 of original)

D 906

GB. 343

Justice

Visit from party member BLANKENBERG, Berlin...action begins (new paragraph) in the near future. So far hardly any bishops have occurred. 30,000 dispatched. Further 100,000 -120,000 are waiting. The circle of those who are initiated is to be kept very small. If necessary the Kreisleiter is to be notified in good time. Initiate Dr. HUEBEL when possible supply a statement from the Gen.  
1. Institutions, 2. Doctors' attitude, 3. Where is the institution situated? 4. Who is the Kreisleiter?

The Fuehrer gave the order. The decree is ready. At present only clear cases, that is 100% ones, are being settled. Later an expansion will take place. From now on notification will be given in more scholastic form. Informant says: (Remarks: Two party members, names illegible).

1.10.40 (signature) STELLEN.

a) Party member Dr. HUEBEL is informed while on leave. 2.10.40.  
S. the supplies (illegible word) material regarding all institutions in the Gau.

Kreisleiter - BOELLER - ? Court? - ?Knebel? - (Lord Mayor) has been informed.

(page 3 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party. (NSDAP)

The Fuehrer's deputy  
Chief of Staff

at present in Berlin, 24.9.40  
Re - M.

To the Gauleiter Franconia,  
attention of Reichsleiter Bismarck.

M u n c h e n

Personal

Gauleitung of the NSDAP

Copy to (illegible)

Your letter of the 18 Sept. 1940 was given to me by Party  
Member Hoffmann. The Commission which is working at Neuen-  
bottelshausen, is under the control of Reichsleiter Buehler or is  
acting on his orders.

The task of the notifications of relatives varies in its com-  
position, as I was once more assured yesterday; it can; however  
naturally happen sometimes that two families living close to  
each other receive similarly worded letters.

It is natural that the representatives of Christian ideology  
speak against the Commission's measures; it must be equally na-  
tural that all Party Offices should, as much as necessary, sup-  
port the work of the Commission.

Heil Hitler!

(signature)

M. Bismarck



(page 4 of original)

2. Alligation of Sentilly Germany:

On orders from the Ministry of the Interior, signed Schultz or Schultze, a commission consisting, among others, of a North German doctor and a number of students appeared some time ago at the local sanatorium and nursing home. It examined the charts of the patients of the institution. Some time later the director of the institution was informed that a certain number of patients were to be transferred to another institution on orders from the Reich Defense Commissioner, that a Berlin Transport Company was to carry out the transfer and that the head of the institution was to follow the directives of this company which was in possession of a list of names. In this way three transports with a total of 770 patients have been transferred in the meantime to camps in their firms in Germany and to two Lüneburg districts. A further transport is to leave in January of next year. In the meantime the head of the institution did not know at all where the transports went and he ignored it even now officially. He received no information on the subject from anybody. He merely had instructions to reply to the inquiries of the patients' relatives that the new institution would get in touch with them and inform them of their condition.

(page 5 of original)

Strangely enough various relatives received notification after the transfer that their patients had died. In some cases pneumonia and in others an infectious disease was given as the cause of death. At the same time the relatives were further informed that it had been necessary to cremate the body and that, if they were interested, they could have the clothing of the deceased sent to them. The military office of Weimar was also informed by the institution of the various cases of death, and again either pneumonia or an infectious disease was given as the cause of death - illnesses which had no connection with the previous medical history, so that it is to be assumed that we are confronted with false statements. The population is terribly distressed about the transfer of patients, because they connect it with the cases of death which are becoming known in rapid succession. They speak,

partly openly, partly in secret, about an elimination of patients for which there is no legal foundation. In these war times such unrest among the population has a doubly unfavourable effect. Moreover, the events described above give the church and religious circles cause to revive their attitude against National Socialism.

+ (Handwritten addition): Original extract from the situation report of the Kreisleitung of Erlangen of the 26.11.47. ... copy was not made.....

( page 6 of original)

Xc. Miscellaneous.

Prison policy.

With regard to prison policy, I have, according to demand given in report to the Landespropaganda office, Bamberg, in which I refer to this matter.

General Dispositions.

The removal of patients of criminal institutions to other districts could naturally not remain hidden from the public.

It also appears that our (lawyer) and established commissions work too hastily, do not always fully, and that several mistakes occurred. Not only one private individual case has become known and spread story.

The following cases should naturally not have occurred:

1. Trough in overnight on family received two urns.  
2. One notification of death indicated apprehended in the case of death. The deceased however, had already been removed ten days previously.

3. Another case of death notification - removal of the criminal case. Relatives of the family had visited the patient, then imperfect physical health, only eight days before.

On family received notification of death, although two women still live in the institution today and enjoy perfect physical health.

Some time ago, an obituary notice was inserted in the local "Frankische Zeitung" by the relatives: "..... has been taken away from us by tragic fate".

With these highly delicate measures, it is difficult to make suggestions as to how to secure a further accumulation of facts or rumours arising from them as well as completely invented rumours. It would be necessary at least, for the ..... Kreisleiters to receive confidential information about the measures themselves.

(Page 7 of original)

In addition, the competent Kreisleiter should also be notified the same time as the relatives, in order to enable him to observe the effect on the relatives, to watch their behaviour and, if necessary, intervene in a suitable manner.

Heil Hitler!

(signature illegible)

(page 8 of original)

Families were refusing to send their sons to institutions as they did not know whether they would get them back alive.

The district physician in Bamberg had informed him that in the city of Bamberg 2 charges for murder had been preferred by the relatives of each sick person.

The Party has not received any complaints or suggestions of this sort, up to now.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) A. Wilm, Kreisleiter.

(page 9 of original)

(on original sheet)

Note. After the penultimate paragraph there are the following handwritten remarks: "the District Doctor" is underlined, "investigate (and report)" .... There is no case of this.

The authorities are instructed how they have to behave v.l. 1.7.1.41."

Below signature, handwritten note:

- 1) Party member A. L. B. has been informed  
Dr. H. H. H. " " "  
Dr. (illegible) " " "

2.18 Jan. 41

with these highly delicate measures, it is difficult to make suggestions as to how to counter - further spreading of facts or rumours arising from them as will be completely invented rumours. It would be necessary at least, for the ..... Kreisleiters to receive confidential informations about the measures themselves.

( Page 7 of original )

In addition, the competent Kreisleiter should also be notified the same time as the relatives, in order to enable him to observe the effect on the relatives, to watch their behaviour and, if necessary, intervene in a suitable manner.

Heil Hitler!

( signature illegible )

( page 8 of original )

Smaller were refusing to send their sick to institutions as they did not know whether they would get them back alive.

The District physician in Murnau had informed him that in the city of Murnau 3 cases for murder had been preferred by the relatives of sick sick persons.

The Party had not received any complaints or recommendations of this sort, up to now.

Heil Hitler!

( signature ) ..... Kreisleiter.

( page 9 of original )

( on original sheet )

Note. After the penultimate paragraph there are the following handwritten remarks: "the District doctor" is underlined, "investigative (sic) cases" .... There is no case of this.

The authorities are instructed how they have to behave. 7.1.41."

Below signature, handwritten note:

- 1) Party member ..... has been informed
- Dr. HUBER " " "
- Dr. (illegible) " " "

3.18 Jan. 41

276

(page 10 of original)

Gastrowitz.  
Jel/ff.

5 March 1941.

To the Reichleiter  
Party Number 123456789  
Wissenschaft in Berlin.

ref: your letter of 24 January 1941  
subject of the population of Berlin.

The Reichoffice, Berlin informs us that the transfer of the patients from the Ottilienheim was not carried out by orders from Berlin but from Munich. I, therefore, now contacted Munich in this matter. In the meantime I have been informed by the District President (Regierungspräsident) that he, too, has received objections against the way in which the patients were moved. I therefore hope that such gross mistakes will not occur in future.

Heil Hitler  
(signature) (initials)  
Reichsleiter.

2. The competing firm for Berlin is Regierungsrat G. H. G. of the Bavarian Ministry of State, Munich. I should be in touch with him. Regierungsrat G. H. G. is to arrange for the earliest possible evacuation of the institutions.

(page 11 of original)

File note: (Handwritten note) relating to case  
Ottillienheim, Berlin  
Reichsleiter, Berlin

Dr. Haffner, Berlin, informed me today by phone that the transfer of the patients from the Ottilienheim did not take place on orders from Berlin but on orders from Regierungsrat G. H. G. of the Bavarian Ministry of State.



(page 11 of original cont'd.)

Furthermore, he told me, that the bearer of sovereignty (Hohenzustern) could not be called upon to intervene if the constitution does not provide for this.

Number, 5.3.41.

(signature) Sollner.

(p. 12 of bridge 1)

Copy for the information of the Kaiser's Chancellery,  
Berlin.

Confidential

Giovanna

Secret 1 Apr. 1941

104.

To the Security Service. (20)

*Sedimentation Triaxial*.

0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040

Subjects: Curfew of the population of London, owing to the consequent suppression of the inmates of the Workhouses.

As I have already informed you by telegram, the execution of further inquiries of the Outilikmain has needed much explanation. In answer herewith for your information the comprehensive report of Mr. Kralivich, party member of I. O. O. F., and I will inform you in the course of further inquiries what we find.

"I have just received a telephone message from the Organizational Committee of the League in Moscow. Party member Sirenko, - who is employed as a screen in the Leningrad and who lives with a family in an apartment which has disturbed the population in order to an exceptional degree. In a house, which is part of the front of the former Provisional of Independence, the way of Ottilienheim is affected in the middle of the work place. In this Ottilienheim are housed the hundred most likely defective people who, as far as they are fit for any work, were employed on the farm of the Ottilienheim."



(page 12 of original cont'd.)

These mentally defective persons were originally sent there by the various Country Relief Organizations. About last year 25 inmates were removed in the course of the well known seizures.

(page 13 of original)

Of these 24 died, while 1 inmate was again brought back to the Ottolienheim. This was allegedly a case of inmates for whom the Country Relief Organization of Berlin had to provide.

Last Friday the inmates of the Ottolienheim for whose cost the Country Relief Organization of Upper Prussia and Middle Prussia had assumed all responsibility were taken away in two large cars. The removal was carried out under the direction of a professor from Erlangen by the personnel of West Institution. The people were taken away in the most conspicuous manner in the history of the house entering the courtyard to pick up the inmates who were to be removed, the vehicles were stationed outside the Ottolienheim in the middle of the parked cars. The inmates of the Ottolienheim to be removed who had been thoroughly stirred up, had to be taken to the vehicles one by one and by the use of force. The whole population of Oberhausen is strongly Catholic, but congregated and watched the incident crying loudly. That certain circles in the neighborhood are psychologically ill of this incident cannot be regarded as a surprise. Party member BISMUTH reported that there were even party members among these weeping onlookers and that, in the general excitement of the people there in numbers were persons who must be regarded as irresponsible. It goes without saying that the pastor of the Ottolienheim himself failed to direct the appropriate attention of the people who were to be removed brought to the local church for confession and communion in the morning, and in the evening, and previously tried to the other with the help of the nurse.

I shall now make detailed inquiries about the incident through the Landrat. I consider it necessary, however, to advise the competent authorities in case of an emergency that in the removal of these persons, who just have to be

(page 13 of original cont'd.)

eliminated as a Reich Defense measure, as it is not necessary to create unnecessary difficulties and play into the hands of our opponents. As soon as I receive the report, I shall pass it to the Gaustabsamt (Gaue Staff Office).

Heil Hitler!

(signature) Muller

Gaustabsleiter (Chief of the Gau Staff Office)

(page 14 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party

Gau Office	Frankfurt
Nürnberg-O, Schleier 1112	Gau organ: "Frankfurter Freischießung" Main Office
3rd 5/11th 22081 and	the place of issue:
25341/Bank account: No. 31200	Nürnberg, Siegelstrasse 9
Municipal Savings Bank	Phone No. 43181/85
Nürnberg Branch 8/No. 2815	Postal cheque account:
Municipal Savings Bank	Nürnberg Office No. 5168
Coburg, Branch Nürnberg/	
Postal Cheque account	
Nürnberg 42240	

Freischießung - Coburg in Bavaria

Ordnungsnummer 12345

Long Run, the 25th/ February 1941

to (H. H. H. H.)

subject: Incidents on the occasion of the 1st  
round of the 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st  
the 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st

Reference: Telephone conversation Party member GERTNER  
and Party member H. H. H. H. on 24.2.41.

Enclosure: 1 report.

To the Freischießung in the NUD.F., Nürnberg.

with reference to the telephone conversation mentioned  
above, the desired report about the recent incidents  
in Nürnberg a few days ago is enclosed herewith for your  
information.

(page 14 of original cont'd.)

We would like to request you not to pass on the original of this report to the Gendarmerie Officer (Pilot) in Augsburg for eventual examination of the participating spectators, as the Ortsgruppe fears that Pilot - who is judged and regarded as strongly Catholic by us - may not take effective steps against his own fellow believers in this matter.

The local Ortsgruppe itself, however, is of the opinion that the Utilienheim will serve a much more useful purpose, if it is cleared of its present inmates and placed at the disposal of the Ortsgruppe - military hospital or some other institution of military use.

Hill Hitler!

Stamps: 2x3.5 (Signature) Gerschkef  
Ortsgruppe Augsburg Ortsgruppenleiter.

(page 15 of original)

Report:

Confidential:

In the course of last Friday, 21 Jan. 1941, a bus from Erlangen took 57 inmates of the Utilienheim, Augsburg, away in two parties, allegedly for an examination at the clinic at Erlangen. In the meantime there were 2 doctors and three nurses who looked after these people on to the bus and supervised their transport.

A great number of spectators accompanied these people were put on the bus, as it is reported that the leading physician was in the courtyard but in front of the gate. The witness whom I am also reported to have taken place on, as some of these people did not board the bus voluntarily and were therefore forced to do so by the accompanying personnel.

These were people who were feeble-minded and were said to have other epileptic illnesses as well - and whose transport the city and other Public Bodies have so far had to provide for either completely, or at least for the greater part.

I was able to learn in this connection that the country

(page 15 of original conf'd.)

Organization of SS men fished out such persons back last autumn, and that seven of these were said to have died very shortly afterwards of influenza and low blood pressure which set in only one person returned to the Ostfriesland in Wesberg.

This matter gradually became known to Wesberg, and as a result a great crowd of people gathered also on the occasion of the last action, who, I have heard, allowed themselves to pass remarks against the National Socialist Party. I was unfortunately unable to find out the name of the spectators concerned, as all spectators who had taken part should great reticence towards about this matter during my investigation.

These incidents during this period which is after all necessary - are to be considered all the more because even party members themselves did not shrink from joining in the imitations of the other sleeping spectators. The fact that a certain group of the spectators concerned gave expression to their former convictions

(page 15 of original)

and did not refrain from minimizing and criticizing the great necessity of the measures taken and introduced in the course of Reichsfürsorge, was only to be expected from these people.

It is said that a section of these people even went so far as to formulate and disseminate more or less the following statement: "The State must be in a bad way now, or it could not happen that these poor people should simply be sent to their death solely in order that the means which until now have been used for the upkeep of these people are made available for the prosecution of the 'Jew'". This view originates predominantly from the Catholic population of Abensberg.

It is even said that these poor victims - as they are regarded by the clergy and the religious inhabitants of Abensberg - were taken to the Catholic church for confession and communion shortly before their departure. It seems absolutely ridiculous to attempt to absolve by moral confession the possible sins of people, some of whom completely lack all mental powers. Although of the 37 people that were fetched away there were some that had been employed by the Ottlilienheim in the kitchen and in agriculture and, as it happens, would only carry out these tasks under supervision, the measures taken are, for that reason too, not to be understood by the population. As this measure is gradually becoming known now, yesterday already 7 such people were taken back by relatives into their households, so that they allegedly could no longer be included in the action. To be added to this is the fact that about 14 days ago strangers thoroughly inspected the Ottlilienheim and made notes as to the size of the rooms etc. Because of all these reasons the population of Abensberg now fears that the Ottlilienheim may possibly be overhauled and made available for other purposes.

Len Inn, 21st February 1941  
(signature) Kirchhof.



(page 17 of original)

No. 139

Gendarmerie Post Asberg,  
Rural District of Langenhauzen, Asberg, 24.2.41  
country of upper and central Franconia  
received 27.2.

To the Langenhauzen Sub-Prefect. (Landrat).

Subject: Removal of asylum inmates.

Acting on your telephonic order of 24th inst., I submit the following report:

On the 21st inst. at about 10 o'clock, a large bus drove through Asberg into the Ottilienheim. The bus did not drive into the courtyard of the asylum through the open gateway but through the gate which is provided with gates. The gates were immediately closed again. About an hour later the bus left the asylum fully loaded and drove off in the direction of Gelsdorf. As such a large bus never comes to Asberg during the whole year, it became conspicuous to the population, and they presumed that inmates of the asylum were being removed. During the first departure of the bus there was no-one in front of the asylum. At about 1500 hours the bus came once more, drove into the asylum courtyard through the same gates, which were again closed immediately, and left again after about one hour with a full load of asylum inmates.

As the school had just closed at the time of the arrival of the bus, about 20 or 23 schoolchildren and 4 or 5 adults stood in front of the Ottilienheim and waited until the bus had departed. Some of the women standing there, who felt pity

(page 18 of original)

for the women and girls, wept.

During the departure through Asberg many people stood in front of their houses and spoke to the girls and women.

But that it went as far as riotous scenes or insults is not the case. It is, however, not impossible that one person or another



did not agree with the removal of the asylum inmates.  
But remarks about this were not made.

(page 16 of original) cont'd

The population of Asadero, of both religions, are good Christians, and individuals can have found fault, among themselves, with the removal of the girls and women, but otherwise they obey all official orders and do not allow themselves to be carried away to excesses.

I had not previously informed you of the removal of the asylum inmates as I was of the opinion that this was known to you and because there were no incidents. If I had in the least noticed such, or if unpleasant remarks had been made, I would not have omitted to submit a report to you.

As I have ascertained, all the asylum inmates attended communion on Friday the 21st inst, but not only those who were left, but all of them.

As the mother superior, Wilibald GUGENBERG, is a sick person and found it too difficult to inform the people concerned that they would be leaving that day, she asked the local priest, Josep BOFTLICH, to inform them.

Shortly before the arrival of the bus, the mother superior had the people concerned called into a hall, where BOFTLICH made the announcement.

The mother superior had known for some time that in the near future so and so many asylum inmates would be removed, but she told neither the priest nor her fellow sisters about it. She had also seen a forbidden to inform the relatives prior to the removal.

Neither I nor the local population knew that people from the asylum were to be removed.

(signature) Efst. S. G.M.

(page 19 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party

Gaulitung

Frankonia

Gau office	Gau organ: "Frankische Tageszeitung" Main Office
Munich-0, Schleier Platz	and place of issue:
Phone 5/Phone 22061	Munich-0, Schleier Platz 9,
41/Bank account: No. 31200	Phone No. 43181/26
Munich-0, Schleier Platz	
Debit, Branch Munich-0	
Control, Caisse account	
Munich-0 43240	

Weissenburg in Bavaria, 8 March 1941  
Riedelhofener Strasse 1 - Phone 393  
Post Office box 28

Kreisleitung Weissenburg, Bavaria  
The Kreisleiter  
Gd/Kr.

To the NSDAP Gaulitung Frankonia  
Gau Staff Office  
Munich-0.

Stamp: NSDAP Gaulitung Frankonia  
8 March 1941  
signature: illegible

Subject: Unrest of the population of Absberg by conspicuous removal of inmates of the Ottilienheim.

Complementing my report of 24 February 1941, which I made on the strength of a previous telephone report from the Ortsgruppenleiter, party member Kirchhof, I submit the requested written report from the Ortsgruppenleiter, party member Kirchhof, I submit the requested report of the competent Gendarmerie Post. The report of Ortsgruppenleiter party member Kirchhof is insofar of no importance, as it does not include any real facts but merely relates the events as told by third persons.

The fact is that the bus in which the inmates of the asylum were removed was parked not in the market square but in the courtyard of the Ottilienheim. It was perhaps, psychologically wrong to make two bus trips on one day.

(Page 20 of original)

It is correct that all asylum inmates attended as planned on the pre-

vice day. If a causal connection between this action and the removal of a section of the inmates of the asylum is denied, then such a description does not do justice to the facts. In consideration of the events, I called a meeting of our members in Absberg on Saturday, the 1st of March, and illustrated also the happenings in the course of my explanations. Here also I could not ascertain that my party members had wept or misbehaved in any other way during the removal of asylum inmates. In any case, it has been proven that such noise has been made about nothing here.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10  
CONTINUED 5-6

(Page 20 of original continued)

In this connection it might be worth mentioning, that it has been endeavored to take asylum inmates who can be regarded as individual payers into new. Now and again it is attempted to explain this intention by the fact that the labor of the person concerned is required. This is of course only an excuse. One is trying to prevent a development from being carried out that every sensible person should only welcome.

Hell Piller.  
(Signature) Grotthor  
Kreiseliter.

2 enclosures.

(Page 21 of original)

National Socialist German Workers Party

Gesellschaft:

Präsident:

Gesellschaft  
Absberg-0, Schlösschen Platz  
G. 125/Phone 22091 and 26341/  
Bank account: No. 31200  
Municipal Savings Bank  
Absberg, Branch 6/No. 3315  
Municipal Savings Bank  
Göhring, Branch Karl Marx/  
Postal Cheque account  
Hamburg 182.0

Gesellschaft, "Freiwirtschaftliche  
Zeitung" for the Absberg  
District, "Freiwirtschaftliche Zeitung"  
Freiwirtschaftliche Zeitung  
Office and place of issue: Absberg  
Hauptstrasse 29, Phone: 2538

13. Freisitzung Lager am 6.3.1941.  
Ortsleiter.

(handwritten:) File

(stamp):

NSDAP Gauleitung  
Frankfurt

Received: 7 March 1941  
initialed S.

Am Bach, 6 March 1941.

Adolf Hitler Platz 6

To the

NSDAP Gauleitung Franconia

Gau Staff Office,

Munich.

Re: Removal of inmates of the Bruckberg Institution.

The Ortsgruppenleiter of the Bruckberg Ortsgruppe, Party member  
Reuschel, makes the following report:

"The news of the removal of some of the inmates of the Bruckberg  
Institution has caused the greatest unrest among the population of  
Bruckberg, unrest which was further increased by the fact that some  
of the inmates to be removed, namely, those who in the opinion of  
the inhabitants are still 'in their right minds,' came into nearly  
every house to say 'good-bye.' One could almost be led to believe that  
it is a question here of a 'farewell' carried out

## CONTINUED

on orders", but I am informed from reliable sources that the inmates felt of their own accord that it was their duty to say goodby, and that probably one imitated the others. Apart from the fact that one recognizes clearly in this case how far the ordinary German is receptive to the solution of this question of hereditary disease, I was asked before for my own opinion for weeks, from all sides and what attitude the Party takes in this matter.

Ortsgruppenleiter Reueckel is furthermore of the opinion that he should speak about the removal of the inmates, if possible at the next Meeting of Party members, in order to give the facts and above all to squish, the rumors that have arisen.

(page 29 of the original)

to the effect that the inmates would very soon be put out of the way, done away with or released.

I, however, am of the opinion that it is better now we before not to talk about this matter at all and I ask you to notify me accordingly if you hold different views.

As I evaluate the situation, a certain amount of unrest will naturally continue to rise which will be especially fostered by attacks, the order will calm be restored here too.

Heil Hitler

(signature illegible)

..... the Kreisleiter

(Handwritten note in Sellmer's writings)

Party member - Wolf was informed telephone on 7.3. Nothing is to be announced officially. The Org. P. (i. e. Organizational letter) is to be informed.

S. 7. III.



( page 23 of original )

12. Maria Kehr

To the Provincial Mental Institution  
Sonnenstein/ near Pirna/ Elbe.  
M uernberg 27.II.40  
Schwanbermannstr. 44

(Stamped: Kreisleiter advised)

( Stamped: )

Received 22. Nov. 1940  
506

I have received your letter of 22 Nov. 1940 and acknowledged  
the death of my sister Christine Ortmann.

My brother-in-law, Herr Hans Lindemann, whose wife, Ottilie  
Lindemann, nee Ortmann, has died there too, and who was also a  
sister of mine, will get in touch with you about the dispatch of  
the urn with the mortal remains.

I request that the personal affairs of the deceased be placed in  
the disposal of the NSV ( National Socialist Welfare Organiza-  
tion. )

The unexpected deaths of both my sisters within a period of two  
days seems most improbable to me. Their illnesses were fun-  
damentally different, the difference in their ages amounted to nine  
years.

You must realize that one is bound to draw certain conclusions  
if one receives news of the death of two sisters in the very same  
day, and nobody in the world convinces me that this is just  
a coincidence.

I could remain my naive of mind only if I knew for certain that  
the law of the Reich authorizes mercy killings of people with  
incurable disease. This is obviously a blessing both for the



sick persons themselves and for their relatives, and a great relief for our R sick and feeble

I should be very grateful to you for the transmission of this order which gives the authority for more willing of these of people.

I myself and my family stand solidly behind the 3rd Reich and would certainly not oppose this decree, as I have had to watch the misery for a great many years myself, and on innumerable occasions my sole wish was that both my sisters might soon be relieved of their great suffering. I cannot believe, however, that this secret wish of mine should have been realized a year or two ago.

231

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. B. 00

CONTINUED

( page 24 of original )

( London Hall und Pflegeranstalt  
Sonnenstein )

Consultation hour of Doctors and Time for Visits only by  
Appointment.

Stamp: Kreisleiter informed.

File No. 1 Dr. Schu / P. 2 D 7850/785 3 Sonnenstein, 2. Dec. 40  
504 above Pirna / Elbe

( Without this file No.

Telephone: Pirna 2736

Letters cannot be answered)

Post office account

Dresden 45037

stamp: Received Map

3 3 cc. 1040/ 10138

stamp: Address for letters

Löndes- Hall und Pflegeranstalt

Sonnenstein near Pirna  
box No. 132

stamp: IVg 7833/40

5100

at post office No. 1 in Dresden

To the

Charitable Foundation for common use

of institutional care

Attention: Professor HE YDE

or deputy

B e r l i n W 9

Mail box 262

( handwritten ) Generalleiter

HEINRICH SELIGER

information by Blankenburg

to be tested on political  
attitude, if no danger.....

(last two words illegible)

CONTINUED

(page 24 of original continued)

Dr. Professor H. J. O.

I submit to you a letter of a relative and two sisters

and also a new plan.

I ask for information, whether in this case the writer is to be

sent for a dissection, or whether as usually the necessary pre-

paration is to be used especially in explaining that the death of

the two sisters has occurred in a natural way.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Dr. Hefel because he is

mentioned in such letter (handwritten continuation) and since he

is considered particularly to give reasonable hints in the letters to

the relatives.

Holl Fittler

Stamp:

(Provincial Mental Institution)  
(Landsberg and Pilsenstadt)

Sonnestein - Germany

(signature) Dr. Schumann

Received by Dr. Jannsen on 5 December 1910

Without (next word illegible)

to Counselor of the Ministry (Ministerialrat) Dr.

Jannsen

I am sure that it is best to discuss it with Dr. Jannsen.

As Deputy:

(illegible initials) Dr.

5 December 1910

B 042003

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2006

CONTINUED

( page 25 of original )

File note .

In absence of the Gaustabsstaalster, Party member SEIL  
AND ACTING on his orders, I received today Frau Vehr and her  
brother-in-law, and informed them in a very discreet manner  
with regard to the question put forward by Frau Vehr in her let-  
ter.

Frau Vehr and her brother-in-law were at once satisfied  
with the explanation and emphasized that they understood the  
measures which had been taken and that they were almost grateful  
for it. They only wanted to hear from a competent office that  
they were not confronted with a case lacking all legal foundation.

Munich, 9, January 1941

( signature ) E Alinsky(?) 007/00

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, S/Sgt. Leo Davenport, No. 32406597, hereby certify  
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation  
of the document No. 2 - 006.

Leo Davenport  
S /S gt/ No. 32406597

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-660  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Subject: Mental Institutions

The following is for your personal information. Please destroy this sheet afterwards.

For some time, the inmates of mental institutions are visited by a commission which functions upon the order of some very high office. The commission has the order to find out which inmates should be selected for a transport to certain other institutions. The commission bases its decision on the records of the institution. The patients who are then transferred are examined again in the institution designated by the commission. Then the decision is made whether they should be freed from their sufferings.

The dead body itself is to be cremated and the ashes are placed at the disposal of the relatives. Small mistakes in notifying are naturally always liable to occur, and in the future it will not be possible to avoid them either. The commission itself is anxious to avoid all mistakes. I could give you further information but I would like to abstain from it and beg you to look so up when you visit the Gauleitung.

I believe that we as National-Socialists can welcome this action which is for the affected individual extraordinarily serious. I beg you, therefore, to oppose all rumors and grumbings with the necessary emphasis by presenting our point of view in regard to these matters.

Nuernberg, 6 December 1940.

Heil Hitler!

(signature)

SELMER,  
(Gellner)  
Gaustabscheiter

(Stamp)

National Socialist German Labor Party  
(Eagle with swastika)  
Gau Franconia

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

9 December 1946

I, George H. GRANT, A 442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-660.

George H. GRANT  
A 442 694



GERMAN SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Gauleitung  
Gau Leadership

Frankonia

Gau Offices: Wartburg-0 Schlegelstr. 5 Telephone: 22021 and 26341. Bank accounts: No 31200  
Bayer. Bank of the City of Wartburg, branch  
Office 0 - No 2815 United Coburg Savings Bank  
Main Branch Office Wartburg - Postal Check  
Account: Office Wartburg No 42210

Gau Paper: Frankonian  
Daily " (Frankische  
Tageszeitung)  
Main Office and Delive-  
ry: Wartburg, Ziegel-  
gasse 9, Telephone No  
43761/86

Kreis Leitung:  
Kreis Wartburg Wartburg in Bavaria

Weissenburg i.B.  
24. February 1941  
Hofstrasse 1

Star: Kreisleiter  
Ge/Kr.

Telephone No 393 B.O.B.  
24 Bank: United Savings  
Banks of Landkreis  
Weissenburg i. d. d. d.  
Account No 699 (?)

Gau Staff Office  
Received: 26 February 1941  
(initialled) S.  
initialled S D

Subject: Arrest among the population of Wartburg by conspicuous removal  
of the inmates of the Ottilienheim.

I have just been informed by telephone by the Ortsgruppenleiter  
of the USWP in Wartburg, party member Kirchhof who is employed in the Mun-  
ition Institution Langen, as delegate of the Arbeitsrat (Gau) and  
who also lives here, of an incident which is said to have spread extraordi-  
nary news among the population of Wartburg. There is in Wartburg which be-  
longs to the district of the former Kreisleitung Gassenhausen the convent  
Ottilienheim (Ottilienhaus) located in the midst of the market square.  
Several hundred of feeble minded persons had been accommodated in this  
Ottilienheim who, as far as it was possible for them to do any work,  
were employed in the agricultural culture of the Ottilienheim. These feeble-  
minded idiots had so far been taken care of by the various Landvolkvereine  
Associations. Last year in the course of the measures known about 25 inmates  
had been removed, of whom 24 died whilst 1 inmate had been returned to the  
Ottilienheim. It was maintained that at that time these were inmates for  
whom the Landes-Volkshilfe Association was responsible (Schwaben) was responsible.

Last Friday the inmates of the Ottilienheim for whom the Landes-  
volkshilfe Association Upper Franconia and Middle Franconia had undertaken to  
defray the costs, have been removed into large cars. The transport was



page 2 of original

under the supervision of a professor from the mental institution Erlangen and was carried out by the personnel of this institution. The removal of the buses being driven into the courtyard to take up the people to be removed, the buses stood outside of the Ottilienheim in the middle of the market square. The properly invited inmates of the Ottilienheim who were to be removed had to be taken one by one and had to be put into the buses by using force. The entire population of Abenberg who is very Catholic had assembled and assisted the removal crying loudly. That certain circles have made the most of this incident from a psychological point of view need not surprise us. Certain collector party member Kirschke informed me that there were even party members among the crying spectators and that in the general excitement of the people utterances were made which had to be described as irresponsible. Of course the person of the Ottilienheim had for his part arranged for the proper use of violence these who were to be removed taken in the forenoon into the convent church for confession and communion and by having them go to say good-bye to the altar with the help of the nuns.

I shall now leave detailed investigations made by the Landrat with regard to this incident. But it also seems necessary to me to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the fact that somehow force must be used in the removal of such people who are to be done away with in the course of the Reich defence, as it is not necessary to create unnecessary difficulties and to play into the hands of our opponents. As soon as I shall have the report, I shall forward it to the Gau staff office.

Stamp:  
National Socialist  
German Labor Party  
Insignia  
Kreisleitung  
Weidenburg in Bavaria

Heil Hitler!  
"(signature)" Gumbel  
Kreisleiter

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Fred Niebergall, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry,  
O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages,  
and that the above is a true and correct translation  
of the document.

Fred Niebergall,  
O-1335567.



(page 4 of original)

the provincial police authorities thus become unnecessary, the persons falling under the ruling of the courts will no longer be sent to the Rehdorf workhouse, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Interior Administration, but they will be admitted to workhouses of the Reich Administration of Justice. The Administration of Justice runs no workhouse in the Gau of Brandenburg.

- 3) The Rehdorf (Landsgemeinde) home, and home for the sick in Silberpappel near Weissenburg (for men)

Charged with its operation is the society for Landsgemeinde, (Landsgemeinde service) attached to the provincial association for Landsgemeinde in Munich, legal entity existing under public law.

The majority of the inmates are mental people. People who are able to work are housed in the Landsgemeinde for the purpose of work of limited duration; old people who can no longer be used for proper work are housed in the home for the sick. At present there are 44 people in the Landsgemeinde and 27 people in the home for the sick.

About 10 of the people are to be considered feeble-minded. The Landsgemeinde and the home for the sick cannot admit for cause of pronounced mental illness or idiosyncrasy.

- 4) The work home of the Landsgemeinde society in Meranberg, registered society (for men)

Charged with its operation is the Landsgemeinde society in the provincial association for Landsgemeinde in Munich, legal entity existing under public law. The work home houses itinerants who are primarily mental people. At the present time this home is sought out only by individual itinerants as a shelter. Because of insufficient use it will presumably be dissolved in the near future.

- 5) The work home of the city of the Action Party Berlin-Meranberg (for men)

Charged with its operation is the District Welfare Association (Bezirkswohlfahrtsgesellschaft) of the city of the Action Party Berlin.

The home for the sick has a report date. In the first department, for 20 to 30 people, old people are admitted who according to their life history or their criminal record or their general behavior are not suitable for admission to a regular work home.

(page 3 of original)

These people will in part be admitted by virtue of Paragraph 20 of the Reich Welfare Regulation (Reichswohlfahrtsgesetzverordnung) and Article 28 ff. of the Prussian Welfare Law (Preussisches Wohlfahrtsgesetz). In the 2nd department ("Verwehrtenteilung") there are at present 9 inmates; it shelters drunkards and other persons who are admitted for dangerous mental disorders in accordance with Paragraph 20 of the Police Penal Code.

- 5) The work home Werkstatt near Barth, detention and reception home for women and girls.

Charged with its operation is the Provincial Association for Internal Missions in Brandenburg, under Salzmann 20.

The inmates are endangered or fallen women or girls as well as slightly feeble-minded girls in need of aid. On principle, the inmates are to be reeducated to earn their own living. But persons who cannot take a job any more will be permanently kept in this institution.

At present there are 3 persons in this institution.

(signature) DIPPOLD

(handwritten) No. 25/3-41 Pfs.

Gen Staff Office (Genstabamt)  
Sel/Pf.

11 March 1941

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To the  
District President (Regierungspresident)  
Dr. DIPOLD,

AMSBACH.

Subject: Workhouses or other special institutions.

For special reasons, the Chancellery of the Führer of the NSDAP requests the Gen Administration (Genleitung) of Bremen to submit a complete list of all workhouses and other institutions within the Gen which serve as shelters for "social and anti-social elements." At the same time we request information as to who is in charge of operating the institutions in question, and how many inmates are sheltered there.

Since the composition of the groups of inmates varies, according to previous experience, we also request additional information about the composition, as also special measures on learning whether, due to the lack of other housing facilities, incurable cases of insanity as well as idiocy are also kept there.

I would be very grateful to you,

(page 2 of original)

if you could be of assistance to me in compiling the list and if you could give me all the pertinent information available to you.

Heil Hitler!

(signature) S  
(Sallner)

(Chief of the Gen Staff Office)  
(Genstabamtsleiter)



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-741  
CONTINUED

Berlin W 8, 8 March 1941  
Voss Strasse 4  
Telephonat: Local: 12 00 34  
Long Distance: 12 55 21

CHANCELLERY OF THE FUHRER  
OF THE NSDAP

File notes: II/Kt.

(Stamp)

Confidential

'NSDAP Gau Administration of Franconia'	
'Gau Staff Office'	
'Received: 11 March 1941'	
'Kut.'	

To the  
Gauleitung Franconia  
of the NSDAP

BLANKENBURG  
Schlageterplatz 3

For special reasons I request you to submit a complete list of all workhouses and other institutions within your Gau which serve as shelters for racial and anti-racial elements. At the same time I request information as to who is in charge of operating the institution in question and how many inmates are sheltered there.

Since the composition of the groups of inmates varies quite extensively, according to previous experience, I should also like to receive information on that subject, if possible. I place special emphasis on learning whether, due to the lack of other housing facilities - which I know to be the case in individual institutions - incurable cases of insanity as well as idiocy are also kept there.

Please send me the list within a week.

Heil Hitler!  
per  
(signature) BLANKENBURG  
BLANKENBURG

Adolf Hitler  
Chancellery of the Fuhrer of the NSDAP

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-781  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHOW, Civ. X-043318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-781.

Virginia von SCHOW  
Civ. X-043318

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 4

Book <sup>15</sup>~~16 (continued)~~

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO. 1

CASE NO. 1

PROSECUTION DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 15

( ENGLISH )

AUTHENTIC



EUTHANASIA  
Book No 15

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1	NO - 829	Letter from the Chief Prosecutor General to the Ministry of Justice.	2
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381	626 - PS	Report of Public Prosecutor General in Stuttgart to Ministry of Justice 1.8.40	7
383	NO - 839	Report from Public Prosecutor General ZWIDKOW.	8
384	622 - PS	Report of Public Prosecutor General in Hamburg to Minister of Justice (att. State Sec. FREULE) 13.9.40	10
385	NO - 836	Report of Public Prosecutor General in Stuttgart to Minister of Justice 12.10.40 (quotation of report of Public Prosecutor in ROSTOCK) 12.10.40	12
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388	NO - 838	Letter from Chief Prosecutor of SA in GIESSEN to the General Prosecutor 12.10.40, 9. December 1940	66
389	NO - 844	Letter from the Chief Justice, Frankfurt, to the Ministry of Justice dated 16. May 1941	68
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## EUTHANASIA

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399	NO - 823	Excerpts, of letter BAHLER to 1940	138
	NO - 395	Additional Memoirs on. of Gumbel dated 12 September 1940.	150
400	<del>NO - 157</del> 623 - PS	<del>Bishop GUM to Minister of Justice</del> 19.7.40. Bishop GUM to Minister of Justice 6 September 1940.	157



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401	NO - 846	Letter from Cardinal FAUTHNER to GUNTER dated 6 November 1940.	158
402	615 - PS	Letter Bishop of LIMBURG to MINISTER of Justice 13 August 1941.	166
403	616 - PS	Letter Catholic Bishops of church provinces COLOGNE & PALERNO to Ministry of Justice 28 August 1941.	168
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405	NO - 842	Letter from BRACK to SCHLESSELBERGER dated 18 July 1941.	172
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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 629-PS  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

2

Ulm, 8 July 1940

F/S stamp: Reich Ministry of Justice  
: 8 July 1940  
: Department: III/IV Gt:G 13:  
:

To the Reich Minister of Justice:

I have a schizophrenic son in Wurttembergian mental institution. I am shocked about the following, absolutely reliable information:

Since some weeks insane persons are taken from the institutions allegedly on the grounds of military evacuation. The directors of the institutions are enjoined to absolute secrecy. Shortly afterwards the relatives are informed that the sick person had died of encephalitis. The names are available if so desired. This is plain murder, just as in the concentration camps. This message uniformly comes from the SS in Berlin. The institutions dare not inform the authorities. Inquire at once at Rottenburger Strasse 1, Wilmersdorf, Berlin. Have the lists of two months ago submitted to you, check upon the inmates who are there now and ask where the missing persons went to. For seven years now this gang of murderers defiles the German name. If my son is murdered, well! I shall take care that these crimes will be published in all foreign newspapers. The SS may deny it as they always do. I shall demand prosecution by the public prosecutor.

I cannot give my name nor the institution where my son is, otherwise I, too, won't live much longer.

Heil Hitler

Oberregierungsrat N.

At the same time I write to Hitler.

(pencil note) To States Secretary FREISLER with the request to collect such letters.

10 July 1940  
(signature) Gts.

III - 4/41 top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

2 December 1946

I, Max WAGNER, Civ. 49854, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 629-PS.

Max WAGNER  
Civ. 49854

The Chief Prosecutor  
(Der Generalstaatsanwalt.)

Stuttgart-8, 1 August 1940  
Schillerplatz 4  
Telephone Nos. 23456/57

No. 9 II 12/760 top secret

Please cite this reference mark  
and the subject in subsequent correspondence.

To the  
Reich Minister of Justice

Top Secret  
(stamp)

B e r l i n W 8  
Wilhelmstr. 65

Subject: Information about unnatural death  
of inmates of institutions (Grafeneck case).

Incl.: 2 copies.

- 81.27 -  
(handwritten)

In addition to my report of 15 July 1940 and following my  
reception by State Secretary Dr. F. M. M. on 30 July 1940, I submit  
a copy of an extract from a letter addressed to the president of the  
Stuttgart Special Court as well as a memorandum sent on by a private  
person. Both letters confirm that the mysterious happenings in certain  
mental institutions have caused great excitement in wide circles of  
the population and that ecclesiastical circles are particularly  
interested in this matter. If it should prove true that injured  
World War veterans as well as private patients with whom their  
relatives had until recently been in close contact had been  
affected by the action, I fear serious consequences and an unten-  
able situation for the justice authorities unless this matter is  
clearly regulated by law as soon as possible. Furthermore, it is  
probably to be feared that enemy propaganda would take advantage  
of the matter.

It should also be noted that at Grafeneck, a remote institution  
without the character of an independent community, an independent  
registry office (and apparently also a special cemetery) has been  
established and that the high number of the stereotyped kind of death  
notices issued by this as well as by some other institutions in  
Saxony, Brandenburg, and the Gemark - about 60 to 70 have been  
received since May 1940 by the Guardianship and Probate Court of  
Stuttgart alone - have also struck the authorities of the Volun-  
tary Jurisdiction.

Therefore I may again ask for instructions as to how I am to.....  
toward the existing and possible further....

III = 6<sup>8</sup>/41 top secret - / 2 incl.  
(handwritten)

TRANSLATION BY ROBERT W. No. 90-829  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of the document  
No. 90-829.

George H. Grant  
Civ. No. A-442694

3

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-830  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR W. CHILES

Сотр.

For several weeks now the rumors in the localities around Grafeneck that everything could not be all right in the castle. The one for Red People Castle Grafeneck there has been dissolved and now the wide area surrounding the entire complex is isolated by the G.S. Only now and then busses with sick persons can be seen arriving. They are said to be patients from the Mental Institutions Swistfalen and from similar institutions, who are brought to the castle, but who will never be seen again and whom one is not permitted to visit there. A frequently recurring smoke arouses suspicion. At first the population supposed that it was a question of the patient being used as test subjects for poison gas or that experiments concerning the healing of persons poisoned with gas were supposed to be executed. Allegedly, only such patients are used who no longer have any relatives whatsoever and who have only a very short time to live anymore, anyhow. I heard this about four weeks ago. In the meantime, I still learned the following:

Case 2. Mother of 4 children. Two sons at the front. She committed to the Mental Institution W. 308-131-136 did not regard her state of health as very serious, especially since the priestess was allowed to visit her relatives at . Any time she was invited without escort even though she had to go by train. In this way she celebrated her birthday with her relatives in H. only a few weeks ago on which one of them made quite a normal impression. She could never imagine of herself being feeble and her letters had always been faultless in regard to their content, handwriting and the whole make-up. She enjoyed it especially, if she got some material for needlework which she did beautifully. Her relatives seriously considered taking her home, but as an actual home did not exist they decided to leave her in B. in view of the good food there and as her rent as a widow of an official was sufficient to pay the expenses. Suddenly, about six weeks ago, the relatives were informed, that the priestess was transferred "for military reasons". The communication did not say to where. The relatives thought that B. was needed as an army hospital and was therefore excused. They did not pay any special attention to the matter. They also did not believe the statement of another inmate of W., who was a friend of hers, and who had long while been released, according to which a patient who had suddenly begun transferred was no longer alive. Some four weeks later the news came from the neighborhood of Dresden that the priestess had died and that the body had already been cremated because of the danger of an epidemic. The ashes were collected a few days later for burial in S.



(Page 2 of original.)

The clothing was turned over to the FSV (National Socialist People's Welfare Organization), it was announced. Even the closest relatives have not yet been able to learn any further details about the death. In their consternation the relatives in B. inquired of more well-known local families about the state of health of their relatives who were placed in the same mental institution and were informed that these patients had also been transferred some weeks ago and were no longer alive. These families had also received only the same brief notice; they had not been able to contact their people all these weeks or get any news from them.

Case E. A young lady (Wrocławian) from B., who required institutional care because of an unsuccessful thyroid gland operation, shared the fate of the patient in case Z. to judge by the external circumstances. The corpse will be buried in B. the day after tomorrow. In this case also the relatives are paying the expenses.

I also learned of a similar case F. from B., and the case of a physician's son from B.

Case R. In this case we have a victim of the world war. He was also overtaken by the same fate. Since he was a victim of war, his relatives had nothing to pay for him.

The families concerned are naturally greatly disturbed and uncertain. They no longer believe in the gas experiments, etc., mentioned above, since so many patients would not be required for that. The popular opinion is that the patients were killed out of pure considerations of expediency (economical, nursing, question of space). Apparently only state institutions have been affected up to now. But, according to the latest news, patients of a well-known private institution are also said to have disappeared.

Concerning case Z. it should be mentioned that the management of the institution in A. gave out the information that the patient had died of heart failure and that the patient had long suffered from cardiac disturbance. But the relatives knew nothing about it. And if that were true, it would not have been necessary to cremate the corpse because of the danger of an epidemic.

I also learned of a person who was able to reach the management of Grunewald about a "disappeared" relative; where, however, she was dismissed rather brusquely. She



(Page 2 of original continued)

was told that the patient "simply is no longer here" and that no further information could be given out.

A manager of an institution (Party member) is said to have declared that the way to his patients was over his dead body. Another manager of an institution is said

(Page 3 of original)

to have urged the relatives of a patient some time ago to take the patient home, the more so his state of health was rather good at the moment. The relatives thought it over for a few weeks, and when they finally came to let the patient they were informed that it would be a punishable offense to release the patient at that time.

The transfer of the patients from the institutions is said to have been carried out very suddenly. Some of them were put on a bus directly from work. Even children are said to have been transferred for example some doctors from the institutions in Stalin I.R.

25 July 1946

Certificate of Translation 6 January 1946

Ms. Virginia von SCHILLER, X 046 318 and Hermann Ruth SCHILLER, Civ., A.-445 535, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-830.

Virginia von SCHILLER  
X 046 318

Hermann Ruth SCHILLER  
Civ., A.-445 535

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 831  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

61/520

Berlin, 9 August 1940

Under Secretary Dr. FREISLER

To the  
Chief Prosecutor  
Stuttgart

Enclosed - return-receipt.

My dear Chief Prosecutor (Generalstaatsanwalt):

I received your letter dated 1 August 1940. I verify  
once more that I asked you to deal with denunciations of  
incidents of the discussed sort as matters of information  
and to wait then for further orders.

Heil Hitler!

yours

signed: Dr. FREISLER

Attention:  
Landgerichtsrat HAUPT

(Handwritten): to III a 62/41 top secret

RECUISITE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442604, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of  
the original document No. WC-831.

George H. GRANT  
A 442604

The Prosecutor - general

Stuttgart - S. August 1st 1940

No. 9 II 12/760 S. Rs.

Schillerplatz 4

(Please refer to subject and above -  
mentioned signs. in further letters)

Tel.-Nr. 28456/57

Secret Matter of the State.

To the Minister of Justice of the Reich

B e r l i n W 6

Wilhelmstr. 65

Re: Information about unnatural death of inmates in asylums

(Grafenegg case)

(page 27 of original)

Enclosed: 2 copies

In addition to my report of the 15.7.1940 and after my reception by Secretary of State Dr. Freisler on the 30.7.1940, I send you herewith copies of an excerpt from a letter addressed to the President of the Special Court in Stuttgart, as well as of a private note sent to me. Both letters confirm the fact that the mysterious events which took place in some medical establishments brought about a strong agitation among large groups of people and that church circles particularly are taking the matter. If it were to be confirmed that men wounded in the last years as well as private patients, to whom their relatives had still kept a faithful attachment, had been submitted to such a measure, I fear there would ensue from it very serious consequences and an unbearable position for the judicial authorities, unless the matter is very soon and clearly settled by legal provisions. Moreover it ought to be considered, that the matter could be taken up by enemy propaganda. Further on Grafenegg, which is a rustic establishment without communal character, possesses an own registrar's office (and apparently a special crematorium, too) and the numerous and stereotyped dead certifi-

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No: 626-PS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

cases delivered there as well as in some other establishments in Saxony, Brandenburg and Austria -- from 60 to 70 since May 1940 only have been received by the probate court and court for the protection of ward in Stuttgart-- struck the authorities of the voluntary jurisdiction.

There I apply for instructions, as to how I have to tackle those present and possibly future information cases.

By order

signed HOIZMANN.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, PETER LESS, 20 005, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 626-PS

PETER LESS,  
20 005

9

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-839  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

(Whole document in handwriting)

(arrived on 8 December from Chief Prosecutor at Zwickau.)

Report

As I am a field worker of the Reich authority of the district office agency (Kreisamtsleitung) of the National Socialist People's Welfare (N.S.U.) party comrade from Ranitz complained to me this summer that his feeble-minded daughter who was hospitalized first in a Saxonian institution had died in an institution near Berlin, where she had been transferred to; he, however, had not been informed previously of a disease of his daughter's. He complained furthermore that the body had been cremated without anybody having asked him; he said that he would have agreed only to interment for confessional reasons. Because of these facts I contacted the institution, which informed me that the body had been cremated because of police orders. I then tried to quiet the party comrade.

As field worker of regions 2 and 4 I ascertained thereafter that persons confined to institutions by court verdicts had been transferred from Saxonian institutions to others; the new institution, however, was not announced to me. This concerns two cases, one of them that of the patient Sobottka; the other case I could not establish anymore. Shortly thereafter I received in both cases the information from the institutions to which they had been transferred that the patients had died shortly after their admission.

On 11 November 1940 trial came up before the 10th Criminal Divisional Court

to IIIa 36/41secret

(page 2 of original)

of the Landgericht Zwickau against the worker Bruno Hae of Zwickau (+ K Vov 6/40) with the purpose to confine him to a mental institution. Some days before the session I discussed the affair with the president of the 10th Criminal Divisional Court, Director of Landgericht Dr. Pfinke. On this occasion I told him confidentially that Regierungsanwältsterat Dr. Belandoerfer of the State Mental Institution in Unterpölsbach mentioned in a previous discussion, with the same topic of confining a defendant, that in checking the question whether a person should be confined, the viewpoint of euthanasia, as performed today, had also to be considered. Dr. Pfinke who was very astonished about this information then had talked to a professor of an institution of this place. Dr. Pfinke also told me the name but I cannot recollect it today. He told him that he had the greatest remorse: he had been ordered to dispatch some children who were feeble-minded but otherwise fit for life, who had been hospitalized in his institution. He did not know where the children went to. Some time later he would be informed that they had died. He had scruples to make other children transports because he did not know if he was not going to be guilty of

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(page 3 of original)

aiding and abetting murder. Dr. Pfinke thought that thus it had to be assumed that euthanasia was actually performed; he expressed the opinion that this fact could not possibly be without influence upon the criminal courts when examining the question, whether a person is to be confined or not. Dr. Pfinke asked me to inform the chief public prosecutor confidentially about his report. This I did immediately.

After the discussion with Dr. Pfinke a certain Mrs. Schmidt from Franconia visited me in my capacity as field worker of the National Socialist Peoples' Welfare. She submitted to me a letter of the State Mental Institution in Grafenack in Thuringia, as well as a death certificate, showing that a daughter of Mrs. Schmidt had died there suddenly; she also had been transferred from the institution Zechendorf to Grafenack. Mrs. Schmidt asked me to get in touch with the institution to obtain the clothes left by the deceased. I had the impression that Mrs. Schmidt assumed that her daughter possibly might not have died by natural causes. Since the facts in this case seemed to be the same as in the other cases I had made a copy of the letter. This I am enclosing.

In the district office agency (Kreisamtsleitung) of the National Socialist Peoples' Welfare hereabouts I was told by an employee

(page 4 of original)

whom I asked to write the letter to the institution Grafenack for me, that it was striking that many mental patients died suddenly. This was talked over generally in the town.

Zwickau, 5 December 1940

(signature:) illegible  
Prosecutor.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, U. S. Civilian, AOC No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-839.

GEORGE H. GRANT  
Civ. No. A-442 694



The Advocate General  
K.S. #Sta. - 50/40 Gs.

Hamburg (Saele), 13 September 1940  
Telephone: Collective No. 3312

Secret Reich matter !

To Reich Minister of Justice

Attention: Herr Staatssekretar or Dr. Freisler

Berlin T 8  
Wilhelmstrasse 65.

Subject: The death of persons committed to sanatoriums.

On the basis of this order given to me on the occasion of my verbal report on 10 September 1940, I report:

In the middle of June 1940 the Brandenburg, a.H. Land-sanatorium informed the Hamburg (Saele) prosecuting authority, as executory authority, of a number of cases in which persons, who were committed to a sanatorium according to para.42 of the Reich criminal code, had died in the said institution. In 3 cases it concerned persons who had been sentenced to jail and, being not of entirely sound mind, were also committed to an institution, in 2 cases they were persons of no sound mind against whom the sentence pronounced only the commitment to an institution. There was a further case in which a person, while serving his jail sentence had, become insane and therefore was transferred to an institution. In one case "acute nephritis" was reported as the cause, for death in another case it was "heart failure" in the remaining cases a more detailed report was lacking.

The multitude of the cases, but especially the circumstance that always the same date, that is, 14 June 1940, was given as the day of death, appeared strange to the Attorney-General in Hamburg (Saele), particularly as a cause for death had been given in at least 2 cases which would not permit the assumption of mass death resulting from catastrophic events as for example fire, and explosion or similar accidents. The Attorney-General therefore felt induced to notify me of the circumstances.

We are concerned about the following individual cases:

(Page 2 of original)

- 1) KLa 21/37: Ernst Schmiedel, laborer of Zeitz, born of 14 March 1897, being of a entirely sound mind was sentenced by the high criminal court (Grosse Strafkammer) of the Land court Naumburg (S) on 2 August 1937 for indecent assault, according to para. 1763, 175a No.3, 51 para.II 42b of the Reich criminal code, to a total imprisonment of 1 year and 4 months, and 5 years loss of civil rights. In addition castration and commitment to a sanatorium was ordered.

On 30 July 1938 he was admitted at the Altscherbits sanatorium which is competent for the Naumburg (Saale) Provincial Court district.

With letter of 17 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium reports "dutifully, that the patient Ernst Schmiedel has died in our institution on 14 June 1940".

A report on Schmiedel's transport from Altscherbits to Brandenburg had not been received.

- 2) 2 KLa 2/38: Farm laborer Kurt Fomdorf of Kleinsieda, born on 17 October 1907, being of a entirely sound mind was sentenced by the high criminal court (Grosse Strafkammer) of the Land court Naumburg (Saale) on 21 February 1938 for indecent assault and continuous insult, according to para. 176, 185, 51 para.II, 42b of the Reich criminal code, to a total imprisonment of 1 year and to 5 years loss of civil rights. In addition his commitment to a sanatorium was ordered. This was carried out on 12 April 1938 at the Altscherbits sanatorium.

On 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium report dutifully that the patient Kurt Fomdorf died there on 14 June 1940.

A report on Fomdorf's transport from Altscherbits to Brandenburg had not been received.

- 3) 1 KLa 11/38: The laborer Aril Oswald of Muechlerode, born 9 September 1909, being of a sound mind had committed a number of crimes punishable under para. 223, 223a, 241, 303, 51 para.I of the Reich criminal code. The high criminal court (Grosse Strafkammer) of the Naumburg Land court ordered by sentence.

(Page 3 of original)

of 27 July 1938 his commitment to a sanatorium. Oswald's commitment took place on 24 August 1938. Following the report of this institution that Oswald, had been taken from the institution by order of the Reich defence commissioner, on 1 June 1940, together with some other patients, the Attorney-General at Hamburg received a letter from the Land-sanatorium Brandenburg a.H., dated 15 June 1940, reporting that the patient had died of acute Nephritis on 14 June 1940.

- 4) I KLa 8/39: The farm laborer Max Winter of Thalwinkel, born 18 November 1886, having an unsound mind committed a crime on a 9 year old girl in the sense of para. 176<sup>3</sup>, of the Reich criminal code. According to para. 51 para. I, 42b of the Reich criminal code, he was sentenced by the criminal court (Strafkammer) of the Land-court Hamburg on 18 December 1939 to commitment to an institution, which took place at the Altscherbits sanatorium. In a letter dated 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium reports that Winter had died on 14 June 1940 at the said institution.

A report of Winter's transport from Altscherbits to Brandenburg had not been received.

- 5) KLa 8/38: The underground construction laborer Karl Stieberitz of Luecheln, born 4 March 1910, was sentenced by the high criminal court (Grosse Strafkammer) of the Land-court Hamburg of 29 June 1938 to 6 months imprisonment and commitment to a sanatorium for crimes according to para. 176<sup>3</sup>, 175a No.3, 51 para. II, 42b of the Reich criminal code. The commitment took place at Altscherbits. Requested by the Attorney-General at Hamburg to express its opinion in connection with an appeal for release of Stieberitz the Altscherbits sanatorium reported on 8 June 1940 that Stieberitz had been taken away on 1 June 1940 according to an order by the Reich defence commissioner, and that the new address of the patient would not be known.

On a further inquiry as to where the new place of residence of Stiebaritz could be learned, the institution at Altscherbitz gave the answer that Stiebaritz was taken away on 1 June 1940 with a collective transport in an ambulance of the gemeinnützige Krankentransport G.m.b.H. in Berlin W. 3, Potsdamerplatz No. 1).

(Page 4 of original)

Further information could not be given.

On 15 June 1940 the Pranderitz Land-sanatorium reported that Stiebaritz had died there on 14 June 1940.

- 6) 1 Js. 2120/20. The Russian laborer Josef Gerasimowitz, of Neumarkt, born 14 May 1892 in Steiny, district of Wilna, was sentenced to death for murder, by the court of assizes at Hamburg (8) on 13 December 1921. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by an act of grace. When Gerasimowitz became insane the Prussian Minister of Justice ordered his transfer to a sanatorium according to a decree of 7 September 1923. On 15 September 1923 Gerasimowitz was transferred to the Hietloben sanatorium. The Attorney-General at Hamburg was notified by the sanatorium at various times, for instance on 28 August 1929, on 7 October 1931 and on 7 October 1935 that a cure for the patient would be impossible.

On 15 June 1940 the Brandenburg a.H. Land-sanatorium reported that the patient, who only a short time previously had been transferred to Brandenburg a.H. for administrative reasons, has died there of heart failure on 14 June 1940.

I believe I may forgo the presentation of the individual files; I also shall, in case I am not furnished with instructions to the contrary, for the time being, abstain from getting reports by the other Attorney-Generals in my district on observations similar to those made by the Attorney-General at Hamburg.

Signed: Illegible



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 522-PS  
CONTINUED

I, J.W. Beaumont, Civ., S 046308 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

J.W. BEAUMONT

Civ., X 046308

The Attorney General  
No. 9 II 12/760 top secret

Stuttgart 5, 12 Oct 1940  
Schillerplatz 4  
Telephonat: (25645 - 49 ?)

To the  
Reich Minister of Justice

B e r l i n 5  
Wilhelmstr. 65.

Subject: Unnatural death of inmates of mental institutions with reference to the personal report of Chief Public Prosecutor (Oberstaatsanwalt) Hölzner to State Secretary Dr. F. 1132.

Enclosures: 0.

The Chief Public Prosecutor in Rottweil reports the following to me:

"In my office district the rumor has been current for months that inmates of institutions who are mentally deficient or physically weak are being disposed of according to plan. They are said to be transferred first to another institution (mostly I was told to Grafeneck, occasionally also to Pirna); there they die a few days later and the relatives receive only the announcement - mostly only by form letter - that they can come and get the ashes of the deceased. Such a procedure is claimed here in Rottweil to have occurred in the case of the death of the sister of a lawyer of this town, who had for years been an inmate of the mental institution Rottmannshausen near here, which belongs to the Jung's Congregation of Eutermarkthal, who was transferred very suddenly to another institution, never to return. This case seems to make a special stir. But it is by no means the only one that is being talked about. It is known here that a large transport of patients left Rottmannshausen.

I have carefully investigated these rumors, especially since they are appearing more frequently and on a larger scale. Thus, for instance, it was claimed that the patients would be used as subjects for poison gas experiments and the personnel of the institutions would be sworn to special secrecy about the killings. It is said that the state mental institution of Hasen at Illensau has been closed and completely emptied of patients in order to kill them somewhere else. It is true, as the official physician here has confirmed to me, that Illensau is closed for the time being; I do not know why.

(undated) II - 1941 top secret

17



(page 1 of original, cont'd)

That quite a shocking number of inmates of institutions have died recently I learned from a remark of the

(page 2 of original)

District office leader (Bezirksleiter) of the National Socialist Public Welfare Organization (NSV), with whom I discussed this matter quite incidentally. He thought it would be useful, if the communities should assign part of the great sums released by the death of the patients to the NSV, and he made quite definite proposals to that effect.

As for exact figures, yesterday the local district councillor (Landrat) told me in confidence that in the district (Kreisverband) of Rottweil no fewer than 70 inmates of mental institutions had died within a very brief period. The official physician of Rottweil - questioned cautiously - expressed himself rather colorlessly: he had also heard of that rumor.

Quite in the beginning, when I did not yet pay any special attention to the circulating rumors, the wife of an old friend, who is at the front and difficult to reach, came to me one day. She was quite disturbed and frightened by the rumor, because she had a feeble-minded son in the Stetten i.R. institution and had received an announcement by letter from the director of the institution, according to which her son was being transferred somewhere else, without saying where. The woman asked me to telephone the Ministry of the Interior and ask what might be the reason for this mysterious transfer. I did not do the favor, and, as the competent specialist, whose name I have forgotten, was absent, I got Ministerialrat Dr. Siehl on the phone. He told me that the transfer was purely an administrative measure, occasioned by the fact that very many patients in need of institutional care, who had been brought along with the evacuated Germans from Russia, had to be distributed to the various institutions in the Reich. But he was ready to order the repeal of the transfer of the boy, which in the meantime was taken place. This statement struck me. For if the person given was the real one, I cannot understand, why it was covered by a secrecy, which must cause totally unnecessary excitement among the relatives of the patients.

The talk of the striking mass-suicides or even of mass-murder of patients is spreading like wildfire. It is noteworthy that it is to be found in the predominantly Protestant district (Kreis) of Bismarckstett the same as in the almost totally Catholic district of Rottweil.

As an immediate effect of the spreading of this rumor, it is already to be seen that, among the population, fear and very have arisen for relatives in need of institutional care, because it is believed,

(page 3 of original)

that the claimed extermination action is not yet finished and that people therefore are not only in fear for relatives who are already in institutions but also say that one cannot put anybody in a hospital or a mental institution any more. "Now even old people are simply being killed", I was told. That one or another family would be glad to get rid of the burden of a physically or mentally handicapped person may also be true. But the general opinion turns with indignation against the thought of the mass killing of life unfit to live.

Quite recently I have encountered a very objectionable and dangerous process of thought: it is sometimes feared especially that wounded war veterans, especially those with brain injuries, who are physical or mental cripples would not escape the fate of being killed some day.

Another consequence of the affair will be a deep-seated distrust, which will be directed not only against the administrative authorities directly involved but also against the administration of justice, which will be accused of being unable or afraid to prevent such things or at least punish them.

Finally, it appears to be unavoidable that confidence in the state leadership will be terribly shaken in the widest circles of the population. It will be said that such a "mass murder" never could have happened if it had not been ordered from above or at least tolerated.

I give information about this, adding that the observations of the Chief Public Prosecutor are based on the fact that in Ettwil there is the mental institution Hattenmatten, which is the property of a Catholic Nuns' Congregation and is run by Catholic nuns. Over 1000 patients are cared for at this institution. There is also the danger that the Catholic Action might exploit these occurrences for its propaganda.

sign: J. ZIEGLER

certified  
(signature: J. ZIEGLER  
Justice Assistant

(Stamp) The Attorney  
Court of Appeal  
(Oberlandesgericht)  
Stuttgart

6 January 1947

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Virginia von SCHON, X 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a true and correct translation of the original Document No. NO-836.

Virginia von SCHON  
X 046318

19

The Prosecutor General  
(Generalstaatsanwalt)

Re

File number:

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 618-PH  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Dresden A-1, 20 October 1940  
Pillnitzer Strasse 41, Tel. 24631

Top Secret

To the Reich Minister of Justice

I report further in the matter regarding the eliminating of  
unfit life:

- a) File number 16b K12/SG 52/40 of the Chief Prosecutor of  
Dresden.

Before the special court of Freiberg, Herbert HERTEL has been  
charged with the intentional homicide of his two children. To  
prevent the aggravation of a prison psychosis from which he suf-  
fered, he was transferred to the Mental Hospital of Waldheim on

In  
orig. application of the Chief Prosecutor of Chemnitz in March 1940.  
hand-  
writing: On the 22nd of May 1940 the doctor in charge of this institu-  
tion gave an expert opinion, that Hertel was not fit to appear  
not before court and that at the moment of his homicide he also was  
legible irresponsible as result of an existing schizophrenia.

Since notifications did not reach HERTEL, the Chief Prosecutor  
and the Court inquired (on remonstrances of the Defense Counsel  
which were delivered in a rather rude manner) about his where-  
abouts. Finally came the answer from the Public Utility Trans-  
portation Corporation (Gesamtsaestige Transportgesellschaft),  
that HERTEL died on the 8th of May 1940 in his dwelling in Neu-  
Brandenburg on the Havel a result of a Pneumonia.

- b) On the basis of the two enclosed documents of the 30th  
of July 1940 the Chief Prosecutors of Dresden

and Chernitz inquired at the institution of Waldheim about the fate of the dentist Dr. HIRSING and the shoemaker ZILLER. Both requests have been transferred to the Saxon Minister of the Interior (Innenminister) who sent them to me for settlement. I request information, on how to behave.

c) According to a report addressed to me, from the Chief Prosecutor of Leipzig, it is an "open secret" there, that "insane and mental deficiencies are now eliminated." Striking is the fact, that the announcements of death all of the months of September and October in the "Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten" hereby enclosed in a disposition, all have almost the same version.

Also embarrassing is the affair of an employee (Justizangestellte) of the Chief Prosecution of Leipzig. Originally her son has been kept in the Mental Hospital of Altdorf, was transferred to the institution of Robertstern, from there to Waldheim and finally to Litz. Still during his being in Waldheim, his mother took steps to transfer her son, for whose sojourn she paid, to an institution of the welfare agency of the evangelical church (Innere Mission), as she considered the repeated transfers as dangerous. Waldheim refused to give her any information, finally she got a letter from Litz, announcing, that the removal to Litz necessary for reasons of the home defense and because of danger of epidemic the execution of the dead had to be done at once. The woman is, as the Chief Prosecutor reported, enraged and indignant and also most vehemently expressed her opinion to the Chief Prosecutor himself, that her son did not die a natural death, but has been killed, and that the Chief Prosecutor himself know very well the facts of the case and did not tell her the truth; therefore she had to apply to an other place.

Charged with the care for the matters

Herewith:  
3 enclosures  
and 1 receipt

VIERHARTZ  
(signature)

21



1. After painful incertitude we received to-day from Linz on the Danube the grieving news of the sudden decease of my dear wife Johanna E a k h a r d t, born Mueller, born the 15th of March 94, died the 20th of Sept. 40. The cremation has already taken place in Linz.
2. After weeks of painful incertitude we received the incomprehensible news of the sudden death of my beloved son Alfred S c h u s t e r, He died the 12th of September. The cremation has already taken place in Linz on the Danube.
3. From Linz/Danube we received the sorrowful news that my good husband Paul K o e n i g, veteran of the World War 1914-17, is no more alive and that the cremation has already taken place there.
4. After weeks of painful incertitude we received the news of the sudden death of our dear son Robert S c h n e i d, possessor of the Cross of Honour 16-18 for front fighting, born the 12th of May 97, died the 27th of Sept. 40. The cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck, district Muenzingen.
5. After days of incertitude we received the incomprehensible news of the sudden death of my dear wife Wilh e l m e r l i t z, born Rosenbaum, born the 6th of March 01, died the 24th of Sept. 40, after the cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck.
6. Unexpected we received the sorrowful news of the sudden death of our beloved son Kurt T o u s c h e r. The cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck, district Muenzingen.
7. The burial of the urn of my dear son Ulrich P l o e r, who died suddenly and unexpectedly after weeks of painful

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 618-P3  
CONTINUED

incertitude the 14th of Sept. in Linz/Danube, will take place the 7th of October.

8. We received the grieving news, that our dear, caring husband Johannes KORNICK died the 14th of Sept. near by Linz (Danube). After the cremation has already taken place, is this announced by...
9. After painful waiting we received the sorrowful news, that my dear son Gerhard WESSNER, born the 12th of Dec. 03, died the 26th of Sept. 40, deceased far away from home. The time of burial of the urn will be announced.
10. The 17th of Sept. 40 deceased in Linz/Danube my dear husband Hermann Paul REIBTMANZ, born the 18th of June 74, died the 17 of September 40.
11. After weeks of great incertitude we received the sorrowful news of the sudden death of our dear son Karl Alwin ZEITZ, born the 16th of Jan. 90, died the 15th of Sept. 40, after the cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck, district Launsingen.
12. We received the grieving news of the sudden death of our beloved daughter Edith FRÄNCKE. The cremation has already taken place in Grafeneck.
13. We were hit most gravely and in a most incomprehensible manner by the news of the sudden decease of my beloved husband Fritz Paul BREHLIN, possessor of the Iron Cross (Eisernes Kreuz) of the World War. The silent burial of the urn, transferred from Linz/Danube, has already taken place the 5th of October 40.
14. We were hit most gravely and in a most incomprehensible manner by the news of the decease of my dear husband Martin VOGT, in the age of 48. The cremation has already taken place in Hartheim near Linz/Danube.
15. After painful incertitude I received from Grafeneck



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 618-PS  
CONTINUED

in Wuerttemberg the incomprehensible news, that my beloved husband, veteran of the war of 1914-18, has closes his dear eyes for ever the 6th of October 40. The cremation has already taken place.

16. After the cremation has already taken place, we received from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg the sorrowful news of the sudden death of our beloved only son Bernhard SIEMANT. Born the 30th of Nov. 09, died the 5th of Oct. 40.
17. Ernst Reinhold W. DAL, merchant, born the 11th of Juni 74, died the 5th of Oct. 40, has been delivered from long and serious suffering. The cremation has already taken place in Linz/Danube.
18. We received the incomprehensible news, that my beloved son, the electro mechanician Erich SCHEIDENBERG, died suddenly and unexpectedly in the institution of Sonnenstein/Pirna. The cremation has already taken place there.
19. I received suddenly the sorrowful news, that my dear first wife Doris WOLF, born Schober died the 5th of October 40 in the institution of Grafeneck (Wuerttemberg). The cremation has already taken place there.
20. Suddenly and unexpectedly died our beloved brother, the painter and graphic artist Johannes KUHN in Hartheim. The cremation has already taken place in Linz/Danube.
21. We received the sorrowful news of the sudden death of my dear wife Louise VOLSP, born Bauer. She deceased the 2nd of October 40 in Hartheim by Linz/Danube. The cremation has already taken place.
22. After the cremation has already taken place, we received from Grafeneck in Wuerttemberg the sorrowful news of the sudden death of my beloved husband Curt JACOB, born the 26th of June 96, died the 9th of Oct. 40. The burial of the urn will take place later on.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 618-PS  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

31 October 1946

I, HANS LAMP, R 263733, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 618-PS.

HANS LAMP  
R 263733

LS

Directorate of the County Asylum Waldheim (Sax.)  
(Landes- Heil- und-Pflegeanstalt)

Telephones: Waldheim No. 198 / Reich bank account  
State Bank: Leipzig / Postal checking account: Leipzig  
No. 49361 / City bank account Waldheim No. 334

Waldheim, 2 August 1940

Rec. 5/8/40 ) handwritten  
2 enclosures ) notations

To: The Minister of the Interior for Saxony

Dresden - NS

I forward to you herewith requests from the offices of the  
Attorneys General for Chemnitz and Dresden respectively, and beg you to  
answer them, as we cannot handle these requests.

The shoemaker Arthur Willy E r l e r (born 22/8/04) was sent  
to our asylum on 30/7/39, after having served his sentence at the Waldheim  
prison. He is a blind man and a dangerous habitual criminal, who was  
ordered to be kept in security detention and placed in an asylum. Except  
for his criminal disposition, E. had no mental disease; he was sent to  
this asylum because, apparently, the police wanted to get rid of the blind  
man. I submitted a request to the ministry to have E. placed in security  
detention. However, no decision was taken concerning this request, because  
E. was transferred with a collective transport of patients of the  
Charitable Patient Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport Ges.)

The dentist Dr. Hermann W i r s i n g (born 15/8/83) was sent  
here from the Dresden jail on 15/4/40 according to article 42 b of the  
penal code; he was transferred out again the following day (on 16/4/40)  
with a collective transport of patients of the Charitable Patient  
Transport Corp. (Gemeinnützige Kranken-Transport Ges.) He is a  
psychopath and a chronic morphine addict. His relatives have inquired  
a great many times by letter or telephone about his transfer and his  
present whereabouts.

For the director of the asylum:  
on behalf of:

2 enclosures  
IIIa 8/41 ERs

(Signature) illegible  
Eug. Med. Rat

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 624-PS  
(CONTINUED)

page No. 1 of original 'cont'd

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Mons A.M. Macleod hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 624-PS .

12 November 1946

Macleod, Mons A.M.

DER GENERALSTAATSWALT  
(The Chief Prosecutor)

43 E - 1. 354/40 stamped 01/568

Chemnitz, 3 December 1940  
.....bergstrasse 8  
Telephon 36242

Confidential

To the  
Generalstaatsanwalt  
(Attorney General)  
or official Deputy

Stamp: Der Generalstaatsanwalt  
(The Attorney General)  
Entry: 4 December 1940  
with the Oberlandesgericht  
(Court of Appeal)  
D r o s d o

D r o s d o - A 1.

Subject: Report on Irregularities in the Mental Institution Waldheim and in other similar establishments.

On the basis of various suggestions I consider it my duty to report the following facts:

It has been repeatedly observed here that convicts who had been transferred to the mental institution in virtue of judicial sentence, were transported to some other establishment without this having been reported to me or to the court. Mostly this only became known when a procedure according to paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code was processed. In several cases the administration of the institution gave evasive answers to frequent inquiries, before the transfer to another institution could be ascertained. There, the persons concerned had in the meantime, died in a strange manner without even this having been reported.

It would have been the duty of the administration at least to inform us of the transfer and finally of the death. For the persons concerned were under the jurisdiction of the court authorities, especially in consideration of paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code.

In the case of Gabentel the original court was preparing a retrial after the time the concerned person had already been transferred and had died.

Insofar as it was possible the following cases could be ascertained, but some more are believed to have occurred.

2 KLa 135/36 versus Albert Herzig.

Since 9 September 1937 detained at the Mental Institution Waldheim, on 1 January 1938 transferred to the Country Institution (Landesanstalt) Golditz, on 5 October 1939 transferred to the Country Institution (Landesanstalt) Zschadrasch, which on 10 July 1940 communicates that he has been

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-838  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

transferred "to another institution". When on 14 September 1940 inquiries are made in Eschdriesse on the basis of paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code, the answer is that he has been transferred to some other unknown institution for reasons important to the war. After repeated inquiries which remain unanswered, on 13 November the Country Mental Institution Graftersack in Munsingen communicates that H. died on 15 July of tonsillitis accompanied by nephritis.

2 KLa 53/36 versus Otto Fomer.

On 25 August 1937 interned in Walsheim. On 9 August 1940 (?) after an inquiry re probation made at Walsheim according to paragraph 42 f of the Penal Code, the Country Mental Institution Brandenburg a.H. answers that he died there on 29 March 1940.

4 KLa 15/37 versus Paul Horn.

Interned on 14 September 1937 at Walsheim. On 11 July 1940 the Institution Brandenburg a.H. communicates that he died of Bronchopneumonia on 15 February 1940.

5 KLa 3/40 versus Franz Schubert.

By interment order of 27 August 1937 in Walsheim. Request for interment according to paragraph 42 b of the Penal Code dated 26.1.1940 (?) On 1 March 1940 Walsheim communicates that he has been transferred by order of some superior authority with collective transport, and that the receiving institution is not known at present. On 9 April 1940 Brandenburg a.H. communicates that H. was transferred there on 2 March 1940, and on 10 May 1940 that he died there on 12 April 1940.

13 Jn 1020/36 concerning Walther Genthner.

On 16 June 1937 interned in the Mental Institution Walsheim on the basis of the sentence. In connection with a request for pardon the mother communicated that on 23 March 1940 the Country Mental Institution of Rubeckburg informed her of his being interned there. Upon inquiry Walsheim communicates that he had been retransferred back there on 18 April 1940, and that he was transferred to some other institution by a collective patient's



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-838  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

transport on 2 July 1940. Upon inquiry it is communicated on 14 April 1940 that the residence is unknown. It is presumed that he is at Brandenburg. Repeated inquiries on the part of the Amtgericht receive no answer from there. On 26 August 1940 the Country Mental Institution Grafenack in Mannheim informs us that G. died there on 13 July 1940.

2 A 71/34 concerns - Johann Gohstetel.

In virtue of the sentence of 26 November 1935 to be interned in the Mental Institution Waldheim, where he was since 27 February 1938. During the trial a request for interrogation of a witness imprisoned in the penitentiary was returned to the Amtgericht (lower court) with the remark that Gohstetel had died some weeks ago. Upon inquiry the Institution Waldheim communicates that G. had to be transferred to another institution in February, but that from there too it was only learned that he had died. The Amtgericht (lower court) of Waldheim communicates upon inquiry that he died on 15 February 1940 in the Country Mental Institution Brandenburg a.H. This is confirmed from there upon inquiry on 7 June 1940; bronchopneumonia.

It is necessary that the Institutions at least notify the authorities under whose jurisdiction the internal persons are, of the external events. This is necessary to the smooth functioning of the office and saves the judicial authorities unnecessary work and inquiries.

The Deputy:  
(Signature) DALLAU

Erster Staatsanwalt  
(First Attorney)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, 220 A-1129, U.S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1129.

GEORGE H. GRANT  
220 A-1129

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 844  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR AR CRIMES

DER OBERLANDESGERICHTSPRÄSIDENT Frankfurt (Main) 16 May 1941  
313 II B-III 23/41-347 top secret

To  
The Minister of Justice  
Berlin - W 9  
Wilhelmstr. 65

(Stamp:) Top Secret

(Stamp:) Reich Ministry of  
Justice

17 May 1941

Illegible Handwritten Section  
Remark 3324/? illegible handwritten remark  
19/5

Subject: Report on the general  
situation in the area of Oberlandesgericht  
(also Statistic Court) Frankfurt/Main -  
(Ordinance of December 1936 - Ia 11012-).

Enclosures: 2 further copies of the report.  
(illegible handwritten remark 6 lines.)

I believe that I should amplify the situation report of the  
3rd inst. as to the general situation with regard  
to the extermination of life unfit to live.

In view of the 1936 and 1938 regulations, and in their  
vicinity, however, even in whole districts like  
for example in the Frankfurt/Main district is going on  
regarding the extermination of life unfit to live  
live. The transportation of patients from their  
institutions to extermination stations and from there to  
extermination stations are known to the populace. I am told  
that even children call out when such transport cars pass:  
There are some more to be gassed. It is said that on the  
way from Wilhelmsstrasse to Reichsstrasse 1 to 3 large buses  
pass through the covered windows which bring the  
inmates to the extermination institution. The story  
goes that the arrivals are at once entirely undressed,

paper shirts are put on them and they are then taken into a  
gas chamber where they are liquidated with prussic acid  
and an additional narcotic gas. The bodies are said to be  
taken on a conveyor belt right into a cremation room, six  
at a time into one oven; the ashes are distributed into 6  
urns and sent to the relatives. Every day one can see the  
thick smoke from the cremation hall over Reichsstrasse. There is  
further talk that in some cases the heads or other parts of  
the bodies are cut off in order to have them anatomically  
examined.

Handwritten Note: IIIa 32/41 top secret

(page 2 of original)

The personnel engaged in the liquidation in these institutions which has been brought in from other places, is absolutely shunned by the population. The personnel sits in their evenings and imbibes strongly in alcohol.

Apart from the outward appearance, which occupies the fantasy of the population, the population is uneasy especially as regards the question whether old people, who have accomplished things in life and now, in their old age, have become feeble-minded, are also to be liquidated. There are rumors that those for the aged are also to be evacuated. It is said that the population is waiting for a legal regulation giving definite procedure so as to ensure that such old people, who have become feeble-minded shall not be included in this lot.

It is also mentioned that patients who were kept in private homes are now being latched and done away with. Furthermore, it is believed that patients, who have done useful work in these institutions and whose mental life has suffered, but who have not been completely, are also being liquidated.

Below are mentioned some of the rumors which are current among the population, even in the city of Frankfurt, concerning the information I have received. I am not in a position to verify this information.

Finally, I would like to point out the following: In a Gau Press Conference in Frankfurt, on 30 April 1941, the Gau Press Office Chief, H. W. H. H., drew the attention of the chief editors to the fact that obituaries had lately been noted in the daily press of the district which in future will no longer be allowed to be printed; for instance:

- a) Deceased, according to information from the mental institution...
- b) As already expected we were informed that ...
- c) After a long period of uncertainty....

Incidentally the Chief of the Gau Press Office explained in a closing remark that it worried an increase in deaths

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 844  
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original)

Due to illness is natural, and thus also, of course,  
an increase on deaths in mental institutions.

(signed) UNGEWITTER

for file note: IBRG

The State Secretary asks for approximately the following  
letter to BOEHLE:

In addition to the reports which the (3 words illegible)  
submit regarding the situation in their districts, they  
also submit the reports which disturb the population.  
Will you please inform whether you are interested in  
being informed regarding such rumors which have been  
indicated to me. If yes, I shall then permit myself to  
submit to you the contents of such reports.

(signed) illegible

2. 1. 1947

to 1. 1. 1947

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of the original document No. 844.

George H. GRANT  
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. FC-845  
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Journal No. 370/41

01/669

179

Secret!  
Registrars!

The Attorney General

Koeln, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1941  
Reichsengerplatz 1  
telephone: 78561

It is requested that  
the following file No. be mentioned  
in all applications.

File No. A 18-62/41g  
(120/41 g)

To the Reich Minister of Justice  
attention: Ministerial-  
Stadtschreiber  
or Deputy in the office  
in Berlin W. G.  
Wilhelmstrasse 65

Subject: Extirpation of  
life unfit to live,  
Enclosures: 1 letter  
1 envelope

stamp: 30 October 1941

Referring to the Decree of 28 April 1941 I submit a  
anonymous letter which I received on 17 October 1941.

the Deputy:

signed: Dr. Osterkamp  
Chief Prosecutor

stamp: Reich Ministry of Justice  
28 October 1941  
Department: Band:

certified  
signature: Schlitz  
Clerk

stamp: Prosecution of the  
Court of Appeals

Handwritten remarks:

(Oberlandesgericht)  
Koeln

J 18/1<sup>st</sup> her

stamp: IIIc 10<sup>th</sup> 661 /41g IIIa 220/41g/2 enclosures

(page 2 of original)

handwritten: No. 370/41 Secret!

Morale Report

By order of the Fuehrer the law on permitting mercy killings  
was issued toward the beginning of the war.

According to the expressed instruction of the Fuehrer the  
execution of the law has to be camouflaged.

The law deals with 1) the killing upon agreement of the  
patient, 2) the killing without approval of the patient (mentally  
ill). A photostat of this law was submitted to the Presidents  
of the Oberlandesgerichte (Court of Appeals) during a conference  
in the Ministry of Justice at the end of May 1941. The President  
of the Oberlandesgericht Hamburg who tried to raise objections  
to the law in these discussions was rebuked by Staatssekretar  
Dr. Freisler with the remark that criticism of the Fuehrer's



measures was not permissible and would not be tolerated. During this conference a physician held a lecture on the blessings of euthanasia and on the medical and economic justification of the law.

enclosed  
led  
note:  
led:nerl

According to the existing law the following are excluded from those who are to be killed without the patient's approval: cases of natural mental feebleness resulting from old age and of wounded war veterans. But in fact the death of mental patients (brain injuries) from the last World War have repeatedly been induced in the mental institutions. The killing of mental patients began in Fommernia, there the concerned patients were summarily shot in the back of the neck. Then the program was carried out on a large scale in Baden and elsewhere; at present quite a number of such institutions is in existence, one of them a mental institution in the Limburg district where the mental patients are transported from their institutions by a transportation company engaged for that purpose in Lahn "busen"; the patients are told of a sight-seeing trip.

At these asylums special registrar's offices (Stendessent) are established and not by the competent communities nor with the agreement of the higher administrative authorities. These registrar's offices are conspicuously falsifying documents in that they enter the date of death arbitrarily and incorrectly, and, in order not to have the number of the killings appear too high, they begin every month with the number 1. Especially the causes of death (contagious diseases, heart attacks) are entered incorrectly.

All complaints against and denunciations of the killing of mental patients are, by an order from Berlin, left unanswered, no are applications to the Ministry of Justice in Berlin. All authorities, especially also the prosecutive authorities (Staatsanwaltschaft) are prohibited to handle these matters in any way. Protests and complaints are handled as "non events" and are disposed of in complete silence.

To the Attorney General  
of this land

attn: State Attorney General  
Berlin  
17 October 1941  
volume - number - enclosures

For information. Why are our consciences still valid? The whole procedure cannot be in accordance with the healthy sentiments of the people. Hear the whispering among the people: Yes, indeed, the home front is crumbling! "The ravine, atleast certainly warrants mercy killing: but they quietly let him go on ravine quietly."

Handwritten: A 18-52/41 secret  
(18-52/41 secret B IIIa 52/41 2  
(page 3 of original)

Secret!

Attorney General  
Wein  
Eichensperre  
Fr IIIa 52/41 secret  
(all other remarks on the envelope illegible)



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-845  
CONTINUED

I, George H. Grant, U. S. Civilian, AGO No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NC-845.

GEORGE H. GRANT

(Page 1 of original)

Mauren, 25 November 1940

Dear Frau Buchl

It probably is the simplest way for me to direct this letter to you with the request to forward it to your husband or to hand it to him when he returns home if you think it better. Boris wrote us some time ago that he is in Poland.

The problem which brings me to you today is not a personal matter but it concerns all of us and it would seem to me to be the hardest of all those which we have had to deal with so far. Until now nothing could shake my confidence in the successful overcoming of all difficulties and dangers which the "Greater Germany" is meeting on its way, and with my faith in the Fuehrer I have unwaveringly fought my way through thick and thin; but that which looms up before us now simply takes the ground from under our feet as a young 100% party member, a co-worker in the office for racial policy, said to me yesterday.

Undoubtedly you know about the measure presently used by us to dispose of incurable insane persons; still, perhaps you do not fully realize the manner and the scope of this, nor the horror it creates in people's minds. Here, in Wuersttemberg, the first case took place in Gräfelfing, on the 11th, as a result of which the name of that place has taken on a most ominous meaning. In the beginning one instinctively refused to believe the tale, or in any case considered the measure extremely exaggerated. On the occasion of our last business meeting at the Gen School, in Stuttgart, about the mid 10 of October, I was still informed by a "well informed" person that this involved only idiots, strictly speaking, and that application of "Euthanasia" applied only to cases which have been thoroughly tested. It is entirely impossible now to make anybody believe that version and individual cases established with absolute certainty spring up like mushrooms. One might deduct perhaps 20%, but even if one tried to deduct 50% this would not help. The terrible and dangerous part is not so much the fact in itself; if a law had been created

OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
Document No. HC-001

(Page 1 of original, cont'd)

on the order of the sterilization law which subjects certain categories of sick people to the most thorough examination by experts, patients in whom there is no longer left even a spark of recollection or of human feeling then, I am convinced, feelings would calm down after the initial indignation

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
Document No. MO-001

(Page 2 of original)

and people might have become reconciled with it, perhaps quicker than with the sterilization law. Perhaps, after a few years, one might not even have understood any more why this merciful law had not been introduced long before! But considering how matters are now being handled the effects are truly unfathomable from every point of view. Opinions may vary on how far one can arrogate to themselves the right to decide on the life or death of their fellow-men, but one thing should be sure, anyhow: This right must be strictly established by law and it must be administered with utmost conscientiousness or else doors will <sup>be</sup> opened wide to the most dangerous passions and to crime. It was a well established practice, for instance, to get rid of embarrassing relatives by declaring them insane and lodging them in insane asylums. I am of the opinion that then the people have the right to know about the law the same as they knew of the sterilization law. The most awful thing in the present case is "the public secret" which creates a feeling of terrible uneasiness. It could not possibly be expected to guard the secret indefinitely even though he who gives it away becomes liable to capital punishment, as is said to be the case in this instance? It was equally unheard of to expect people <sup>to</sup> believe in the notorious "epilepsies" to which the relative was said to have succumbed; a list to which never can be made good again! Those who are responsible for these measures, do they have no concept of the renewal of confidence they have thereby destroyed? Everybody must at once ask: What then can still be believed? Where is this path taking us and where should the boundary line be established? It is not that only hopeless idiots and mentally deranged persons were affected but, as it seems, all mentally incurables will probably be included -- also epileptics whose mind is not at all affected. Frequently there are even those persons who still take some part in life, who accomplish their modest measure of work, who are in contact with their relatives by mail, persons who, when the gray motor car of the St. rolls up know where they are to be taken. And the farmers on the Alb when they see these cars pass know also where they

(Page 2 of original, cont'd)

and day and night they see the smoke from the crematory. We also know that among the mentally incurables there are many persons of highest intellect; those who are deranged in part only, and those who are deranged periodically only and who for periods in between have a perfectly clear mind, with enhanced mental energies. Yes it not enough to sterilize them and is it not horrible to think above all these the sword of Damocles at Grafeneck is suspended?

While I am writing down all this, I am again so overwhelmed by the ghostliness of these things that I feel I am having a bad dream from which I must awake again! And to think that just now women are to come forward for a huge campaign! And what is the canvas material.



(Page 3 of original)

for the Catholic Church!

Now the people still cling to the hope that the Fuehrer does not know about these things, that he could not know, otherwise he would have to take action against it; that in no case does he know about the manner and extent of these things which take place. I feel however, it must not go on that way much longer or this confidence will be shattered also, I still is so moving to come across this confidence, just among the simple people: "Of course the Fuehrer does not know of it" and this weapon we must keep shining as nothing else! We cannot do this, however, by trying to throw dust into people's eyes, as long as possible to quiet them with subterfuges and hushing-up when they ask us, with excuses which we do not believe ourselves. I am also convinced that we will pay bitterly for this attempt to stultify the people's sound feeling of resistance against these happenings and to silence it; it is the feeling of right and justice without which a people invariably goes astray. Again, one must not permit the wave of indignation to become so strong that it breaks an open path for itself by force or that it - which would be worse still - begins to consume us from inward out. The matter must be brought to the Fuehrer's ears before it is too late and there must be a way by which the voice of the German people can reach the ear of its Fuehrer!

Much could still be added on this subject but I believe to have said what is essential, and I do not want to abandon the hope that the unified strength of those who recognize the danger clearly and who muster the necessary courage will help us to find the way out of this labyrinth. I do hope that you and your family are well and that, particularly, you are receiving good news from your sons on the front and that despite <sup>all</sup> you are all looking forward to a merry Christmas in wartime. I still have my daughter with her two children here; probably she will be here throughout the war, that is as long as we still can live in the castle; much to our regret we had to decide to rent it to the Women's Labor Service, last spring; otherwise we would not have been able to hold the farm financially. We hope soon to build a small

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(Page 3 of original, cont'd)

house in the garden where we can get along with one maid; the question only is where we are going to be until th[at little house is finished. At the end of the week my daughter-in-law, an English woman by birth, will also come with her little child because they cannot find an apartment in Chmisse; thus, before vacating the estate it at least will once more be fully utilized.

With kindest regards to your husband also and

Heil Hitler!

your

s/ Elise von LOEWING

To 867

23 September 1946

I, M.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

M.J. JACOBS  
Civ. 1876

(Page 1 of original)

The Chief of Counsel  
of the NSDAP

Munich, 7 December 1940  
Telephones 50812-50815, 50825

To the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police

Herr Reichsleiter Heinrich HIMMLER

Berlin 31 11

Prinz Albrecht-Strasse 8

Personal

Confidential

Registered

Dear Party Colleagues HIMMLER,

Enclosed I send you a letter from one of my oldest acquaintances Frau Elze von IMERS of Monar, expressing a moral distress that - if I may say so - cries to high heaven. My dear HIMMLER, there have been three women in my life whom I felt bound to set apart from all others. For me, these three were Nordic goddesses descended from heaven rather than women and whom I had the privilege to approach on the same level. One of them was Maria GOERING, the other two the sisters Grete and Elze von IMERS (now Frau von IMERS). Their father was a Baden Minister of Justice, a friend of my own father. When the family: parents, sisters and brothers came together, all of them from 1<sup>st</sup> 30 to 1<sup>st</sup> 90 tall, everything else sunk into insignificance. I have never in my life seen such marvellous, Nordic figures. The brother Alex was, until his recent death, the right hand man of Robert IMMER at the Regency at Karlsruhe.

(Page 2 of original)

Had I not an unlimited trust in my Reichsfuehrer SS and therefore the assurance that nothing will happen to the woman as a consequence of her letter, I would never have sent it on. But I know that this woman, who is only slightly older than I, is an ardent follower of the movement and, from her family residence at Mauren Castle, District of Boeblingen in Wuerttemberg, has already accomplished a great deal as leader of the feminine organization. If she has written to us, it is only because she is bewildered in her distress and witnesses things that are beyond her. She understands them as little as I do. I have never heard of such things. I can imagine what is wrong but I am of opinion that there must be something false about the report if it stirs such a disturbance. There are certainly things which a man can stand but access to which should not be allowed to a woman.

Therefore if we must to-day undertake certain things because we want to fight for the eternal life of our people, things before which a woman would shudder, they must be handled in such a way as to keep them really concealed.

My request is that things should be carried on without further unpleasantness for this woman for whom I absolutely vouch. There must be something false about it all and injurious to the movement, else the go soul would not have been so distracted.

Heil Hitler!

Yours faithfully

s/ Walter FUCH

Enclosure.

23 September 1946

I, H.J.JACOBS, Civ.1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

H.J.JACOBS

Civ. 1876

44

(Page 1 of original)

Secret National Matter

Mai/C

Va/23

19 December 1940

To:

The Chief of Counsel of the NSDAP  
Party Member Walter BUCH,

Munich 33.

Dear Party Colleague BUCH,

Hearty thanks for your letter of 7 December 1940.

The proceedings in the place in question - I may inform you confidentially, are carried on by a commission of physicians in virtue of an authorization of the Reichstag. The selection is carried out as conscientiously and justly as is humanly possible, not by an isolated individual but by a commission, of which every member first gives his decision independently.

The SS only helps with vehicles, motor-cars etc. It is the doctors, experts conscious of their responsibility who give the orders.

I agree with you on one point. If the matter has become so public as you say, the process must be faulty. On the other hand, it is clear that it is always a difficult process. I shall immediately contact the competent headquarters and bring the defects to their notice and advise them to drop Grafenegg.

Of course Frau von LOEWIS will not be implicated in this affair.

When we meet again, I shall give you some more detailed information verbally so that you can inform Frau von LOEWIS more accurately should you have the opportunity.

# 867

Cordial greetings

Heil Hitler !

23 September 1946

Yours

I, N.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876 hereby certify that I am (signature illegible)  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct translation  
of the original document.

N.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1895

45

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-832  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSPIRACY FOR CRIMES

Reich Minister of Justice

Berlin, 24 July 1940  
(filed 24 handwritten)

(handwritten:) 24/7

To the  
Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Conspiracy  
Dr. L. J. J.

(handwritten  
and final notes:)

transmitted by a special  
official

24/7/40 14<sup>00</sup>  
enclosed word:

- 1) Certified copy of  
the letter of the Chief  
Prosecutor of Stuttgart  
of 15/7/40 - 9 II 12/75  
O.Gr.Fhr. Rosenberg,
- 2) Certified copy of  
an anonymous letter from  
Hamburg to the Prosec-  
ution in Rosenberg  
9 July 40
- 3) Certified copy of  
a letter of Dr. (a.R?)  
from Brandenburg 15 July  
40 to the Minister of  
Justice.
- 4) Certified copy of  
the report concerning  
the receipt of Fredekin  
von der Lindt by the  
official in charge of the  
Reich Justice Ministry  
of 4 July 40.
- 5) Certified copy of  
the verdict against the  
artist Dr. med. et dent.  
Bernard Wirsing.

Attached collection 1-1000

On the basis of our discussion of yesterday  
I transmit to you the desired copies.

As you informed me yesterday the Fuehrer  
refused to issue a law. Consequently, I presume,  
the necessity arises to discontinue immediately  
the secret extermination of innocent persons.  
The recent procedure became publicized so  
rapidly and widely not least by the attempted  
assault on. From the enclosures you can decide  
for yourself how embarrassing a situation can  
be created and yet the number of such  
inquiries will increase.

It is extraordinarily difficult to reply  
officially, reference, for neither to the  
fact nor to the content of a Fuehrer order  
can be made. It is imperative for our  
authorities to pretend that the Reich  
Justice Administration knows nothing of  
the matter.

I may assume that you, attached  
colleague L. J. J., advised the offices  
concerned of the desire of the Fuehrer and I  
ask you urgently to inform us of the results  
of such steps.

Heil Hitler!

respectfully yours

(signature:) Gtr.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY  
DATE 10-10-1982  
BY SP-10

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George F. Elliot, n. 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document no. O-332.

George F. Elliot

n. 442694



THE EDITION OF DOCUMENT No. PG-833  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
MR. CHASE

Copy CI/514  
Reich Ministry of Justice Berlin, 27 July 1940  
Under Secretary Dr. Schlöglberger

(stamped:) Top Secret.  
(handwritten) dated on 27 July

12. Dear Mr. Schlöglberger:

The Reichsminister and Chief of the Reich Chancery has stated that he has been in touch with you again in the affair of killing persons unfit to live. According to the special wish of the Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels, who has left Berlin today for a brief period, I have the honor to send you the copy of his letter addressed to Reich Minister Dr. Lohmeier, of the 26th inst. together with the attached enclosures for your information.

Very truly  
your very obedient  
(stamped:) Dr. Schlöglberger

To  
the Chief of the Chancery of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP  
Mr. Schlöglberger B D G A 1 - R

Berlin 18  
1940.

Handwritten: II a 1/11 Top Secret

CONFIDENTIAL

I, George A. Grant, Civ. No. 1-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. PG-833.

George A. Grant  
Civ. No. 1-442694

Letter from Dr. Langer to the Minister of Justice  
on the Deaths of Martin Bormann

The Reichsminister and Chief  
of the Reich Chancellery

Berlin, W.G., 2 October 1940  
Voss Street 6

Rk. 655 B 12a

SECRET REICH MATTER I I

To the Reichsminister of Justice  
Dr. Gurtner

Dear Dr. Gurtner:

I herewith acknowledge your letters of 26 August and 25 September forwarding to me further material about the deaths of inmates of nursing homes. I forwarded the analyzed reports of the Chief Prosecutors of Stuttgart and Augsburg to the Reichsminister of the Interior - Reichs Health Leader - for further action.

Heil Hitler!

Sincerely yours

(signed) Dr. Langer

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT NO. 621-PS

10 January 1945

I, R.H.M. FERNER, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 621-PS.

R.H.M. FERNER  
Civilian

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT NO. 621-PS  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsminister and Chief  
of the Reich Chancellery

Berlin, W.G., Jan 2, October 1940  
Vossstrasse 6

Rk. 655 B 12a

SECRET REICH MATTER I I

An den Reichsminister der Justiz  
Herrn Dr. Gurtner

Sehr Verehrter Herr Dr. Gurtner!

Ich bestatige erachtet den Inhalt Ihrer Schreiben vom 26. August und 25. September d.J., mit denen Sie mir weiteres Material uber den Tod des Insassen von Wolf - aus Pfl. - mitteilen. Die Ihnen Schreiben beilegen den Bericht ... (unintelligible) ... in Stuttgart und Augsburg. Bitte ich Sie Herrn Reichsminister des Innern - Reichsgesundheitsfuhrer - zum weiteren Vorgehen zumitteln.

Heil Hitler!

Ihr sehr ergebener

Dr. Langer

The Reich Minister and Chief  
of the Reich Chancellery  
Rk. 684 3 g.

Berlin " 3, 9 October 1940  
Vossstr. 6  
at present Berchtesgaden

Secret

Reich Ministry of Justice  
11 October 1940  
section IV Cat. 5 handwritten

Handwritten:

B 4878  
+ /40 5:12/13

sheet 57

To the  
Reich Minister of Justice

Herr Dr. GURTHKE

Dear Dr. GURTHKE,

The additional material which you sent me with your letter  
of 3 October 1940 concerning the deaths of inmates of mental institutions,  
I forwarded to the Reich Minister of the Interior Reich Chief for  
Public Health (Reichsgesundheitsführer) - for the purposes of further  
evaluation.

Heil Hitler

Handwritten:  
III a 18/41 top secret

Yours respectfully  
at Garmisch Dr. LASSER.  
Handwritten: Sch.

20.10.1940

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Hans LASSER, 367 734, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant  
with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and  
correct translation of the original document no. 13-226-37

Hans LASSER  
B 361 734

Copy

The Reich Minister of Justice

Berlin 7 8, 4 March 1941

Commissioned with the  
conducting of business

Personal

To  
the Reich Minister and  
Head of the Reich Chancellery

Top Government Secret.

Berlin

Re: Extermination of worthless lives  
Appendix to letters of 24-7, 20-8, 25-9,  
2 and 5-10-1940

Enclosures: 4 packets

Sir,

The doubts expressed in your letter of 25 July 1940 to Reich Leader Buehler induce me to forward you the material I have received during the past months, on the question of extermination, useless persons, in the form of petitions, reports and memoranda. This is in compliance with an order of the late Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner. Although the taking of measures against persons not fit for life does not come directly within my sphere, I consider it my duty nevertheless, to direct your attention to the fact, that these matters are indirectly connected with many branches of the Reich Administration of Justice and undermine the security of their work. The following branches are those chiefly involved:

In matters concerning guardianship disagreements have been caused by the fact that judges have opposed the transfer of lunatics from one asylum to another when they were under the care of a guardian or trustee. In many cases the courts did not receive any official information, either concerning the whereabouts of insane wards or announcing their deaths, although the personal affairs and questions concerning property which arise from guardianship and trusteeship as also the intercourse between guardian and ward, and current personal relations, make it necessary

(page 1 of original, continued)

for the authorities to be kept permanently informed of the whereabouts and further fate of wards. Since guardianship and trusteeship comes to an end with the death of the ward, the courts often lack a clear perception of the situation to determine whether or not the guardian or trustee who has been appointed is still needed. The uncertainty of the fate of the wards impedes the legal settlement of property matters in the courts for the protection of wards. Frequently the courts are approached by guardians or relatives <sup>and</sup> asked for information as to the whereabouts of wards, but, in spite of all their endeavours, they find themselves unable to give adequate information to such inquirers.

While many judges have a suspicion of the measures wards have been subjected to, they are justly hesitant in passing on their findings to the inquirers, as no official directions have been given with regard to this. In the other hand, it is incompatible with their duty to give incorrect or evasive information. In the same way numerous doubts have arisen <sup>in</sup> the sphere of the Probate Courts, for instance on the question of granting inheritance <sup>certificates</sup> (Erbschein). The enclosed booklet I, to which I beg to refer, gives information about these difficulties as far as they refer to voluntary jurisdiction.

In criminal jurisdiction likewise embarrassing positions have arisen. Proceedings have been instituted and carried out although the defendants were already deceased owing to the fact that the prosecuting authorities were never informed of the proper status. Prosecutions and retrials could not be concluded, since both the accused and witnesses had "died" in the same time. <sup>It</sup> Especially happened, that condemned persons, living in a sanatorium or asylum, escaped the notice of the prosecuting authorities, because they were removed from the asylum without a hearing and were subsequently liquidated. This proved especially embarrassing, if the court had to decide on a prolongation of the detention of the perpetrator according to Article 42 of StGB. The fundamental principles <sup>of</sup> penal procedure were seriously affected in as much as expert physicians declared that in



(page 2 of original continued)

all good conscience they could no longer give a diagnosis in dubious cases of the increased insanity of accused persons, in order to establish a basis for their confinement in a sanatorium or asylum because

(page 3 of original)

such confinement, in its result, was equivalent to the execution of a death sentence without a previous trial in court. Difficulties also arise for the prosecuting authorities in so far as relatives or third persons file actions for murder on persons who have disappeared. An attorney general intends to question now as defendant an official doctor, who compiled the medical report of a "deceased" person, and to investigate the correctness of his report. For details with regard to the difficulties which are being encountered by the criminal jurisdiction, I beg to refer to the enclosed booklet II.

Considerable dislikings arise for <sup>the</sup> judicial authorities in the carrying out of proceedings based on the law against malicious attacks on the state and party, in so far as the declarations of the accused refer to the killing of persons not fit to live. Due to <sup>the</sup> fact that measures taken for liquidation are kept secret, various rumors are in circulation among the population, and are being stirred up and exaggerated beyond measure by anti-state elements. The secrecy and general uncertainty with regard to the extent of the measures taken, make a fertile soil for the circulation of such rumors, that also mentally normal inmates of penitentiaries, and even disabled war-veterans and aged citizens incapable of working, as well as politically undesirable persons are subject to these measures. To take proceedings for malicious action in the spreading of such statements, seems particularly serious even if done closed in/secret, because the light thrown on the individual characteristics of the case would disclose the entire problem of the extermination of worthless lives. On the other hand unscrupulous instigators will evade just punishment thereby. For details I refer to the enclosed booklet III.



(page 3 of original/continued)

From the reports which have been submitted to me, and the numerous petitions and applications addressed to me, I gather, that a vast part of the population throughout the Reich is deeply troubled by these measures. The cause of this anxiety is not so much the fact that human beings unfit for life are being mercilessly put to death, but rather the fact that these measures are kept secret, and, as the people thinks, in its ignorance of the degree on which they are based, are deprived of a solid foundation. This gives birth to the fear

(page 4 of original)

that decisions might be taken, which are not fully justified. The confidence in the German medical profession, especially in the administration of sanatoria and asylums, is being badly shaken. Rumors are expressed, that such cases of death may be traced back to medical errors, and that mental patients are being used for military experiments, i.e., for the testing of poison-gas and other means of warfare. Other rumors reveal the fear that the food-situation must be precarious if such measures are taken to liquidate a few hundred thousand insane people.

Evidence on these matters has been gathered together in the enclosed booklet IV.

Owing to the fact that the power for the liquidation of persons unfit to live is not within the competence of the Reich Administration of Justice (Reichsjustizverwaltung) I take the liberty, to refer these occurrences to you.

Heil Hitler!

Yours faithfully,

signed: Dr. Schlegelberger.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 681-PS  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. 681-PS

I, DOROTHY PLUMMER, USFST 482, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document no. 681-PS.

Dorothy PLUMMER  
USFST 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NC-189  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reichs Chancery

(pencil'd note:) 12 C 11

Content:

Inauguration of the Archbishop of Paderborn

1941

Ek 13677 B

(11-8)

Church 3

130 G

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-189  
CONFIDENTIAL

RE 13877 B 30 Sept. 1941 Bri-Fi Letter sk 13646 B in Gg  
" " 13378 B

Munster (Westphalia)  
17 September 1941  
at present Berlin W.35  
Rauchstrasse 17/18

ALFRED MEYER  
GAULEITER and REICHSGAUVERWALTUNG  
OBERPRASIDENT OF THE PROVINCE OF WESTPHALIA

Dr. A./Bo. X.

L 19 3 enclosures

(Gg. 9

To  
Reich Minister Dr. LAMMERS,

at present at Fuehrer's Headquarters.

stamp: see matter of 26 September

Very esteemed Reich Minister!  
Very esteemed party comrade Dr. LAMMERS!

In the enclosure I submit to you for your information  
a copy of my letter of to-day addressed to Reich Leader  
SCHUBERT.

Heil Hitler!

yours respectfully  
signature: Alfred MEYER

enclosure.

Handwritten:  
Church 3 (photostats to sk. 13646 B  
illegible Vol. 6 1 )

COPY/EN.  
The Kapitularvikariat  
Diary No. 5145

Paderborn, 12 August 1941  
Post-Office Box 186

According to informations, the correctness of which cannot be doubted, almost 2000 patients, children and adults have been dispatched for killing and cremation from the institutions for mentally ill and feeble-minded persons of Marberg, Warstein and Rickelborn in the area of the arch-diocese of Paderborn. In the name of the fifth commandment of God, which has hitherto been the base of penal legislation of all civilized states, in the name of humanity, the most fundamental laws of which are being horribly violated in the name of the innocent victims and their relatives on whom boundless pain is being inflicted, I object to this systematic mass murder. Among these unhappy human beings who are destined to be killed or have already been killed, there are many who suffer from mental disturbances and are mentally completely clear and who know what is going to happen to them. The catholic population of our episcopate has become immensely agitated about these happenings which are absolutely incomprehensible to them. The rumors circulating about the last days of these people destined to be killed and about their treatment devoid of all human feeling at the stations where they had to wait for the death call and during the transport, will still increase this agitation. There are details which cannot be reported because of their dreadfulness. The faithful part of the population is deeply distressed by the thought of the judgment of God, which, according to the catholic catechism, this crying sin of violation of the holiest commandments of God will bring upon our whole nation.

I beg you, very respected Landeshauptmann, to use all your influence in order to put an end to this massmurder of innocent people.

The Kapitularvikar:  
signed: BAUMANN

To the Landeshauptmann ZOLSCHE, Münster/Westphalia.

(handwritten) Clipping from the newspaper "Westfaelische Tageszeitung" from 15/9.1941 Nr. 266

Oberpraesident Dr. Alfred MEYER administers the oath to the new Archbishop of Paderborn.

Muenster Sept. 15. In a solemn ceremony which took place this morning in the Oberpraesidium in Muenster, the Oberpraesident Dr. Alfred MEYER administered the oath to the new Archbishop of Paderborn, Lorenz JAEGER.

The Oberpraesident said the following: "In my capacity as Oberpraesident of the Province Westphalia, I was commissioned by the Reichminister for Church Affairs, in agreement with the Prussian Ministerpraesident and on your own request of 12 August of this year, to install you in your see, Archbishop, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 16 of the concordate. May I now ask you, Archbishop, to repeat the oath after me:

picture / "I swear and promise before God and on the Holy Gospel, as is proper for a Bishop, that I will be faithful to the German Reich. I swear and promise to respect the constitutional Government, and to have my clergy respect it. In the dutiful care for the well being and the interests of the German State and in executing the sacred office entrusted to me, I will endeavor to avert every damage, that might threaten it."

"I thank you, Archbishop, and hope, that you will succeed in fulfilling your holy task to the blessing of the German people and the Reich".

Thereafter, Oberregierungsrat OTTO KROHN, read the text of the oath. Archbishop Lorenz JAEGER answered in an elaborate speech, in which he declared among other things, that he performed this oath out of an inner conviction. Following the swearing in, the new Archbishop remained for a longer interchange of ideas with the Gauleiter and Oberpraesident Dr. Alfred MEYER.

Photograph:  
BULLSPURR



handwritten note illegible

Reich Minister and Chief  
of Reich Chancery  
Ex. 13877 B

Berlin, 26 September 1941  
at present Fuehrer Headquarters

No 730 24 September  
Written: Ls  
Read: illegible/Kun?  
mailed: 26 September Bg.

- 1) To the  
Chief of the Party Chancery  
Reichsleiter BORMANN

----- Fuehrer Headquarters (written by hand)

Subject: Inauguration of Archbishop of Paderborn.

ask 14342 B

Dear Mr. BORMANN:

The Oberpraesident of the province of  
Westphalia, Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter  
Dr. MEYER has sent me a copy of his letter  
addressed to you and dated 17 September 1941,  
which deals with the question of the Ober-  
praesident's participation in the enthronisa-  
tion of the Archbishop. I would be grateful  
if you would inform me regarding your answer.

Heil Hitler !

Respectfully yours

(for the Reich Minister)

- 2) After two weeks.

signature L

Re

Church 3 (Church 1  $\frac{2}{3}$ )

illegible 24 September

P (1) 24 September

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-189  
CONTINUED

Letter Rk 13877 B Us (?)  
(handwritten)

RK 14343 B - 1 October 1941 P1  
(handwritten)

Nationalsozialist German Labor Party

Party Chancery

Chief of Party Chancery

Fuehrer Headquarters 29 Sept 1941  
-Sc/Fu,

Ma (M1 ?) 1 October

To  
Reich Minister Dr. LAUBERS  
Berlin W 8  
Voestrasse 6

Gg  
(handwritten)

Secret  
(handwritten)

Subject: Inauguration of Archbishop of Paderborn;  
Your ref: Rk. 15877 B

Dear Dr. LAUBERS:

Answering your letter of 26 Sept 1941 by return of mail,  
I wish to state that the Fuehrer has rejected the  
participation by the Gauleiter and Oberpraesident in  
the enthronization of the Bishop of Paderborn; I have  
informed Gauleiter Dr. MEYER accordingly.

Heil Hitler!

Respectfully yours,

(signature) H. BORMANN  
(H. BORMANN)  
(handwritten) 14 Oct

1) to Reich Minister  
secret for information

2) R.E.R. (?) FORSTER (?)  
respectfully for (illegible) (handwritten) P 1 2 (?) Oct

3) for filing ?  
(signature) illegible

(handwritten) Church 3

61

17 September 1941  
at present Berlin - 35,  
Leuchtrasse 17/18

Dr. K./Do. P.

To the

Chief of the Chancery of the Party  
Reichsleiter Martin BORMANN  
at present Paderborn Headquarters.

Reichsleiter,  
Dear Party comrade BORMANN!

During my last stay in Munster from 13 to 16 inst., I have once more thoroughly examined the situation in church politics. While the silencing of monasteries is no longer a cause of alarm, the question of euthanasia is still very much discussed. That is quite natural, as the euthanasia speech is continuously made by the bishop, in one church after the other, and above all because this speech is also otherwise widely propagated.

This systematic in-silencing propaganda seems to be carried out in the diocese of the bishop of Munster only. In the neighbouring diocese of the archbishop of Paderborn, they contented themselves until now, as far as I am informed, with a protest to the provincial governor (Landrathauptmann) FOLBOW.

Enclosed I inform you of a letter of the "Kapitulverwaltung" of Paderborn of the 13th of last month concerning this matter.

On 15 October I have sworn in the new archbishop of Paderborn Lorenz JAKEL, upon the request of the Reich Minister for Church Affairs who is acting in accordance with the Prussian Prime Minister. The former Division Chaplain (Divisionspfarrer) Lorenz JAKEL assured me, after taking the oath, that he had taken this oath without reservation and from heartfelt conviction.

Because of the situation, I thought it appropriate in the interest of propaganda to make public the swearing in of the archbishop of Paderborn. Furthermore I

(Page 2 of original)

made public a photograph of the archbishop and so (see enclosure). The publishing of the oath and the photograph have produced an excellent effect in the Munsterland and in large districts beyond. The Party guessed at once that this had been done particularly with regard to the Bishop of Munster. It will perhaps be appropriate to make use of the swearing in of the archbishop of Paderborn for the foreign press.

The archbishop of Paderborn requested as several times urgently to be named as interim president on 19 October 1941 in Paderborn in my capacity as Oberpräsident of the Province Westphalia. As I shall receive an invitation to that effect in my capacity as Oberpräsident of the Province Westphalia, I beg the Führer to decide as soon as possible whether the Oberpräsident is then to accept

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. C-189  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

this invitation or whether I shall delegate my deputy, Regimentspräsident Gschlacks. Surely it is no pleasure to be present at this enthronization in the church and it can only be justified with regard to the foreign countries and to the Bishop of Munster. The party, I believe, would understand in my NSDAP-district that this measure is taken for reasons of expediency only. Of course, I personally would be glad if the Fuehrer would consider my participation unnecessary.

Although the euthanasia proceedings have been stopped, the Bishop will, of course, still have the opportunity for a while to discuss this matter as the death notices of the executing institutions are still going on.

Heil Hitler!

Yours very truly

Enclosures.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, S/Sgt. Leo Davenport, ASN 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. C-189.

11 December 1944

Leo Davenport  
S/Sgt. ASN 32496587

15 St 9103/45

Indictment

The office of the Public Prosecution, Vienna, accuses:

Dr. Ernst Eiling, born 6 April 1904 in Leipzig, legal residence Vienna, Protestant, AB, married, neurologist, last address Vienna 14., Baumgartnerhöhe 1, at present under arrest.

Dr. Marianna Fucik, born 31 May 1914 in Vienna, legal residence Vienna, Protestant, AB, single, physician, last address Vienna 14., Baumgartnerhöhe 1, at present under arrest.

Dr. Margaretha Hubach, born 14 June 1903 in Vienna, legal residence Vienna, Protestant, AB, single, physician, last address Vienna 5., Brodtkorsgasse 3, at present under arrest.

Indictment:

In the years from 1936 until 1945, during the time of the national socialist tyranny, Dr. Ernst Eiling, Dr. Marianna Fucik and Dr. Margaretha Hubach, taking advantage of their authority as physicians at the local Welfare Institution for children, brought human beings into an agonizing condition, with intent to kill sick children. They administered poison to them and acted in such a manner, that the death of those children resulted.

By this action human dignity and the laws of humanity were grossly violated.

to which they committed the crime of heinous murder according to Article 176, 177 St., 1 Penal Code (St.G.) and the crime of torture and inhuman treatment according to paragraph 3 of Criminal Act (Kriegsverbrechen nach St.G.) and will have to be punished according to Article 3 paragraph 2 War Criminals Act.

The following is requested:

1.) Institution of a trial before the Office of Public Prosecution, Vienna.  
2.) The accused, who according to paragraph 180/2 of the code of criminal procedure (St.P.O.) are to continue under restraint and be brought to trial as defendants.

3.) Intervention of the experts: Prof. Dr. Jaster,  
Prof. Dr. Bernatzky,  
Prof. Dr. Prinschke.

(page 2 of the original):

4.) Intervention of the witnesses:

Dr. Alois Huber AB, 28,  
Dr. Leopold Fiedler, AB, 29,  
Anna Leischner, AB, 30,  
Dr. Friedrich Wimmer, AB, 32,  
Dr. Hermann Wimmer AB, 33,  
Anna Huber, AB, 34,  
Albert Wimmer, AB, 35,  
Katharina Wimmer, AB, 36,  
Gustav Wimmer, AB, 37,  
Maria Wimmer, AB, 38,  
Friedr. Dr. Carl Wimmer (not yet interviewed)  
Josefine Wimmer, AB, 39



3. Reading of the testimony according to paragraph 252 Z. 2 Penal Code.

Dr. Alfred Lammke, M.D. 30,  
Karl Philippowicz, M.D. 60,  
Leopold and Marie Widmerhofer, M.D. 62,  
Paul Reussner, M.D. 71.

6. Reading according to paragraph 252 provided in 1 (verl.) sub-paragraph Code of Criminal Procedure, of the report and the investigation, the character evidencing the case record card (Strafmarke) the findings M.D. 230 and full the written recommendations M.D. 230, 231, data taken from the personal file of the defendant and from the attached case records.

Examination

On 24 July 1933 the newly established youth welfare institution "Am Spiesbrunnen" was put in operation. The institution was set up within the territory of the institution "Am Steinhof" and contained 200 beds. It chiefly served for the observation of psychopathic children or children afflicted with hereditary diseases, who were usually there 1 or 2 months, or to be transferred to the various institutions for further treatment and education. In the 3 physicians and 20 nurses were assigned to the medical director who was chief of the entire institution and at the same time head of the patients department.

Dr. Ernst Jäger was charged with the management of this institution. In capacity as physician of the institution for chronic alcoholics, he had already served for the institution of 4 years for chronically and mentally ill children. During the time of his service at the institution, 7 out of the 9 original beds were taken over by the main office for the education of juvenile institutions, the remaining 2 - under 15 and 17 - were managed as a special children's institution for the treatment of cases of the Reich Committee for scientific research to serious hereditary and constitutional diseases, as well as to juvenile-convicts. Child for which were incapable of being educated.

(Verf. 2 17 M. 1933)

Dr. Jäger to Jäger entered the institution several months after it was opened. In his capacity as a physician he was directly under Dr. Schilling, Chief of the institution "Am Steinhof".

Dr. Jäger was also placed in the institution in 1930 as a physician. Since July 1933 he had worked as a physician under the supervision of Dr. Schilling at the institution for chronic alcoholics. But he wanted to be a pediatrician, and therefore he seized upon the opportunity to change over to the newly established institution with Dr. Schilling. Since September 1933 Dr. Jäger was also physician for children at the special school for children from the institution which was connected to the institution for juveniles.

From Dr. Jäger was transferred into the institution, worked at his own request. Dr. Ernst Jäger was transferred to the institution on 1 September 1933. Dr. Jäger had been a member of the Nazi Party since 1 May 1933, worked as a physician at the degree of a Senior Doctor at the University of Leipzig. He was also physician of a pediatric clinic of Leipzig. In July 1934, he was transferred to the institution in connection with the institution for chronic alcoholics. In the office for racial policy. Dr. Jäger was also physician for children in the institution. He was also physician for children and juveniles under 17, who were transferred to the institution, children, who suffered from other diseases, etc.

Dr. Jäger to his position as Dr. Jäger Chief (Unterarzt, Oberarzt) in the office for racial policy in Vienna and also that he was working in the office for racial policy. He was also physician for children and juveniles. Dr. Jäger, the member of the Nazi Party to do work with inferior children or children afflicted with hereditary diseases, were known to him.

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- 3 -

He did not shrink from misusing his position in order to serve these efforts in the institution which he supervised.

This was obviously to be done mainly with child "on the basis of physical or mental defects were of no value to national socialist society. Thus, numerous children who were still fit to live were simply killed in the Children's Hospital since 1940. This organized mass murder to which at least 200 children, at the Children's Hospital "Am Steigelland" alone fell victim, was called "euthanasia" or "Sterilization".

Dr. Alling admits, that about 33% to 50% of the sick children died through asphyxiation of death. Dr. Deak  
(Page 4 of the original)

said, that 7 to 10 children a week were killed by Anthrax.

From the standpoint of law euthanasia and acceleration of death are prohibited. Nobody has the right, even in the case of extreme suffering of an incurably sick person, to administer a medicine which shortens the life of the patients. If this happens just the same, this is murder, under which becomes especially salient because in most cases the poison is added with food in order to create the impression of natural death. It was murder which was especially revolting for the victims, because lethal amounts of poison were not administered immediately, but only smaller amounts which brought about a gradual decline which lasted for days until finally pneumonia or enteritis developed; these could be registered in the case records and be totally ascribed to the patients as cause of death.

Dr. J. Allen, who is still a colleague of Dr. and has not yet returned, had already informed both of the physicians, Dr. Madsen and Dr. Tarkenton, that by a decree of the Reich Ministry or local action of death was ordered in certain cases. Such murder always occurred during his management of the institution. They agreed as means from Dr. Lawrence Stark's statement in form of tablets mixed with food or drink; by administering of poison or lethal. In these cases there was no reaction to the tablets because the parts of the brain which react to those capsules or poisons were diseased, indicating vital degeneration or paralysis.

Dr. Hings and Dr. Stark admit that they do not have carried out a full number of tests and gave reason to test effect on the subject. They are maintained for these test over a 2 weeks too, especially some persons could be treated out if the institution requires or the hospitalization (Hypnotism) only on order of a physician.

[illegible]

(1)  $\text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}(B)$

[illegible][illegible]

66

(continued)

- 2 -

Although it is already apparent from their arguments that this Commission, acting in Berlin, never saw the patients at all, this made its decisions merely on the basis of submitted reports and case histories; in this way, the accused were already given the opportunity to doom disliked patients to death by coloring its reports and by false entries in the case histories; it may furthermore be pointed out that such a decree is not to be found anywhere and that the physicians of the institution "Le Stalhof", Prim. Dr. Weber and Prof. Dr. Frelitzky, state that do not know anything about such a decree and that consequently well-founded doubts exist that such a decree had been issued at all.

If it should have been issued, however, the accused person cannot refer to it as a cause for exemption from guilt or punishment for otherwise punishable offenses. There is no law which permits to the physicians to shorten the life of a patient. There was no irresistible compulsion to obey to such a decree - for other physicians have resigned from their positions in the institutions in order not to become guilty of the same murder, and the accused persons could have done likewise. The law states expressly that the perpetration of such actions upon order does not excuse the perpetrators.

If the accused persons were then ready to act in compliance with regulations were issued in the interest of the national socialist tyranny, they knowingly do mean lives that the national socialist mentality asserts were of no worth for the community, for the

(page 6 of original)

national socialist state, then they have acted contrary to all values of human dignity and humanity, they have killed intentionally and have to bear the responsibility for these murders.

The public Prosecution, Vienna  
on 15 June 1946

(signature) Seiler

(stamp) Dr. Langer (name supposed to be  
Pruefer)

for the (illegible)

Dr. Chief of (illegible)

(signature) Jack

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Copy

GE. Va Ia Nr 2365/LC  
Hy 1708/LC

In the name of the Austrian Republic !

The District Court for Criminal Cases (Landesgericht fuer Strafsachen) as a Peoples Court (Volksgericht) has decided about the accusation charged by the Office of the Public Prosecutor of Vienna for a crime under Para 13b, 13c 2. 1 Penal Code and Article 1 of the War Criminals Act (AWG) against:

1. Dr. Ernst I I I i n g , born 6 April 1904 in Leipzig,  
legal residence Vienna, protestant AB,  
Neurologist, last address Vienna XIV,  
Burgartenstrasse No. 1,  
at present under arrest.
2. Dr. Marianna T u c r k , born 31 May 1914 in Vienna,  
legal residence there, single,  
protestant AB, physician; last address  
Vienna XIV, Burgartenstrasse 1, at  
present under arrest.
3. Dr. Margarethe H u b e r c h , born 19 June 1903 in  
Vienna, legal residence there, protest  
AB, single, Specialist (Gynecian),  
Vienna VI, Bräutleinsgasse No. 3,  
/11/1/

According to a trial held on 15, 16, 17 and 18 July 1946 under the presidency of MRG (Chairman-President) Dr. Ortner, in the presence of MRG Dr. Gellner as Judge,  
of the jury: Wilhelm Bauer, Johann Dornik and Karl Huber  
and the lay members, Dr. Gellner and Dr. Gellner as court secretaries  
and in the presence of the Chief Prosecutor Dr. Fiedlerich  
The accused 1. Dr. Ernst I I I i n g ,  
2. Dr. Marianna T u c r k ,  
3. Dr. Margarethe H u b e r c h

and the defense counsel for 1. Dr. Robert Engel,  
for 2. Dr. Hans Gellner and  
for 3. Dr. Ernst Gellner.

I.

Dr. Ernst I I I i n g and Dr. Marianna T u c r k are guilty, of having in Vienna  
in the years 1944 to 1945, that is during the period of national socialist  
terrorism, by taking advantage of their authority as physicians at the Psycho-  
Neurological Children's Clinic "Am Heiligenhof" brought many children into  
an unconscious state by administering ether, to place children with intent to  
kill them, by letting them breathe ether, that the death of these children result  
by this action, namely death, the law of Germany then expressly violated  
the following law which constituted the crime of kidnapping under national  
socialist law, 13b, 13c/1 of the Penal Code and the crime of war criminality  
according to Article 1 of the AWG, and therefore the sentence is as follows:

Dr. Ernst I I I i n g according to Article 1, paragraph 2 of the War Criminals

to be sentenced to death by hanging.

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"Die Strömung". Already under his administration operations of death (so-called "Euthanasia") were performed on some idiotic children and children incapable of being educated. In January 1942 Dr. Jekelius had to join the Wehrmacht, therefore from Dr. Margaretha Hubisch, who was his deputy already previously, was entrusted with the management of the Institution. On 1 July 1942 the defendant Dr. I I I I I took over the management of the clinic "U. Spangenberg", and remained in this position until the collapse in April 1945.

The patients of this institution were juveniles up to the age of 18 years who suffered of organic diseases of the brain/ or physical deformities. The defendant Dr. I I I I I who until he was called to Vienna had worked as a neurologist in Leipzig and Brandenburg-Görden, has according to his own statement already performed the first euthanasias on children at the State Institution Brandenburg-Görden, the chief of which was Prof. H. H. H.

(see also page 1)

In his capacity of head-physician of the children's ward of this State Institution Dr. I I I I I presented the respective cases which were marked for execution of death to his chief, at that time Prof. H. H. H., who had to decide whether the particular case was to be reported to the Reich Committee or not. Above mentioned the so-called "Reich Committee for Scientific Research in Various Nervous and Constitutional Diseases in Berlin" as usually known as "Reich Committee for Medical Research in Berlin" to check these marked cases, whenever in cases of doubt as to be "euthanized" - written permission was given for execution of death.

Remained with these operations and with the written instruction of the Leader of the Reich Committee of 27 June 1942 the defendant arrived in Vienna on 2 July 1942 and immediately took over the management of the children's clinic "Die Strömung".

From the previous political life of the defendant only the following facts are related until 1933 he joined the Nazi Party in Leipzig and during the preceding period he occupied the position of Chief of the Leipzig Police. On 1 November 1933 he was transferred to Berlin and there he became Chief of the Berlin Police (Chief of Police). In this position he was mainly to enforce the laws and regulations of the Reich Government and to see to the prevention of crimes against the Reich Government. After his arrival in Berlin in 1933 he was appointed to the staff of the Office for Legal Policy and Criminal Law of the Reich Government (Ministry of Justice).

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One day in 1941 he said he was called up by a Dr. Hefelmann from the Chancery of the Fuehrer and ordered to go there. Here he was given to read a typewritten sheet signed by Adolf Hitler which had been taken out of a locked safe in his presence and which approximately read as follows:

"Herewith I issue the order for the painless killing (Euthanasia) of incurable idiotic children. I commission Dr. Brandt to put it into effect and to work out the administrative regulations. After examination and decision by a scientific medical committee Dr. Brandt or the deputy designated by him will give the order in each individual case. He will be personally responsible to me. This order has the power of a law and annuls all possible contrary legal penal regulations in the Greater German Reich".

Dr. Illing's argument is to the effect that he at first refused his assignment to Vienna in connection with this program and that he also refused a draft deferment. The defendant Illing served with the Luftwaffe from 30 September 1939 to 14 October 1941, at the end as Oberarzt, and then was deferred as essential.

Furthermore Dr. Illing bases his defense upon the fact that he was covered by this secret order of Hitler which had the effect of a law, and that, besides, in the 200 admitted cases he carried out euthanasia only in order to deliver these children from their sufferings. According to him these too had been the motivating reasons of the Reich Committee in Berlin.

As regards the so-called order by Adolf Hitler, evidence (statements made by the witnesses Dr. Paul Lux and Dr. Anton Rolleder has,

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In this position he had to take part in the monthly discussions and occasionally to deliver lectures on the law for prevention of progeny afflicted with hereditary diseases.

As already mentioned the defendant Dr. Illing took over the management of the Psycho-Therapeutic Clinic "Am Steinhof" on 1 July 1942 that is, according to his own letter of 21 August 1942 contained in his personnel records with the order to take over the execution of the tasks put by the Reich Committee. It is necessary to point to this letter in order to show that the defendant Dr. Illing came to Vienna from the outset with

(page 5 of original)

this clearly outlined program. Subsequently the defendant when a disease of a child seemed incurable to him or when a case of an incurable disease of a child was reported to him by his coworker, the defendant Marianna Tuerk, always reported these cases by means of a form, to which was only from time to time attached a written opinion, to the Reich Committee in Berlin. As soon as the instruction for "treatment" had arrived from Berlin, this was for the defendant Dr. Illing the sign, according to the Euthanasia Program, to have that child killed. For this purpose the food was mixed with morphine, veronal, or luminal and the food was administered to the children concerned. If this type of poisoning remained ineffective the children were given a morphine drug (Meditkop) injection.

Both defendants have admitted to having precipitated death (Euthanasia) in an average of 7 to 10 cases per month, and in the period between 1 July 1942 and April 1945 in about 2000 cases. Both defendants personally carried out this euthanasia only in very rare instances but in most cases they gave orders to the nursing personnel to do so.

Now it can be readily seen from the confession of the defendant Dr. Illing that part of the children (although a relatively low percent) could without precipitated death have lived on for years, even decades (Bl. 21. 118 ff.).

During the preliminary proceedings the defendant Dr. Illing referred to justify himself to some "circular orders of the ministry of the Interior" of 1940 and 1941, which in the case of certain diseases or deformities made acceleration of death obligatory. Besides Dr. Illing had also to work under the orders of the Vienna Statemet of that time, Dr. Gundel, and of the mayor of Vienna at that time, by whom he was also ordered to accelerate death in the cases mentioned. During the trial the defendant has referred to a secret order of Adolf Hitler and has pointed out the following in this connection:

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Page 6 of original cont.

it is true, has demonstrated that such an order by Hitler did exist, but only insofar as adult mentally ill persons was concerned.

But even if such an order by Hitler would have demanded authorization of children, this order would never have had the power of a law. It is true that Adolf Hitler

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on the decision of the "Greater German Reichstag" (Großdeutschen Reichstages) on 26 April 1943 was authorized to do everything "which would serve to win the victory or to assist in winning it" (das zur Erringung des Sieges dient oder dazu beiträgt); particularly he was given the right to force, if necessary, every German to do his duty with all means which seemed appropriate to him and in case of violation of these duties to inflict the appropriate penalty without regard to any consideration that was worthy especially to relieve such people of their office, rank, or position without taking the prescribed legal proceedings against them.

Aside from the fact that these powers entrusted to the chief of government in the light of its entire formulation was to refer to military matters only, the transfer of such a power to the chief of government is nothing new in the history of the last decades. So, the Viennese Gemeinderat, for instance, on 22 September 1914, empowered the Mayor to issue all ordinances and regulations necessary for the administration on his sole responsibility, since a regular functioning of the Gemeinderat in view of the state of war was unthinkable (Richard Kralik, History of the City of Vienna /Geschichte der Stadt Wien/, 2nd edition, page 524).

According to the opinion of the court such an order of Hitler - apart from military matters - could never have the power of a law. The problem of euthanasia is as old as medical science itself. Just in the last decades all civilized states have been concerned with this problem, and physicians and legal men have agreed that the solution of this problem must be left to legislation alone.

Besides the first defendant seems to have been aware of the illegality of his actions, otherwise he would not have sworn his collaborators, including the nursing personnel, to secrecy. The same must be true for the Reich Committee in Berlin, otherwise the directive would not have been issued in January 1945 to destroy the entire correspondence which had been carried on between Vienna and the Reich Committee in Berlin. If, however, the defendant Dr. Illing refers to the fact that these "circulating orders" (Zirkulasse) of the Ministry of the Interior were

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at that time published in the legal gazette (Verordnungsblatt), this argumentation does not seem to be correct either, as none of the numerous physicians who have been heard as witnesses have ever seen such a decree.

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As regards the legal side of this so-called order under which Dr. I l l i n g maintains to have been, the following is to be said: there is no such a thing as an order for the commission of a punishable act. This, on the one hand, results from the general code of ethics which is part of the law and, on the other hand, from the application of other laws. So for instance paragraph 47 of the German Military Penal Code decrees as follows "if by the execution of an order in matters of duty a penal law is being violated, the superior issuing the order is solely responsible. The obeying subordinate will however be sentenced for participating in the case of his knowing that the order of a superior involved an action which intended a general or military crime or offence .....". Similar stipulations are contained in paragraphs 535 and 560 of the special regulations for active members of the army (law of 15 July 1920. Penal Code Gazette No. 323).

The defendant I l l i n g is therefore not in a position to use the subterfuge that he was under an order "having the power of law", because this order had not the power of law, quite apart from the fact that an order issued does not exculpate, (paragraphs 1 and 5 of the War Criminals Act).

If, however, the two defendants offer as a reason for their actions the fact that they ordered Euthanasia only when ill children were to be delivered from their suffering; the defendants having ascribed this motive also to the Reich Committee the following is to be stated:

According to the previous activities of the first defendant, especially with a view to his scientific research of hereditary diseases, the court has come to the conclusion that Euthanasia of children is to be considered as on the same level as the killing of adult mentally ill persons and the extermination of the Jews. Here a saying of Hitler which prefaced sterilization manuals comes to mind:

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"What is not of good race in this world, is chaff". The first defendant, Dr. I l l i n g, admitted without hesitation on the occasion of his first interrogation before the Russian court in having euthanized those children only who "were of no value at all for the German people" (St. 21 15) that is, in other words, the national socialist slogan of the "purification of the German people". It is however absolutely wrong to suppose that the Reich Committee was motivated in its decrees of "treatment" by feelings of compassion, on the contrary it will be sufficient to point to the fact that compassion did not exist at all in the Third Reich.

The defendant, Dr. I l l i n g, also has asserted having applied an extraordinarily severe standard to the accelerations of death. To this point the following should be noted: whilst the law prohibiting carriers of hereditary diseases to reproduce (Gesetz zur Verhuetung erbkranken Nachwuchses)

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Page 9 of original cont'd.

of July 14 1933 enumerates approximately in paragraph 1 the cases in which sterilization was to be performed and has left the decision of the question of whether sterilization was to be performed or not up to the eugenics court (Erbgesundheitsgericht), that is a district judge and 2 physicians -- consequently to a committee of three members; in the present case the decision of life or death was left up to one single person, namely either to the defendant, Dr. Illing, or to the defendant, Dr. Tuerk. As soon as one of them reported the case to Berlin, the fate of the child was decided. The committee in Berlin however came to a definite decision without having ever seen the patient.

Finally I would like to refer to the fact that especially in psychiatry there are still many things that are unexplored and that for maladies which are today still considered incurable a cure may be found in a short time, considering the rapidity of discoveries (alaria cure, penicillin, etc.).

Summarily it is therefore to be stated that the actions of both defendants did not only offend against the general penal law but also against the general moral code and the medical ethics. The task of the physician is, of course, to cure and not to kill. And last but not least one can point to the fact that especially children, of whom it is

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a question here, are in any case particularly protected by the law (par. 21 General Civil Code).

Legally the following is to be stated: It is true indeed that at the time of the deed, paragraphs 134, 135 of the Penal Code had not yet become effective, instead par. 21 of the German Penal Code. Since, however, par. 21 of the German Penal Code does not provide a lighter punishment for assassination than death, there was no objection to the application of par. 134, 135 of the Penal Code.

As regards, however, the actual facts of inflicting great pain, it will be sufficient to refer to the description the witness Hans Wedel has given of her child. The face of the child, after dying, had an expression of extreme pain and showed signs of suffering (Bl. Bl. 397). Also the continuous administering of Luminal, Veronal, and Morphine, according to the opinion of the two experts, doubtlessly caused pain to the children as catarrh of the stomach and of the intestines and inflammation of the lungs result from this kind of treatment. Also the further existing fact that so many children were encephalographed in order to prepare an X-ray of their brains contributed to all increase of the pain. For, in this case, attention is to be paid to the fact that encephalography (spinal puncture) is not an easy operation. During the encephalography headaches, nausea, and sweating frequently occur which, in turn, can lead to the danger of catching cold.

The activities of the defendants also include - in connection with the regulations of the par. 21 and 22 of the German Penal Code -

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Page 10 of original, cont'd.

Civil Code - a gross violation of the dignity of mankind and of the laws of humanity.

Of the existing 772 case histories 18 only have been examined by the two experts, an examination or scrutiny of all the other case histories would not have been possible from the very technical point of view, apart from being worthless, as the case histories in all cases in which euthanasia was performed have been falsified according to the statement of the defendant Dr. T u e r k herself.

In consideration of the full confession of the two defendants, Dr. I l l i n g and Dr. T u e r k, an examination of only 18 case histories was sufficient.

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18 case records were instructive enough to show with what carelessness the children entrusted to the hospital were treated. It must, above all, strike any layman that in no case where Luminal or Veronal was administered has the dose been indicated. The respective tables sometimes contain the remark "1 tablespoon of Luminal", and sometimes "1 spoon of Luminal". According to the descriptions of the witnesses, Maria Distel, Anna Boedl, Hildegard Welzer, and Katharina Rudin, the court altogether gained the impression that the children at the children's hospital "Am Spiegelgrund" were only there to be used for experiments. Even if Dr. I l l i n g or the defendant Dr. T u e r k had been of the opinion that the one or the other child was not fit to live, one has to ask oneself what right they had to refuse to give back the children to their mothers. The evidence has shown that such cases also occurred.

On the basis of all these findings the court has become convinced that in the case of both defendants the criminal deeds listed in the charge sheet (Spruch) have been demonstrated.

In the case of the defendant Dr. I l l i n g mitigating circumstances in regard to the punishment were: his good record, his confession, the care of his family, his otherwise good reputation and his good medical qualifications as a specialist.

Aggravating was the repetition of the punishable deed for a considerable period of time.

In the case of the defendant Dr. T u e r k mitigating circumstances were:

her good record, the complete confession, her excellent reputation, her otherwise good conduct in her work and a certain state of dependency on her superior Dr. Illing.

Aggravating was the repetition of the crime for a considerable period of time. 6

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Page 11 of Original Cont'd

As the idea of euthanasia originated from the first-named defendant and as he as chief was responsible for everything, the court considers the death sentence to be the appropriate punishment for

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the numerous cases of unnatural death for which Dr. Illing was to blame; in the case of the defendant, Dr. Tuerk, however, in view of the numerous mitigating circumstances enumerated above, a sentence of only 10 years' imprisonment has been found to be appropriate.

To II.

The acquittal of the defendant, Dr. Margarethe Huesch, is based on the following considerations: though the accused who, on 1 January 1941 became Oberarzt at the children's hospital "Am Spiegelgrund" and has worked under Dr. Irwin Jekelius who had started euthanasia on children, the evidence has not brought forward the slightest proof that the defendant, Dr. Huesch, took any part in it or that she knew anything about it. The assertions, made during the proceedings by one or the other of the witnesses to the effect that the accused Dr. Huesch as temporary deputy of Dr. Jekelius and as Oberarzt must have known about all the happenings in the children's hospital, are logical inferences but no definite proof against the defendant. The court has on the contrary fully believed the defence of the defendant to the effect that the children's hospital under Dr. Jekelius was only in the process of being established, so that the defendant could in no way have been informed of all happenings within the hospital. The whole background of the defendant which has been well described by all witnesses makes it appear impossible that the defendant, who was said to have been an adversary of the euthanasia program, should have been guilty of the crimes of which she is being accused. At any rate the proceedings have not shown any positive results; nor was the defendant in any way accused by any single witness. When the defendant Dr. Illing on 1 September 1942 took over the management of the children's hospital as she had already been conscripted in April 1942 to the Main Health Office and since that time had only had half-weekly duty at the children's hospital, the defendant Dr. Huesch was only employed there for a few more days at this hospital.

On the basis of all these considerations the defendant Dr. Huesch had to be acquitted.

The President:  
(signed) Dr. Markus, J.H.

Recorder:  
(signed) Trunler, J.H.



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Page 12 of original (cont'd)

True to the original.  
Volksgericht (People's Court) Vienna

VIII. Landesgerichtstr. 11  
Section V, 12, 19 August 1942.

Stamp: (signature) Thaut (?)  
People's Court  
at Landesgericht Criminal Court.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-317

I, George H. Grant, U.S. Civilian, AGO 442694,  
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with  
the English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of Document No.  
NO-317.

/s

George H. Grant  
GEORGE H. GRANT  
AGO 442694.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-577  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

C o p y

The chief prosecutor      Berlin NW 40    5 February 1946  
(Georgelsteinstrasse 11)      Turmstrasse 90  
of the District Court Berlin

11 Js 37/45 M.  
11 Js 8/46

Warrant for arrest

To the

Criminal Court (grosser Straf-  
kammer)  
of the District Court

h e r e :

I n d i c t m e n t

- Bl. 29 1) The Oberärztin of the Institution, Dr.  
Hilde E. NICKER of Bernau, arrested  
in this matter on 10 August 1945; since  
Bl. 30, 27 November 1945 held for investigation  
47, 48R in the women's prison in Berlin NO 18,  
Bernaustrasse 10; born 12 November 1899  
in Silesia; single; Evangelical,
- Bl. 20 2) the nurse of the institution Helene  
WISCHKE of Bernau, arrested  
in this matter on 10 August 1945; since  
27 November 1945 held for investigation  
in the women's prison in Berlin NO 18,  
Bernaustrasse 10; born 14 September 1904  
in Hindenburg O./S., single; Catholic,

a r e a c c u s e d

of having during the years 1943 and  
1944, through several independent  
actions, treacherously and from base  
motives, together with other physicians  
and nurses of the Mental Institution  
Obrswalde, put to death several hundred  
people, in the case of the first accused,  
and at least one hundred, in the case of  
the second accused.

- Crimes according to paragraphs 211,  
47, 74 of the Penal Code -

TRANSCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT No. MC-577  
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original, cont'd)

Essential result of preliminary investigation.

- RI. 29 The defendant WERNICKER passed the state medical examination in 1924, in spring 1925 she received the title of doctor,

(page 2 of original)

On 12 August 1925 her medical appointment after having served half of her medical internship at the Polytechnic in Hamburg and the other half at the Mental Institution in Regensburg. She worked in this last mentioned institute until the end of 1926. Then she worked with the physician Dr. LOCK in Osterwald and became Assistant-Obervorg. at the Mental Institution Osterwald on 1 October 1927. In 1929 she was appointed Ober-vorg. at this institution and thereby permanently employed as official physician. She remained in this position until 19 January 1935, the day on which the evacuation of this institution was ordered.

- RI. 30 In A 53 she joined the NSDAP.

- RI. 53 The defendant WERNICKER attended public school in Bindenburg O./S. until she was 14 years old, after that kept house for her widowed mother. On 1 August 1925 she entered the Mental Institution in Osterwald, was there trained and then employed as nurse. She too remained in Osterwald until the evacuation was ordered.

After the evacuation of Osterwald, at the end of January 1935, the doctors, who became friends in the course of their activity, went to Burgscheid where the father and brothers and sisters of the defendant Wernicker live. On 12 August 1935 they were provisionally arrested and then transferred to Berlin, as they were suspected of having participated in the killings of mentally ill patients in the Institute Osterwald. Both defendants admit this latter.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-577  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

Pl. 31: 2f  
51

The defendant BRUNKE stated the following:  
When she started her work in Oberrheide in 1927, the institute had besides the wings for the insane, numerous relief institutions for mentally healthy people, such as a T.B. Sanatorium, a maternity ward, a day nursery, a home for the aged. All that changed,

(page 3 of original)

Pl. 51B

After the Posen-West Prussian boundary was dissolved in 1933 and the institution was assigned to the province of Pomerania. From then on only mental cases were confined there; in 1939 about 900 persons, in the following years the number of patients mounted up to about 2000. She had mainly to treat in the women's section. The inmates of the institution had changed often. Often large groups of patients were brought there from areas destroyed by air raids thus from the Berlin institutions Steinhilber, Wuhlert and Such, and other patients were transferred further on to the east. Many patients supposedly died because of the overcrowding in the institution in Oberrheide and because of the shortage of medicines and water, among these a particularly large number of patients who had been transferred from other institutions as they were very much exhausted from the trip.

Pl. 51B,  
52

In spring 1943, the Director (Leiter) of the institution, GASTROSKI, who wasn't a physician but in the beginning only the administrative director (Verwaltungsführer Leiter) is alleged to have demanded that she take part in the killing of incurable mental patients. At first she claims to have refused. GASTROSKI allegedly made her understand that he knew of a remark she had once made to an administrative official of the institution named HILKE. This remark had indicated that she was dissatisfied with HITLER and the SS, for she had said: "They are all crazy, all of them should be committed to an institution." On account of this remark he had threatened her with the death penalty. She was thereby intimidated to such an extent that she supposed it would cost her head if she were reported

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-577  
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

Under this duress she had followed GRABOWSKI's directions.

BI. 52

The mentally ill were handled as follows: Accompanying the patients transferred to Obrowska from other institutions was a list indicating which persons were to be killed. It had been her duty to examine these patients in order to determine whether they were really incurable. In those cases where she refuted this the persons were to remain as working patients in the institution;

(page 4 of original)

BI. 52

the others after a while were given the lethal injections. For this purpose morphine or morphine-scopolamine was used. These drugs had had a narcotic effect and depending on the strength of heart activity of the particular patient induced sooner or later the death of the persons so treated. She had never given an injection herself but this had been done in the ward under her direction by the head nurse RALAJOSIAK; from the beginning she had resisted against performing the killing herself, because she as a doctor needed the confidence of the patients. In the years 1943 and 1944 according to her calculation 1200 inmates of the institution Obrowska met their death, but about 40 % of these had died a natural death. This had especially been the case with most of the children had been brought to Obrowska; with the instructions that they were to be killed; these had mostly been so undernourished and exhausted by the trip that they had died soon after arrival. Until the institution was dissolved patients could be found in it whose names were on the death list.

BI. 51 BR

She could not have supposed that she was acting contrary to the law by participating in actions that served to kill incurable, mentally ill persons. She had been ordered to do so by her superiors. She had known at the beginning of her activities that for three years already incurable, mentally ill persons had been killed, and she was told that the law ordering the killing was in existence but would not be published during the war, so that the people would not



(page 4 of original, cont'd)

be worried. She could not imagine that a Reich Office would commit illegal actions for three years. It had not been possible for her to make other investigations, since Director GRABOWSKI had prohibited her under threat of imprisonment or death from speaking about her conversation with him.

Bl. 31c,53 The defendant WIEGZOREK stated:

In the ward of the institution of Obrowalde in which she

(page 5 of original)

worked there were only people who were mentally ill. They changed frequently. Diets accompanied the newly arrived patients. These were handed to the head nurse GASCHE. She then divided up the patients among the several wards. The defendant WERNIGKE and the physician Dr. MOOTE then selected the patients who were still able to work and designated them as not to be put to death. The other patients were gradually killed off with morphium-scopolamine injections. At first only the head nurses RATAJCHAK and BRIMANN gave the injections. But then Director GRABOWSKI had called her and other nurses to him and had told them that a law had been passed according to which the sufferings of the mentally ill were to be reduced, and that they had to assist the head nurses who could no longer manage the injections themselves. When she refused, GRABOWSKI told her that it was of no use, that being a civil servant she had to do her duty especially during war-time. If she did not do what he asked he would have to denounce her to the Gestapo. After that she helped in giving injections. She was unable to state how many persons she had given injections.

She was not conscious of having incurred any guilt as she had only executed the orders of her superior.

According to these statements both defendants took part in putting to death mentally ill.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-577  
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, cont'd)

The defendant WERNICKE can not protest that she did not herself give injections and that she selected only those patients who were not to be put to death. For by this selection she delivered those persons not designated by her as fit for work to death; whereas without her activity they never would have fallen victim to the injections.

Neither defendant is freed from the responsibility for her actions by the fact that she acted upon the orders of her superiors.

(page 6 of original)

For these deeds violate all moral laws and offend against humanity and can not, even upon the order of a superior, become lawful. The defendants were aware of this. For they at first refused to comply with the instructions of Director GRABOWSKI. But then, against their better judgement, they took part in the destruction of numerous human lives in order to save their own, thus acting from base motives. They adopted the ideas of the National Socialists, whom the defendant WERNICKE joined readily in 1933 and presumed to decide whether a human being was worthy of continuing his life. They considered unworthy all those who needed food and care, who could not help them in striving for their abominable war aims, and who represented in their eyes only a burden for the people in their pursuit of these aims. Their liquidation was, therefore, helping the war effort.

In addition the actions of the defendants was treacherous, for, by making the injections which brought about their death, they abused the confidence the patients had in their doctors and nurses that they would cure them or at least alleviate their suffering.

Evidence:

- I. Confessions and statements of the defendants,
- II. Witness:  
Counsellor (Landgerichtsrat) RUTH,  
District Court (Criminal Court)  
here.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-577  
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original, cont'd)

It is requested:

that the main trial be opened before the court of assizes (Schwurgericht) and that the continuation of the pre-trial imprisonment be ordered.

(signed) LOEBBROX

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 December 1946

I, Gertrude LEVISSER, Civ., X 046 178, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-577.

Gertrude LEVISSER  
Civ., X 046 178

(handwritten) Certified copy:

(1) 11 Kb. 8/45 (51/A5)

In the Name of the people:

Proceedings against

1) the head physician of the institute Dr. Hilde  
W e r n i c k e of Vernigerode, held for questioning in the  
women's prison in Berlin NO 18 Bernauerstrasse 10, since  
27 November 1945, born on 13 November 1899 in Schleswig,  
single, Protestant;

2) nurse Helene W i e c h o r e k of Vernigerode, held  
for questioning in the women's prison in Berlin NO 18,  
Bernauerstrasse 10, born on 14 September 1904 in Gindenburg  
(Upper Silesia), single, Catholic;  
for murder.

The court of natives in Berlin, at the session on  
25 March 1946, in which the following took part:

Counsellor of the provincial court (Landgericht)  
rat Dr. Kluger,

as president

Counsellor of the provincial court Lemme,

Counsellor of the provincial court Schultze,

as registrar Tilsch,

Plumber Willy Koch,

Employee Richard Schmidt,

District counsellor (Bezirksrat) Johannes Tilk,

Electrician Bruno Ruchle,

Turner Paul Gule,

Tool maker Otto Detschki,

as jurors,

page 1 of original cont'd

District Attorney Arnold,  
as official of the prosecution,  
Secretary of Justice Lix,  
Registrar of the office,

has found:

both defendants guilty of murder and sentences them to death. Civil rights are denied to both defendants for life.

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The cost of the procedure will be carried by the defendants.

Reasons

From 1 October 1927 until 29 January 1945, the defendant Wernicke was active as physician, and the defendant Tiesdorck was from 1 August 1925 also until 2 January 1945 active as a nurse in the Moeckitz-Oberralde sanatorium. In 1924 the defendant Wernicke, 25 years old at that time, passed the medical civil service examination; in the spring of 1925 she obtained her doctor's degree; and on 15 August 1929 she received the medical approbation (Ärztliche Approbation). Her internship she served partly at the medical polyclinic at Marburg, and partly at the sanatorium in Regensburg. On 1 October 1927 she began her service as assistant physician at the Moeckitz-Oberralde sanatorium. There she was promoted to head physician in 1929 and thus given the position of medical functionary for life at that institution. On 1 May 1933 she became a member of the National Socialist German Labor Party, in 1937 she became a member of the N.S. Women's League (N.S. Frauenbewegung), the management of which she took over in 1940.

page 2 of original cont'd

The defendant Wiczorek attended the public schools at Hindenburg in Upper Silesia until she was 14 years old. She kept house for her father after the death of her mother; then she entered the Brewarda institution on 1 August 1925, at the age of 21. There she was trained and then given a position as a nurse. She was not a member of the NSDAP; upon request, however, she became a member of the S.S. Women's League in 1934 or 1935, but held no office in it.

The Brewarda institution belonged to the border province (Grenzmark) Posen / West-Prussia until 1937. Until that time it had, in addition to the department for the mentally ill, also numerous welfare institutions for mentally weak persons, so-called "Stille Heilanstalten" for "character patients", maternity home, a youth home and a home for old people.

page 3 of original

After in 1936 the Grenzmark Posen / West-Prussia was dissolved and the Brewarda institution was transferred to the province of Pomerania and became subordinated to the Governor of that province, the institution then cared only for mentally ill persons. In 1939 the number of mentally ill persons cared for there was about 600; in the following years the number of sick persons cared for there rose to about 2000. Whereas in 1939, four medical persons in all - including the defendant Wiczorek - were in attendance for about 600 patients, at the time when the number of patients rose to about 2000 only three physicians were left, namely medical councillor (Städt. Arzt) Dr. Moitz, Medizinalrat Dr. Vollheim and the defendant Wiczorek.



page 3 of original cont'd

Medicinalrat Dr. Mootz had been medical chief of the institution since 1942. Administrative Director Grabowski was named economic chief of the institution at the end of 1942. Already at the end of 1939 or at the beginning of 1940 the defendants and the other persons active in the institution noticed the large number of transports of incurable mental patients from the institution to other establishments in the Eastern territories. Scruples which the physicians expressed regarding these transports were heeded only when the patients destined for the transports were entirely unfit to be transported or when they were, at only in the slightest, capable of working. What became of these patients was not well known to the institute personnel. However, the frequent requests made by the relatives and friends of the moved patients about the whereabouts of these patients, and the frequent rumor that these patients had "died very quickly" in other institutions, excited attention. In May or June 1943 the administration chief Grabowski came to the defendants Gernicke and Wiegnerak and declared to them that "a law had been passed according to which all incurable mentally ill persons are to be killed in order to shorten their sufferings." He stressed the fact: "You must be prepared for: you will have to do your duty."

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-245  
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At the same time he asked the two defendants - one one separately, in the absence of the other defendant - to sign a certificate stating that they engaged themselves not to reveal anything about the contents of this legal directive and the oral request, as they could have to expect imprisonment or death penalty otherwise. Defendant Maciorzek immediately told Grabowski that she was willing to comply with the directive that had been given to her orally, and she immediately signed the certificate submitted to her for signature. As for defendant Gernicke, when Grabowski said that "the superior had ordered" the killing <sup>of</sup> all incurably insane persons, she first replied that "she needed three days to decide she wanted to participate". After those three days of deliberation, she told Grabowski that she was ready to cooperate and signed with her name the certificate concerning the secrecy order.

With every shipment of insane persons which arrived at Obrowsko in a other asylum during 1943 and 1944, there came also lists of the persons who were to be killed. Based on the certificate she had signed, it was the duty of Gernicke's duty to check these lists and to decide which of the listed insane persons were really incurable. The individuals whom she found to be incurably insane, were pointed out by defendant Gernicke to chief nurse Kitzler, who was defendant Maciorzek's superior, with the oral statement "that there was no objection to the killing of the insane persons chosen by her". The checking and coding was carried out in such a way that two defendants Gernicke personally <sup>a</sup> took over of four to six case histories, and "looked at" the patients whom



page 5 of original cont'd

Wiesner gave the injections personally until September 1944. Generally, 10 or 20 cc. were injected. Some patients died after three or four hours, others only after five or six, being slowly put to sleep and suffering no agony. Among the people chosen by defendant - to be killed there also were a few children; there were allegedly many foreigners among the individuals chosen. The Obrawalde asylum had to be evacuated within a few minutes on 29 January 1945 at 9 p.m., because of the arrival of the Red Army. The staff fled. Despite the statement of the administrative director Grabowski that "the sick people would be taken care of," the inmates of the asylum were left on their own.

These facts were established during the main proceedings in the court of assizes, according to the statements of the two defendants, credible in so far as they were made by the defendants themselves. The defendants have therefore been charged with the malicious killing of people during 1943 and 1944 in Obrawalde - i.e. defendant

page 6 original

Wernicke in several hundred cases, defendant Wiesner in at least one hundred cases - together with other doctors and personnel of the Obrawalde asylum - crimes stated in Par. 211, 47 and 74 of the criminal code.

On the question whether, according to the evidence, the defendants are guilty of murder the court of assizes adopted as its legal point of view the opinion which was carefully laid down by the criminal chamber (Strafsenat) of the court of

page 6 of orig. - cont'd

appeals (Kammergericht) in the Killinger murder case, in the sentence of 29 December 1945. This sentence states convincingly that there is no objection to the application of Par. 211 of the Criminal Code in the version of the law of 4 September 1941, since this law had neither been explicitly abolished by the legislation of the occupying powers, nor does it show typical Nazi spirit nor violate any other moral principles; this law rather contributed to the development of German law, in the realization that the proving of "premeditation" in the commission of a crime - i.e., the establishment of what is really a mental process - has often presented difficulties in the execution of justice in individual cases. Accepting these convincing legal arguments of the court of appeals (Kammergericht) in mind, the court had to examine the question whether the provisions of Par. 211 of the Criminal Code in the version of the law of 4 September 1941 pertain in this case. This question had to be answered in the affirmative according to the evidence concerning the two defendants. Both defendants have killed insane inmates of the asylum, i.e., defend at Wiesbaden in at least one hundred cases and defend at Bernburg in 600 cases. Defendant Bernicke, it is true, never personally gave the lethal injections, she merely designated those insane persons who were not to be killed, or orally told chief nurse Ratzjowski that the



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-445  
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was no objection to the killing of the insane persons chosen by her, Wernicke. But thus defendant Wernicke brought about a condition which cannot possibly be ignored and the effect of which had a consequence important from the point of view of penal law, namely the death of the insane person who was selected.

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Each one of the parties concerned, Wernicke as well as Ratajczak who was subordinated to her, and also the defendant Kieczorek, knew and was aware of the fact that the decision what female patients should be given the <sup>page 7</sup> of original lethal injections rested exclusively with Wernicke, whose decision had to be obeyed without question. The act of selecting and picking out patients, undertaken by the defendant Wernicke, was therefore the basic prerequisite for the death of approximately 600 female prisoners. The defendant Kieczorek not only acted as a direct agent in the killings, where she personally gave the injections, but also in those cases where she merely aided the head nurse Ratajczak with the injections. For also in those cases she acted in conscious and wilful collaboration with the nurse Ratajczak; she not only wanted to help, but desired, to assist in the killing as an action co-agent with the nurse Ratajczak; she wanted the killing done as her own act. As a professional nurse, although subordinated to the head nurse Ratajczak, she was not merely capable of and assigned to the task of assisting Ratajczak in the injections; rather, she was already able to make such injections in the proper manner, before she gave them independently as a substitute for the head nurse Ratajczak, who was sick.

Furthermore, the court of assizes came to the conclusion that these two defendants were actuated by low and malicious motives to perpetrate these killings. Also at the examination of the question whether the defendants had acted from low motives, in the meaning of Par. 211 of the criminal code (StGB), the court of assizes had no misgivings about accepting the obiter dictum of the above-mentioned verdict of the Court of appeal (Kammergericht). According to this "the evaluation of a motive can only be considered in the light of the always valid, ethical standards which must be applied to a human being. It can only be determined if a low motive had been involved by considering to what degree those always valid ethical standards had been violated. No order and no party

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principle can exonerate a defendant, if such a low motive was involved. It is each individual's own responsibility, if he considers a human life as of no value." It has been established in this case, for one thing, that the defendants cannot successfully appeal to the fact that

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they acted only on orders of their superiors.

The same legal concept is contained in law No. 10 of the Control Council of 20 December 1945, reading: "The fact that someone acted on orders of his superiors does not relieve him of his responsibility for a crime." Actually, however, the defendants did not act at all "on orders" of their superior departmental chief Grabowski. They were entirely at liberty to state that they were not prepared to assist in any way with the injections. Instead of declining such demand, Mieczorek declared herself at once ready to cooperate, and the defendant Wernicke agreed to it after thinking it over for 3 days. That she was aware of not having to comply absolutely with Grabowski's "order" is made obvious by the fact that she served for 3 days time for reflection. Of course, in the case of a final refusal, she could certainly expect financial losses. Perhaps they would have transferred her to a position paying less, or perhaps they might even have discharged her. In case of discharge without retribution, however, she would not have found herself at all in financial distress; rather, she would have been able to get at once or within a short time an appropriate position elsewhere, or would have found other possibilities of working in the medical profession, especially in view of the conditions at that time and her special medical knowledge and training. The same is true of the defendant Mieczorek, who did not even make the attempt to reject, at first, Grabowski's demands. Neither the

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defendant Wieszorek nor the defendant Wernicke deemed it necessary to resist Grabowski's demands in any way whatever. Moreover, according to their own statements at the main trial, they sanctioned in their own hearts the demands and the measures taken by Grabowski and thereby accepted his attitude. However, there is the possibility of considering in favor of the defendant that in the course of the interrogation she had stated that she "felt herself particularly threatened" at the time of Grabowski's demands, because during a conversation with an official of the institution by the name of Barth,

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she had made no secret of her aversion to Himmler and the SS, and particularly because she once had stated, "they were all crazy, and should be locked up in an institution." Grabowski, when requesting her cooperation in the killing of the inmates of the asylum, had told her that he already had some knowledge of those statements. She had thus felt particularly threatened in those days. She was convinced "that it would cost <sup>her</sup> her life" if her remarks concerning Himmler and the SS were later on fully reported to Grabowski. By this assertion in the preliminary inquiry, the defendant Wernicke wanted obviously to emphasize that she had been under mental pressure at the time she finally consented and at the signing of the secrecy form, and that she had even been under coercion - somewhat in a state of distress (Notstand) in the meaning of Article 3 of the Criminal Code. However, in contrast to that, the fact is decisive that the defendant Wernicke, in the course of her exhaustive examination by the judge in the trial before the Court of Assizes, has in her defense not reported her statement made in the preliminary inquiry. In particular, she has not reported the statement according to which she had felt threatened at the time of Grabowski's request because he already knew in part of her remarks concerning Himmler and the SS. On the contrary, Wernicke, in the course of the trial before the Court of Assizes stated only that she "recalled" an imprudent remark she made about Himmler and the SS, and that she had only thought of the possibility that Grabowski might perhaps some day hear about these remarks, or that he perhaps might already have heard something about them. At the same time, Wernicke stated positively in the trial that after the expiration of the requested three days' time to think it over, she had no more scruples against complying with the measures demanded of her; she had not felt any burden upon her conscience; she had also mentally approved of the order given her, to select the patients who were to be killed and those

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whose killing was to be deferred for the present, consequently she had not objected anywhere to this order. During the trial, the defendant Wernicke mentioned as a second reason for declaring her willingness, after having thought it over, that she had considered that she herself could make the selection in a way that was best for the individual patients.

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She had been convinced that it was "right", to kill incurably insane persons, to whom "no life could be offered," in order to spare them further sufferings. Consideration of policy, race or religion had been of no importance in her decision. With such arguments the defendant Wernicke went to assert that she had cooperated only out of human compassion, out of pity, out of motives of euthanasia. Her defense, however, could not have any success on this count either. The right of administering euthanasia has not been recognized so far by the law. But even if euthanasia should not be excluded on principle for humanitarian reasons, such medical "help" could be allowed only in very exceptional cases, for instance, if the problem were whether an intolerably painful and in all likelihood protracted illness were to be ended by a painless death. The case at hand however, did not require a further discussion of this much discussed problem. The defendant Wernicke, according to her own statement, did not make her selection from humanitarian motives at all. Rather, the persons indicated by name on the list submitted to her for her decision were considered from the beginning as insane persons, who should be killed as a matter of principle. The defendant Wernicke had merely been given the right and the duty to select from the list, on the basis of her medical knowledge and experience, those persons who, according to Wernicke's opinion, were still able to work. She knew the significance of these lists.

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She did not have any scruples about limiting herself to reading the medical case histories and then "looking" at the individual patients (as she put it), that is, examining them only superficially. After that she made her decision, which was authoritative for the personnel of the institute. Only in exceptional cases did she feel the need for a more detailed examination of sick persons. If compassion or pity had been the actuating motive of her actions, she would have designated for killing only those insane persons who also suffered from unbearable and painful physical illnesses. Apart from this her assertion that she was only motivated by a feeling of compassion, is incredible also for the reason that she defended herself in the trial by saying she had never chosen foreign insane persons

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as proper for killing, for the very reason that she "pitied the foreigners." Thus whereas she says she decided out of compassion that foreign insane women were not suitable for killing, she asserts on the other hand that she considered German insane women eligible for killing out of compassion too. From all this the Court of Assizes held it to have been proved that the defendant Wernicke as well as the defendant Wiczorek, who had declared herself ready to collaborate at once and without objecting, and moreover took part personally in the killing of numerous inmates of the asylum, acted on low motives. Both defendants took part in a very large-scale action. In addition, Wernicke's and Wiczorek's behaviour is to be qualified as malicious according to Par. 211 of the Criminal Code. A homicide is malicious when it is characterized by duplicity and cunning. The murderer acts in a malicious manner when he betrays someone's justified confidence in him, that is, when he has succeeded in gaining someone's confidence.

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The institution at Oberavalde carried the objective designation of Sanatorium. People who sent mentally sick persons to the institution assumed as a matter of course that the patients would either be cured or experience at least an improvement of their illness or, in case neither cure nor improvement were possible, at least that measures would be taken to assure them appropriate medical care. The defendants, in their capacities as chief physician and nurse, betrayed that confidence in a way that offends in the most despicable manner every human feeling; through their actions they have brought immense sufferings upon many hundreds of people. After all this only the death penalty can suffice as condign punishment. There is no basis for the ruling of an "exceptional case" according to the last Art. of Par. 211; life imprisonment at hard labor, the sentence designed to cover such "exceptional cases" would be not sufficient expiation.

Though the crimes of the defendant Wernicke were directed against about six hundred persons and those of the defendant Wiesnerak against at least one hundred persons,

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the sentence could be no more than the death penalty. The multiple pronouncement of the death penalty (Par. 74 of the Criminal Code) could be indicated in the reasons for the sentence. (Cf.: Schönke Criminal Code, ante IV, 2 to Par. 74; Decisions of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) in Criminal Cases, Vol. 70 page 245).

As the Court of Assizes was convinced that the offenses of both defendants had their origin in a baseness of character, a permanent loss of civil rights has been pronounced against both defendants, according to Par. 32 of the Criminal Code (Cf.: Decisions of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) in Criminal Cases, Vol. 1 page 173).

The decision concerning the costs of the proceedings is based on Par. 361 of the Code of Criminal Procedure signed Dr. Kluger                      Lemme,              Schultze.

Seal of the District Court in Berlin

certified by Kelnov (?)

Justice employee, acting as official Registrar of the office.

I, Thomas E. Brown AGO A 445899 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-445

2 November 1946

Thomas E. Brown  
AGO A 445899

Berlin C.2

Neue Friedrichstrasse 16/17

file number:

1 Sp. 1.45 (1.45 N2)-

In the name of the people!

Criminal proceedings against the former chief postal inspector (Oberpostinspektor) Karl Kieling, born in Halle (Saale) on 19 March 1907, residing at Berlin-Friedenau, Ringstrasse 44, in custody in Berlin since 12 June 1945.

Findings of the criminal chamber (Strafsenat) of the Kammergericht in Berlin in the session of 29 December 1945, in which the following participated:

Councillor of the Kammergericht. (Kammergerichtsrat)

Dr. Swartzenski

as presiding judge,

Councillor of the Kammergericht Dr. Heegner.

Councilor of the Kaiser - right Mueller

as advised Judge.

Chief prosecuting attorney (Generalstaatsanwalt) Dr. Kynast

state  
as official of the/prosecution.

Court Clerk (magis et ceteris) istau

in charge of documents:

Upon appeal of the prosecution the decision together with the findings based on it, of the 1st Inst. (Schwurgericht) of the district court II (Landgericht II) in Berlin II of 12 October 1945 is hereby

For further procedure and decision the case reverts to the court of assizes of the district court (Landgericht) in Berlin.

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Reasons.

The shipping Agent Werner in Berlin-Friedenau, who, upon denunciation of the NSDAP official Finke had been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for a remark directed against the Hitler regime, was on unfriendly terms with Finke. On 24 April 1945 Werner met Finke who wore a party uniform, on the street in Berlin-Friedenau and jeered at him.

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As Finke was leaving, Werner shot at him and wounded him in the hand. A <sup>hand to hand</sup> fight ensued, which was straightened out by bystanders.

The accused, whose wife had witnessed the controversy from her apartment window, upon being informed of it hastened onto the street and shot Werner down. Werner suffered lacerations of the liver and died a few days after an operation. The criminal court sentenced the accused to 8 years imprisonment in a penitentiary and 8 years loss of civil rights for manslaughter. The appeal of the prosecution led to a reversal of the decision.

The rules of the criminal code (Strafgesetzbuch) which deal with premeditated homicide have been changed by the law of 4 September 1941. According to the old version of Par. 211 of the criminal code (St.G.B.) intentional and premeditated murder was punishable by death. According to the old version of Par. 212 of the criminal code, homicide is punishable by not less than 5 years imprisonment in a penitentiary if the homicide was carried out intentionally, but without premeditation. The new rules according to the law of 4 Sept. 1941 provide in Par. 211 of the criminal code that the murderer be punished by death or in exceptional cases where the death sentence is out of place with life imprisonment.

Murderer, according to the new version of Par. 211 of the criminal code, is such a person who maliciously or cruelly or by means dangerous

page 2 of original 'Cont'd

to the community kills another person because of desire for murder, for the satisfaction of sexual impulses, because of avarice or because of other low instincts, or in order to make possible or conceal another crime. According to the new version of Par. 212 of the criminal code, a person who kills intentionally though not a murderer in the above sense, is guilty of homicide and is to be punished with imprisonment for life or with not less than five years of imprisonment in a penitentiary.

The deliberation of the <sup>court of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>assizes</sup> according to which the crime of the accused was to be judged according to both the old and the new version, are not devoid of mistakes in the interpretation of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ law. There were no obstacles to the application of the law of 4 September 1941. It has been neither repealed by legislation of the occupying powers nor does it bear the stamp of the typical Nazi spirit and thus violate moral principles.

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Rather, it serves the further development of German law by recognizing that it was often difficult to establish premeditation - an actual spiritual motive - in the perpetration of a crime. The court of assizes, recognizing this, erred however in its interpretation that according to Par. 4 No. 8 of the law No. 1 of the Military Government the death sentence was only justifiable if the crime bore the characteristics of a crime according to the old version of Par. 211 of the criminal code. Law No. 1 of the Military Government provides for the death sentence only for such crimes as are punishable by death by a law valid prior to 30 January 1933 or by a law promulgated or authorized by the Military Government. Prior to 30 January 1933, murder was punishable by death; the death sentence for murder is thus still justifiable even if the characteristics

page 3 of original 'cont'd

if a crime are interpreted differently by the law of 4 September 1941. An examination of the ascertained facts of the case according to the old version of Par. 211 of the criminal code is thus not required; examination is to be undertaken only according to the new version, and any of the sentences provided for there, including the death sentence, is admissible. Furthermore, the opinion of the court of/ assizes as to what constitutes a low motive on the part of the perpetrator is also erroneous. The court of/ assizes credits the defendant's defense of party prestige and his obstinate and obsessional allegiance to the party, and does not construe this as a low motive. The court of/ assizes fails to recognize that the evaluation of motive can be undertaken only according to the valid moral obligations which must be placed upon a person; therefore, whether a motive is low can only be determined by the degree to which these obligations have been violated. If the findings establish a low motive on the part of the perpetrator, no order and no party principles can disainish the defendant's guilt. It is everyone's own responsibility if he does not respect human life, as can be deduced from the words of the defendant: "The dog must be liquidated (erledigt); he shot at a political leader." This is an indication by which the ethical degree of the defendants' motives can be recognized.

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The appealed verdict and the findings on which it was based were therefore repealed. For further procedure and decisions the case reverted to the court of/ assizes of the district court (Landgericht) in Berlin.

(signed) : Dr. Smorsenski, Dr. Hougner, Mueller

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-446  
CONTINUED

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It is notarized herewith that the foregoing is a true copy.

Berlin 10 October 1946

(Signature) Schramm Inspector of Justice .

rubberstamp  
of Kammergericht  
Berlin.

Documentary official of the office  
of the criminal chamber (Straf-  
senat) of the Kammergericht.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Thomas K. Brown AGO A 445899 hereby certify  
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English  
and German languages, and that the above is a true  
and correct translation of Document No. NO-446.

4 November 1946

Thomas K. Brown  
AGO A 445899

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-447  
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

certified copy.

Circuit Court of Appeals (Kammergericht)  
File number:  
1 Ss. 48.46 (45.46)  
11 Ks. 8.46

In the Name of the  
People.

In the criminal proceedings against

1.) the institutional physician Dr. Hilde W e h r-  
n i c k e from Wernigerode, born 11 November  
1899 in Schleswig, in provisional custody in  
the women's prison in Berlin NO 18, Bernin-  
strasse 10,

2.) the institutional nurse Helene W i e c z o-  
r c k from Wernigerode, born 14 September  
1904 in Hindenburg, Upper Silesia, in provisio-  
nal custody in the women's prison in Berlin  
NO 18, Bernastrasse 10,

for m u r d e r,

the criminal chamber of the Circuit Court of Appeals  
(Kammergericht) in Berlin, in the session of  
24 August 1946, in which have participated  
Chamber president (Senatspraesident) Dr. Wiechmann

as presiding judge,

Kammergerichtsrat Dr. Maschow,

Kammergerichtsrat Dr. Swarenski

as assistant judge

Attorney general (Oberstaatsanwalt) Dr. Rombrecht

as official of the prosecuting authority.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-447  
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original cont'd)

Kanzleiasistant Gravenhorst

as official registrar of the concerned  
office, has found:

The appeals of the defendants against the sentence of the court of assizes in Berlin of 25 March 1946 are rejected, and the costs are to be borne by them.

R e a s o n s .

The court of assizes has sentenced the defendants to death for murder, according to art. 21., new version, of the penal code. The defendant Wernicke was employed for many years as physician, the defendant Wiczorek as nurse, at the sanatorium Obrawalde near Meseritz. Since 1938, insane persons exclusively were housed in this institution. In the spring of 1943, the administrative director of the institution, Grabowski, told the defendants that

(page 2 of original)

a law - subsequently also called by him a Fuehrerbefehl - had been issued, according to which incurable insane had to be killed in order to shorten their sufferings, and emphasized in this connection: "Laws must be obeyed. You must do your duty." Further, he asked each defendant singly to sign a form, according to which each pledged to keep silent as to the contents of this decree and this demand, whereas, in case of non-compliance, they would have to expect penitentiary or death sentences. The defendant Wiczorek immediately signed the

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form. The defendant Wernicke declared at first that she wanted to think it over for three days, whether she wanted to cooperate. After termination of this time of reflexion, she declared her willingness and also signed the form. In the years 1943/44, there arrived constantly transports of insane persons from other institutions in Odrawa. Simultaneously, lists of the persons which were to be killed, arrived. On the base of such lists, the defendant Wernicke designated those, against whom killing no objections existed. The extent of her examination was to determine, whether actually incurable insane were concerned and whether they were still able to do some work. On the basis of her decision, about 600 individuals were killed by injections of morphine-scopolamine in the thigh. The defendant Wernicke did not herself participate in these injections. According to the findings of the court of appeals, the defendant Wierczok, in at least 100 cases, either assisted with the injections, or carried them out herself.

The appeals of the defendants did not succeed. As to the criticized violation of legal principles applicable to the proceedings, it consisted mainly in objections against the actual findings which do not apply to the court of appeals, or against the application of the material legal articles. The objection that art. 261 of the code of criminal procedure

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CONTINUED

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had been violated, because the court of assizes had allegedly come to its conviction, in part, not on the base of the proceedings, but on the base of the documents, was refuted by the constatations of the sentence. The considerations of the sentence show that the defendant Wernicke had been confronted with her answers from the preliminary investigation, and that this accordingly has been subject of the proceedings. Neither can the objection be upheld.

(page 3 of original)

that the court of assizes did not have the necessary expert knowledge for passing judgement on the nature of euthanasia and the psychiatric diagnosis, and should, therefore, have called in an expert. During the proceedings in court, the defense no longer asserted that it had made any application - neither is such shown by the record - for the consultation of an expert. Neither does anything support the opinion that the court of assizes has made an incorrect use of its discretionary powers as are necessary for the calling in of such an expert.

The objection against the application of the material law culminates in the assertion, that the defendants had acted without being conscious of any illegality. This objection also met with no success.

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No law existed which proscribed the killing of incurably insane persons no longer capable of work. This is also established by information obtained as a precautionary measure from the American prosecutor in the Nuerenberg trial, Dr. Kempner, who conducted the case against Frick, - a case which was also based on the killing of insane persons. The law mentioned to the defendants, by the administrative director Grabowski, was no law at all, if only because it was not <sup>not</sup> only published, but the strictest secrecy was enjoined on everyone who knew of it, under threat of imprisonment or death. Nor did the defendants act at all according to this alleged law. For according to Grabowski's information this law proscribed the killing of mental patients in order to shorten their sufferings. The assize court, however, has established that the decisive consideration in the killings effected by the defendants was by no means the shortening of the sufferings patient's, but, apart from their incurability, the incapacity of the patients to perform labor. These facts also refute the objection brought in the appeal that the assize court had not admitted the defendant's plea of justification on the grounds of euthanasia.

In this connection, the appellars use the term "euthanasia" in a wider sense which includes the destruction of life unfit to live. In the real meaning of the word, euthanasia.

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has the sense of helping someone to die. The soothing hand of the doctor helps the doomed, suffering patient to cross the threshold of death. So far, as the assize court has correctly pointed out, euthanasia has not been accepted even in this more restricted sense as legal justification for killing, let alone in the wider sense of the destruction of life unworthy to live. To destroy the lives of the incurably insane because they are no longer capable of work violates the universally-acknowledged moral law. The attempts made by appellants to justify this destruction as the result of serious research in this direction which has been carried on for a comparatively long time - and therefore as not originating entirely in national-socialist concepts - are futile. The thesis by Binding and Hoche in 1920 - the authors being a jurist and a psychiatrist of international reputation - which the appellants also regard as the standard work on this subject and which deals with the right to destroy life unworthy to live, by no means asks for the right to kill all incurable mental patients no longer capable of working, but only suggests the killing of incurable imbeciles in accordance with some formal legal procedure implemented with every possible guarantee; because these imbeciles have the will neither to live nor to die, and are unable to give any real consent to their being put to death, while on the other hand, putting them to death does not involve



(page 4 of original cont'd)

breaking down their will to live. On the contrary, the authors say that the will to live of even those who are most seriously ill, suffer most gravely and are of least use, should be fully respected. It is a matter of common knowledge that e.g. the large group of schizophrenic lunatics includes many patients whose incurable condition is not always recognizable as such by the layman and who most certainly are not lacking in the will to live. But this suggestion, even when restricted to incurable idiots as urged by Binding and Hoch has by no means been universally approved. The former Attorney-General (Oberreichsanwalt)-Ebermayer, whom the speakers also quote, raises serious objections in the essay which he published in 1920 "The Physician and the Law" ("Der Arzt im Recht") and concludes with a remark characteristic of the attitude existing towards this problem a few years before the so-called seizure of power viz. that the problem was not of any immediate importance and

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could hardly become so in the near future.

As to destroy the life of the incurably insane from the point of view of their permanent complete unfitness for work is to violate a universally acknowledged moral law, the defendant's guilt is not excluded by the possibility that they were unconscious of any illegality and considered their

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acts as lawful. According to the jurisprudence of the former Reich Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), this would constitute a legal error pertaining to the sphere of criminal law and therefore of little importance. It can be left undecided whether this jurisprudence which has existed for decades, and which has for a long time been severely attacked, especially by the science of penal law, still can be accepted as correct or whether one should follow the opinion represented by the speaker, namely that also in the penal law in force the consciousness of doing wrong belongs to the concept of premeditation, and that a person only acts with premeditation when he is conscious of violating a law or of doing wrong in some other way. Even the supporters of such a principle acknowledge that it could not - in this unrestricted form at least - claim to be valid. For instance, Kohnsachs (Kohnsachs-Lange, Penal Code, 36th ed., 1944, note II 8 to art. 59), who opposes the point of view of the former Reich Supreme Court, restricts the other interpretation as follows: "...that the culprit who knew what he was doing, must and could have known that he was not allowed to do it (guilt equal to premeditation of act plus lag & negligence), because a certain basic knowledge of legal concepts must and can be expected from everybody". The Court believes that

(page 5 of original cont'd)

nobody can invoke an opinion contrary to the universally acknowledged moral law in order to justify the lack of any consciousness of illegality. For this reason, premeditation on the part of the defendants could not be denied even if the jurisprudence of the former Reich Supreme Court was not followed.

Therefore, the defendants cannot invoke any order or regulation concerning their duties. It has not been clearly established which authority has issued them and what were their contents. An order, however, must inform the individual whose duty it is to carry it out by which competent authority it has been issued,

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and must define the contents. The assize court only deals with an "order" from the administrative director Grabowski. It has not been established, whether Grabowski was entitled to issue orders in medical matters, and, if so, on the basis of which regulations. According to the assize court's own findings, however, Grabowski has not issued any order at all, but has transmitted such an order issued by some higher authority. The assize court rightly doubts whether it was an order at all, as the defendant Wernicke was granted three days for reflection before obeying it, and the defendant Wiczorek the same, as the assize court obviously assumes. But neither has the defendant Wernicke carried out any order to kill these definite patients. Indeed, according to the constataions of the assize court, she had to decide whether the patients listed really were incurably insane or whether they could still be put to work. She thus was the final authority, and could make wide use

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of her powers of discretion as a doctor. The assize court establishes that Wernicke's decision as to which feeble patients should be given the fatal shots, was to be obeyed unconditionally, and was not subject to any re-check, and that the defendant Wiedorek knew and was conscious of this, but does not investigate whether any legal conclusions are to be drawn from this in favor of Wiedorek. This omission, however, is harmless.

The defendant Wernicke was an official; the defendant Wiedorek was apparently only an employee. Her duty to obey was therefore not even as exact as an official's duty. Officials are certainly bound to obey but not to obey blindly. The German Civil Service Law of 26 January 1937 also says in its art. 7, par. 2, sentence 2: "The official must not obey an order, when he knows that its execution would violate penal laws". Officials or employees need not obey a criminal order or a criminal regulation. They are not only entitled, but they are also in duty bound to examine whether order or regulations

(page 7 of original)

violate penal laws. According to the findings of the assize court, the defendants have indeed proceeded to make an examination and have taken to heart the orders transmitted to them by Grabowski. They have "approved, in their minds, the measures and the requirements of Grabowski". Thus they have considered as right and lawful the killing of incurably insane persons who were no longer fit to work. Even if this was the contents of an order the fact does not excuse them. The principle already

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mentioned in connection with the discussion of the concept of premeditation, applies here too. No subordinate can justify himself by the plea that he considered as lawful an order implying the killing of human beings, and violating a universally acknowledged moral law.

Thus, the defendants have killed with premeditation. Accordingly, the assize court has established, without judicial error, that both have acted as authors. It may be doubtful whether this applies to Wiczorek, as much as she has only assisted. The result, however, is not affected by this, as in a large number of cases she administered the shots herself.

The assize court has denied, without judicial error, that the defendants might have acted from necessity, which could not otherwise have been avoided, in order to escape actual danger to life and limb within the meaning of art. 54 of the penal code. The court has further denied that Wernicke might erroneously have assumed the existence of such a state of necessity. The question of danger to life and limb in this sense would only arise, if Grubowski or some other superior had resorted to serious threats or means of pressure in the face of an attempt on the side of the defendants to refuse obedience.

The court of assizes quite rightly has judged the crime of the defendants according to art. 211 seq. of the Penal Code, new version. This court has repeatedly decided that art. 211 of the Penal Code, which so far has not been rescinded, is applicable in the form given to it by the national-socialist government, as its contents bear no recognizable national-socialist stamp, and its application



(page 7 of original cont'd)

would not lead to results incompatible with a democratic interpretation of law.

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The judge is concerned with this question only, and not with the question of whether the old or the new version is the more practical. This Court finds even less cause to deviate from its interpretation as in the meantime the death sentence pronounced in the well-known Rieling trial, according to art. 211 new version, has been confirmed by the occupation authorities.

In application of art. 211 new version, the court of assizes has sentenced the defendants, without judicial order, for murder, because they have killed from unworthy motives and maliciously. As the court of assizes has established, the defendants have not submitted to an order contrary to their inner conviction. Neither have they been moved by pity for the plaintiffs but by the conviction, that the latter should be destroyed as useless members of the community owing to their unfitness for work. Moreover, on that point has been committed against so many people - and I have continuously - and which violates universally acknowledged moral principles so deeply cannot but be considered as having been committed out of base motives.

The declarations of the court of assizes concerning the malicious acts of the defendants overlook the fact, that those who were killed had been transferred to Obrawalde from other institutions. Therefore, a betrayal of the confidence of those who "committed insane persons to the institution" cannot be established with certainty.

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if only because it is not clear whether the people concerned had been committed to an institution by private persons or through state action. The cheating of justified confidence, which the court of assizes quite rightly includes in the concept of malicious activity, arises out of the peculiar position of physician and nurse toward the patient as such. It is an abuse of the power of life and death over unconscious patients or such who cannot be expected, owing to incapacity, to be able to discuss their illness fortlicently if this power is used in killing such patients by means of a shot harmless to the person administering it, and out of unworthy motives, as has now been established.

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There is no objection to calling such behavior malicious.

As a rule, Art. 211 threatens the death sentence. It cannot be mistaken that the defendants Wernicke and Wieschorek are only the first links of a long chain, and that they are preceded by persons whose guilt is still greater. The court of assizes has not stressed this fact, but has examined the question of whether a particularly exceptional case is present, in the meaning of Art. 211 new version, and answered it in the negative, without recognizable judicial error.

The appeal was rejected in consequence.

(signed) Dr. Wieschmann      Dr. Weidlow      Dr. Skarzewski

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-447  
CONTINUED

(page 9 of original cont'd)

I herewith certify the correctness of the preceding copy.

Stamp      Berlin, 10 October 1946 .

(signature)      See      an

Judicial Inspector  
as Registrar of the Criminal Court  
of the Circuit Court of Appeals

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, E.M. REDELSTEIN, X046 289, hereby certify, that  
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages; and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of Document No. NO-447.

Nuremberg, 5 November 1946

E.M. REDELSTEIN  
X 046 289

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO.-705  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Par. 211 a. F.

Whoever kills a person wilfully will be punished by death for murder if the killing was premeditated.

Par. 211 n. F.

The murderer will be punished by death.

A murderer is one who kills a person out of sheer desire to murder, for the satisfaction of the sexual instincts, for covetousness or other vile motives; one who kills another maliciously or cruelly or by publicly dangerous means or to create the preconditions for another punishable action or to conceal such an action.

Certain exceptional cases where capital punishment is not appropriate will be punished by life sentence.

To paragraphs 211 - 217 - Intentional Killing (3)  
of a person - notes 1 - 5.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, E.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original Document No. NO-705.

E.J. JACOBS  
Civ. 1876

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. W-786  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The forthcoming German

Criminal Law

--- Special Part ---

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CRIMINAL  
COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL LAW

Published by

Dr. Franz Gartner

Reich Minister of Justice

with the collaboration of

State Secretary Dr. FREISLER; Professor Dr. HUGLER (Breslau);  
Ministerial Director, Vice-President (Ministerialdirektor, Vize-  
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SCHAEFER.

1935

Franz Vahlen Publishing House, Berlin 49

\* Secret Governmental Counsellor

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(Same as page 1.)

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VON GLEISERACH

.... may adoration, love and thankfulness for the one parent overcome inhibitions and lay hands on the other one. Thus increasing severity of punishment could therefore compel to pass unjust decisions.

The especially mild prosecution of killing upon request (paragraph 111, Reich Penal Code (StGB.)) is based on an individualistic attitude. In principle every member of the community has the duty to serve it; suicide is blamable as cowardice and as neglect of duty and thus the request to be killed is no mitigating circumstance in itself for the person thereby moved to action. The harsh punishment for killing is not based on the fact that the will to live of the individual is disregarded, but on the fact that the extermination of any one of its members constitutes an attack on the community. Therefore a regulation such as the law in force (article 111) is not justified and killing upon request could even be punished with a penitentiary term, (Zuchthausstrafe). It is not said thereby that there are no cases which also deal with killing upon request and which deserve to be treated mildly. One might think of a case, for instance, that a tortured, incurably ill person begs his wife to kill him and she follows his request because of mercy. But the proposals already discussed are simply preventing the opportunity to do justice to such exceptional cases.

Granting permission to liquidate unworthy life is entirely out of the question. In general, this applies to serious mental cases and complete idiots. The National Socialist State tries to prevent such degenerations in the nation by far reaching measures so that they must decline more and more. But the power of the ethic standard of "thou shalt not kill" must not be weakened by permitting exceptions for reasons of mere convenience for victims of a vicious disease or accidents, even if these unhappy creatures might be linked to the nation only by their past or their outward appearance.

The same and similar thoughts also brought about that no special regulations on the killing of merited persons was established. It has been pointed out already previously that in such cases, under very special circumstances according to the general proposal an extensive mitigation (and the besting) is possible. On the other hand already under the existing law, which also does not have any special provisions of that kind, the correct opinion has been formed that in cases of true Extreme the term killing does not apply:

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Killing

i.e. not in such case when the physician omits to artificially lengthen an already doomed painful life or if he transforms the death struggle into a peaceful sleep. Beyond this narrow limit the prohibition of killing must remain in full force. The law has to take good care that the confidence of the sick in the medical profession does not waver.

Finally the new law shall no longer include the accessory fact of infant killing (article 217, Penal Code). In the existing law it serves the purpose to lower the minimum penalty which even for manslaughter still amounts to five years forced labor and to make it possible, in case of mitigating circumstances, to go down as much as to two years. Nothing of this kind is any longer needed in the new regulation of intentional homicide. But there is one more reason for the cancellation of the fact of infant's killing.

Its specially mild treatment in the existing law has not been left without contradiction. Anyhow their defendants were in the large majority, but they were in no way of a uniform opinion as to their reasons which were to advocate far-reaching clemency: the same is true abroad which leaves much room for thought. Until the age of enlightenment the killing of the newborn was considered to be a more severe case of murder. In fact the high value of the child for the community, its absolute helplessness and the complete disavowal of the mother's duties by an infant murderer constitute such important reasons for a strong protection of the newborn child and an impressive condemnation of the culprit that the penal code of the new Reich cannot recognize this case as one to be treated with clemency. It is not possible that the appearance be created that the life of the newborn was of less value or that the type of the child murderer is seen in the light of Council's glorification of *Vergerethe*. This basic viewpoint does in no way exclude the possibility of considering the degree of guilt in individual cases, if the influence of the birth altered the psychic make-up of the culprit temporarily as to affect a state of reduced soundness of mind, or in case of the culprit being left by the father of the child and therefore being threatened by great hardship or shame. The already mentioned general outline of punishment contains sufficient possibilities to reduce the sentence in such cases. The attacked high value of the law must, however, be secured in these cases. The refusal of a special ....



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-705  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

30 December 1945

We, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. X-045315, and George H. GRANT, Civ. A-445694, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-705.

Virginia von SCHON  
Civ. X-045315

George H. GRANT  
Civ. A-445694

129

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-707  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Paragraph 211. Whoever kills a person intentionally will be punished by death for murder if the killing was premeditated.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, H.J. JACOBS, Civ. 1876, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-707.

H.J. JACOBS  
Civ. 1876

Reichs - Penal Code

with special consideration of the verities  
of the Reichsgericht

compiled by

by

Dr. Ludwig KLEIN  
Reich Chief of Council, retired,  
Professor of the University, Leipzig

Dr. Adolf LOH  
Court President of the  
Reichsgericht, retired

Dr. Werner KOS. FLEISCH  
Reichs Richter, retired

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Formerly G. J. Gosschen's Publishing Book Dealers -  
J. Guttentag, Publishing Firm - Georg Reimer - Karl J. Trubner -  
Veit & Co.

(page 671 original)

Crimes and Offenses against Life. Par. 211

get relief by legal means, as is said in par. 254, that the interruption of pregnancy if done by the physician in a scientific manner, and if used as the only means of preventing serious danger to the life or health of the mother, is not abortion, and perforation performed under the same circumstances is not killing. Even in cases where the physician is acting against the will of the mother, he is not to be punished for abortion or killing, but according to par. 284, draft 27, for arbitrary treatment only.

Euthanasia (mercy killing) is punishable either according to par. 211, 212, or according to par. 215, even when it is performed on a person whose death is inevitable. The assertion of Pinning in the treatise published by him and Roedel: "accepting of the liquidation of unworthy lives as permissible", that it would be permissible to shoot a person sentenced to death on the way to the execution place without violating the law by this, is not true.

The consent of the killed person does not exclude illegality or punishability. See par. 216.

6. The intent is the same in murder and in manslaughter: the conscious, intentional killing of a human being. For manslaughter murder to become murder, it must be determined that the killing is executed with premeditation. It is acting with premeditation according to decisions of the German Supreme Court in original cases 42 282, he who acts after sufficiently clear deliberation with the result of the killing desired for his purposes, of the motives contributing to or detaining from acting, as well as of the activity necessary for attaining the desired result. Also essential is Frame 12: Premeditation is that mental condition in which the perpetrator is conscious of the motives detaining him from action, and is weighing them in his mind against the motives urging him into action. He considers the reflection on the "how" of the killing as belonging to the plan. For a collection of further definitions of acting with premeditation see Schwartz 5. Youth and insanity of the decision may exclude premeditation, also when acting according to a plan, German Supreme Court II 527/24 5 June 1934. See, however, German Supreme Court III 73/26 25 February 1936; The immediate realization of a resolution just formed does not exclude premeditation. According to German Supreme Court I 17/26, 29 January 1926, this exists if a perpetrator deals blows to his victim without premeditation at first, and then continues the beating with premeditation. Date of the periods before and after the action may be informative as regards the premeditation, German Supreme Court II 816/26, 4 October 1926. Intent and premeditation are not identical; the latter is also possible in cases of negligence, German Supreme Court II 1127/23, 3 January 1924.

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7. During the execution, the perpetrator must act with premeditation. It is of no importance whether the killing has been decided on with or without premeditation: the killing decided on with premeditation, and executed without premeditation, especially in passion, is manslaughter, i. e. murder; on the contrary, the killing executed with premeditation is murder, even though it may be decided on impulse. Decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 8 276, 33 253, 36 26, 43 260 (contrary to jurisdiction 10 256: it must also be decided on with premeditation), 249. 17 139. The perpetrator is acting on impulse (without premeditation) if his acting is governed by a degree of excitement beyond the natural excitement of a person who is on the verge of killing another, and thus excluding a logical weighing of the circumstances pro and con. Decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 42 262, 240 5 370, where is pointed out the fact that a certain degree of excitement will exist without excluding acting with premeditation. The interval between resolve and execution, as Frank II 3 remarks on the point, has only the importance of a reason for judgment whether premeditation is existing a short interval between resolve and execution does not exclude premeditation in the execution. Summing up a sentence of the 2nd original senate, German Supreme Court II 434/28 10 May 1928, "Decisions of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases 68 196, says about the execution with premeditation: It is neither sufficient nor necessary that the perpetrator has prepared or reflected upon the action with deliberation, deliberation or even meditation. A plan how it is to be executed. That can only be an argument for the execution with premeditation. That seems whether the perpetrator, in making up his mind for killing, went on with premeditation during its execution. Quiet premeditation is not presumed there. A violent mental agony which has caused the resolve of continued existing during the action, does not exclude the premeditation. (The perpetrator intended to poison himself and his wife by gas.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

30 December 1946

I, Leonora FUSER, Civ., No. D-145 347, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 10-708.

Leonora FUSER  
Civ., No. D-145 347



(handwritten) 13,35 PM

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18 Sept (year illegible)  
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3. Issue

J. von GISENBERG's Commentary  
on the  
Penal Code

12th entirely revised edition

by

Dr. W. FRIEDRICH  
President of the Senate, ret.

Dr. O. KIRCHNER  
Attorney-at-law

Dr. H. KUTSCHERA  
Attorney General

Dr. E. KUTSCHERA  
Ministerialrat, ret.

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with initials  
by

From the publisher / Berlin

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The third issue contains paragraphs 14 through 19 of the second part of the Reich Penal Code. Articles 184b and 201 through 233 were prepared by the President of the Senate of the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), ret., Dr. PREISLEREN; articles 185 through 200 were prepared by the Attorney General Dr. ROSENBERG, and articles 234 through 238a by Dr. KIRCHNER, Attorney-at-Law.

Leipzig, March 1944

PREISLEREN ROSENBERG KIRCHNER KIEHLMEIER

(page 977 of original)

Article 211

Crimes and Offenses Against Life.

or health cannot be delayed (the proceeding, ordered by the main law, before the Supreme Court, as well as the employment of an office of experts, under Articles 5 to 7 of the 11th AV., are out of the question because of the pressing situation): Compare Ex. SCHMIDT in v. LIESE-SCHMIDT, 26th edition, pages 207 f. and following page, and physician and Criminal Law, pages 132 ff. With this regulation the justification (or excuse) of the child's mother and her relatives concerning such an operation, based on Article 54, as well as the justification (or excuse) of a third party (non-physician) under the viewpoint of an emergency against the law (a. a. Kohlrausch Note 3 to Art. 218, SCHMIDT 218 V 5), is now eliminated, while on the other hand the right of the physician - under two conditions indicated - is clarified as professional right; but thereby the statements in Note 4, Par. 2 of the 11th edition and the decisions cited there, decision of the German Supreme Court in criminal cases (RGSt. Book 268, 60 88, 61 242, as well as RGSt. 62 137 in reference to the question under discussion, are cancelled; determinative is, rather, the decision RGSt. 72 60 f. - referring, however, primarily to interruption of pregnancy - according to which the erroneous assumption of such a reason for justification by a non-physician is of no importance as an error of penal law, compare also RGSt. 73 162. See also Art. 218, Note 7.

The right to mercy killing (Euthanasia) replacing the certain cause of death, which is painful, possibly of long duration, resulting from illness of a woman, by another, less painful one, or even freedom from liability of such an action is according to the law now present in force, granted either to the physician or to his other persons; this applies also in the last period, when death is imminent, or even if the dying person himself longs for release; Art. 218 now, however, is applied to reduce the penalty for the latter action. On the other hand, a physician is not punishable for failure to administer special "stimulants" such as cancer injections in such cases, since a legal duty of the physician to lengthen life even under such circumstances is possible at all and will never be required. Other ways of annihilation of life according to the law, such as the killing of the incurably fatally-ill or of the insane or become free from penalty only if legislation is changed. As freedom from penalty of euthanasia to a certain extent under existing law see: OLG 2, 11 120, 110. 15 ff v. LIESE-SCHMIDT 200, REINH. 1. 113, SCHMIDT 218, 219, 220, 1042 1. 1. 15, 2. v. LIESE-SCHMIDT 40 132 ff, also 157, SENF, Funktionen 139, REINHARDT in WAGNER 31 376, SCHMIDT 218; v. the contrary, RGSt. 61 137, German Criminal Law Journal 1915 203, BERNHARDT 12. 1920 579, preceding references in German Criminal Law 215, The Physician in the Law 115 f., SCHMIDT 218, 104 103, compare also REINH. 284 35 595, 111 130, REINH. DSZ 7 312. For the extent of punishment for "mercy killing" compare Article 218, Note 7.

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For non-exclusion of unlawfulness of the consent of the killed person, compare Article 216, Code I, Paragraph 2.

5. In order to constitute an attempt at homicide killing according to Article 211 C.C., it is necessary, as elsewhere, that the perpetrator have started to execute an action which is an integral part of the planned crime itself, an action which in virtue of its necessary relation with the actual crime is in the eyes of a mind as uniform as part of the same. Whether this is the case, constitutes an essential question; in this connection it must be taken into consideration whether the intention has already developed into a direct endangering of the legal right. Thus the R.G. has judged in attempts: administering a narcotic with the intention of killing; to violate the moral law has been effect; R.G. 59 157; aiming at a person with a loaded firearm, even if not cocked; R.G. 59 386; drawing a knife on a person with the intention of striking and killing; R.G. 125 169; approaching a person with a lifted hatchet with the same intention; R.G. 127 No. 976; drawing a

CONTINUATION OF TRANSLATION

13 December 1945

I, Virsada v-a SCHUB, 2 045 313, hereby certify that I am the only convertant with the English text of the original document and that the same is a true and correct translation in excerpt of the original document No. NO-709.

Virsada v-a SCHUB  
2 045 313

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-823  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

Handwritten note: Confidential.

M e m o r a n d u m

Subject: Planned Economy Removal of Inmates from Mental Institutions.

In the course of the last months it has been observed in various parts of the Reich that a great number of inmates of mental institutions have been transferred for reasons of "planned economy"; that in some cases they are moved several times, until after a few weeks the news of their death is received by their relatives. The uniformity of the measures and also the uniformity of circumstances banish any doubt that these are measures planned on a large scale by which thousands of human beings "unfit to live" are being done away with in a certain way. Some are of the opinion that for reasons of Reich defense it is necessary to kill off these useless eaters. The opinion is also voiced that for reasons of the improvement of the German race it is essential to eliminate as quickly as possible the mentally diseased and otherwise incurable cases, as well as those human beings who are abnormal, racial and antisocial. It is estimated that a hundred-thousand and more people may be concerned. In an article by Professor KREUZ in the April issue of the "NS-Volksdienst" the number of these whose liquidation would probably be desirable is indicated as exceeding 1 million. There now are probably thousands of Germans who, without legal justification, have been done away with or whose death is imminent. It is regrettable that this procedure as quickly as possible in the name of the Reich is thereby heavily undermined. The inviolability of human life is one of the pillars of any form of Government. If killing is to be ordered, valid laws must be the basis of such measures. It is impossible that all people are constantly done away with without careful medical examination and without any legal protection, also without hearing the opinion of their relatives and their legal representatives, simply for reasons of expediency.

"The following facts have constantly been observed:

In many mental institutions as well as

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in a number of private nursing homes who have feeble-minded, epileptics etc. appeared, first in October 1935, the circular letter from the Reich Minister of the Interior of which I attach a copy as enclosure I. Therein it is

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stated that in view of the necessity of a planned economy census of mental institutions the attached questionnaires are to be completed. They were to be in the hands of the Minister of the Interior the latest by 1 December 1939. Signature: Dr. COMPI.

In connection with this kind of census it was startling from the outset that it emanated directly from the Ministry of the Interior by passing the competent offices of the Regierung presidents and of the public health offices. This fact alone aroused astonishment. A direct inquiry addressed to the referent in charge at the Ministry of the Interior was answered to the effect that this was a purely statistical census. Thereupon all homes known to me who had been requested to send in the questionnaire gave, without any hesitation, the names of a great number of inmates who apparently came under the definitions of the attached leaflet. In the leaflet it was marked that those to be reported were:

all patients who

- 1) suffer from the below-mentioned sicknesses and who are not working in the various shops of the institution or who are only employed with mechanical work (picking etc.)

schizophrenia

dementia (if organic, indicate service incurred or other reasons)

senile illnesses

paralytic resembling paresis and other syphilitic cases, toxic mindlessness, any alcoholism.

Exhaustion or other pathological final stages;

or

- 2) who are institutionalized for at least 5 consecutive years;

or

- 3) who are criminally insane;

or

- 4) who are not German nationals or who are not of German or German related blood, with indication of race and nationality.

In many cases the institutions were of the belief that these were merely preparatory measures for an international law.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 100000  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

Then, on 20 January 1940, the same institutions received the letter from the Reich Defense Commissioner (Reichsverteidigungskommissar) its copy attached as enclosure 2.

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According to it the removal of inmates of mental institution was close at hand: it was arranged that the patients were to be moved in large collective transports. It was not desirable that the relatives should be informed. The whole form of the information again aroused suspicion as there was no feasible reason for the removal of the patients.

These measures have, as far as is known, first of all been completed in the "Gau":

Pomerania,  
Brandenburg-Berlin,  
Saxony,  
Westphalia and  
Hamburg.

but have also been started in most of the other parts of the Reich since June.

In the latter half of April the institutions received more or less the same letters of which I enclose one, enclosure 3. In these letters definite dates were set for the removal of the patients. An attached transport list contained the names of these patients, who were to be moved. This information however, was, as it became apparent, taken from the lists which had been asked for in October 1939. Several lists for so-called purely medical purposes.

Then came one from Westphalia, first in March 1940, that of a transport of 13 patients, which were removed from the institution Hagenfeld to the institution Grafeneck, 4 patients had died after approximately 3 weeks. The relatives were informed of the deaths, in most cases said they after two months had occurred, by letters with always identical wording. The patients were said to have died suddenly of TB, of pneumonia, of a brain hemorrhage, etc. For reasons of epidemic control measures, the bodies had been cremated, together with the clothing without delay. The urns were at the disposal. From this institution Grafeneck which is now being called "Landespflegeanstalt Grafeneck" (State Mental Institution...) the same now appeared in various parts of Germany; otherwise healthy patients who only suffered from a mental disorder died there within a short time. The following case may demonstrate that it concerned also persons who earlier in life had done successful work. Mr. H., formerly head of the power station in the Kreuznach institution, acquired typhoid fever several years ago, and remained a bacillus carrier.

(page 4 of original)

In connection with the physical disease psychic depressions appeared. He was therefore hospitalized in the mental institution Badburg-Hau in the Rheinland. Shortly before Christmas 1939 his son visited him. The father was mentally absolutely normal, suffering only from depressions. On 7 March he was transferred in a collective transport to Grafeneck; the family, however, was not informed although they paid for him. Only upon inquiries as to his condition information was given about the transfer to Grafeneck. An inquiry to Grafeneck remained without answer. About four weeks later word came through that the patient had died of circulatory failure and that the body had to be cremated immediately. The urn would be at disposal. The urn and the correspondence bore already the number A 498. Mr. H. has died on 10 April in Grafeneck.

From Berlin-Buch, too, many patients were brought to Grafeneck after some had been transferred previously to the former penitentiary Waldheim in Saxony for a brief period. There were among others the opera-singer Charlotte BOBBE, whose urn was at disposal 16 May 1940, then Miss BERGWITZ from Berlin-Falkow, whose urn was reported at the end of June 1940, Miss Helene MUELLER, whose urn was interred in Berlin on 28 June 1940 and some other persons from Berlin-Gratdorf and Kopenick.

In order to determine the approximate number of persons having died in Grafeneck, I call the attention to the fact, that the urn of the Mr. H. died on 10 April 1940 bears the number A 498, while the urn of another man who died on 13 April 1940, also in Grafeneck, P. H. SMISOW, bears already the number A 1014. As the State institution has in normal cases not more than 100 beds, this can only be the number of the death order. According to that 395 people died in 35 days. This would mean 18 deaths per day in an institution with approximately 100 beds. This final conclusion does not seem to be impossible, in the light of the fact that in the course of 1 to 2 months 200 patients were transferred from Badburg-Hau to Grafeneck, from Berlin-Buch and Grunewald, from Hirschmannsdorf about 150 and from Westphalian institutions an additional great number not known to me.

A second region where these observations were made to a greater extent, is the country of Saxony. There the State Mental Institutions were concerned by these measures at first. These are the institution Eichenwalde near Westerwitz,

(page 5 of original)

Grosschweidnitz near Loebau, Arnsdorf and Hubertusburg and Zedrasch. In the first mentioned institution the number of death cases amounted

in 1938 to about 80  
in 1939 to about 102  
until 15 May 1940 to about 124.

In the institution Grosschweidnitz the number of death cases amounted to:

1938 50  
1939 141  
until 25 May 1940 205.

While it is true that in normal times about 12 patients died in a quarter of a year, in 1940 125 patients have already died in the same period of time. The increased death number of the year 1939 is exclusively from the last quarter. General weakness is mostly stated as death cause. There is a similar situation in the institution Arnsdorf, where the number of deaths amounted

in 1938 to 101  
1939 to 200  
until 25 May 1940 to 101.

This means an increase of about three times over the normal death rate.

It has been established beyond doubt in the Saxon institutions, by visits, that the death rate is increased by depriving the patients of food. The food is diminished, as it is reported by reliable persons, to a daily value of 1/2 to 3/4 Reichspfennig. As it is impossible for the patients to live on that they are given a medicine (Paralium) by force, whereby they are falling into an apathic condition. By verbal and written reports it is pointed out in a dramatic way, how the patients cry again and again their "hunger, hunger!" Employees and nurses who cannot bear that any longer have stilled some hunger with their private means but the result is absolutely clear. Hundreds have died a quick death in consequence of those measures.

But this does not only concern patients, who are mentally absolutely dull, but in the contrary patients, which are re-living rather exactly these procedures and noting the number of funerals per day. One report describes the deathly fear of a patient who was fully aware of the fate in store for him and his fellow-sufferers.

In Saxony the former penitentiary Waldheim has been renamed in consequence of these measures to "mental institution".



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From this so-called mental institution, too, come suddenly death notices, always in identical form, to the relatives, who did not know anything about a transfer, saying that the patient has died of influenza, heart weakness or some other disease. His body had to be cremated immediately because of danger of spreading diseases, the clothes had to be burnt likewise or were handed over to the National Socialist Peoples Welfare.

A visitor reports that the patients in Waldheim are receiving but one slice of bread in the morning, a plateful for lunch and in the evening a dish of soup. From Zuchowitz similar things are reported. This food was only provided for working patients. Those who are not able to work are said to receive only half a slice of bread, a quarter plate of food and half a cup of soup. If somebody is confined to bed he will get even less and if in the cell nothing at all. If one of the working patients shares his small ration, his next meal is being cut, no punishment, and the explanation offered is that he got apparently too much anyhow. All patients are said to look shockingly pale, starved and miserable. The lodging of the patients is a catastrophe. They lie on thin mattresses on the floor, 51 in one room. They don't get institution uniforms any longer but they have to wear their own clothes, while the persons which have to pay for them are billed with 3.00 Marks for the patient.

The described conditions are shocking and simply not worthy of a mental institution. Since due to frequent transfers no physician or nurse knows the patients, it is said that the patients have their names inscribed on a strip of adhesive tape on the shoulder, so that at least they can be identified in case of death.

The same observations are also made in the province of Brandenburg and in Berlin. Especially the town of Brandenburg seems to be the place where the so-called mental killing is practiced. The former penitentiary in Brandenburg now is called "State Mental Institution Brandenburg", Rönneckerstrasse 90a. The penitentiary is no longer under the jurisdiction of the legal administration, but it has been sold to the town of Brandenburg. Relatives received from this institution several letters; 3 copies of such letters I am enclosing. The happenings in the so-called mental institution Brandenburg are kept totally secret. A relative reported that the attempt to visit a patient was refused brusquely. This was a bride who wanted to visit her bridegroom, a dentist. Very soon after this



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-823  
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(page 7 of original)

his death report arrived. The building of the former penitentiary in which this mysterious State Mental Institution is located has about 120 single cells and several dormitories. The story goes that often cries are heard at night from this house. At any rate, it is not evident why this mental institution is so absolutely cut off from the outer world if it were not that things happen in there which must not become public.

The persons who died, as per enclosed letter, probably were not inmates at all but were merely inmates of above mentioned penitentiary Zuchthaus in Saxony; in one case it is said that initial steps had already been taken for release from the institution. At any rate the relatives do not know that the deceased was incurably sick. The "Letters of condolences" seem to be also according to a general pattern which perhaps is fitting for feeble-minded and collections, but it hurts when the letter always reports the phrase: "In spite of all medical efforts..... we did not succeed in saving your husband's life". Since the city of Brandenburg has its own crematory a cremation of the dead is quite possible particularly since the Brandenburger street has a special exit.

All patients which were born transferred from Brandenburg heads of the Free Welfare, for instance from the Samaritan Institutions in Potsdamersdorf near Fichtenwalde on the Spree from the "Christ-Elke Foundation in Guben apparently were first brought to the State Mental Institution Brandenburg-Görden. In no case were relatives, tutors etc. asked for their permission. They simply found out some day that their children, brothers and sisters, wards etc. had been transferred. In the case of the transport from the Samaritan Institutions already 5 weeks later the first death report arrived (and MIAKISIF). In another case the parents tried everything to locate their child and finally discovered it in Brandenburg-Görden. Already at their second visit they found the child totally dirty and miserable. Upon their request to transfer the child back again to the Samaritan Institutions, they were told that this was absolutely out of question. Nor was it permissible any longer to bring any parcels or toys for the child this would be the same as the thing.

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Apparently the death candidates were slowly transferred to the former penitentiary in Brandenburg where their fate eventually caught up with them in the so-called "nursing institution".

Anyhow, the repeated observations are that patients transferred in collective transports from institutions, after a few days in the great mental institutions were already mixed up in such a manner that none of them knew what had become of the other. Thus nobody knew about the fate of the other. They did not become acquainted with the rest. Lonely they pine away and die in complete isolation.

There is a report from the institution Berlin-Buch that the lawyer Gunther BOITZ, born 12 June 1906, son of the Oberregierungsrat BOITZ, party member since 1927, at Buch since 1939 because of overwork and nervous breakdown, had been transferred to the Warthain Regional Institution near Litz, unknown to his parents who visited regularly. After many an effort the parents learned through acquaintances, whose relative also had been transferred, that their son as well had been received to the Warthain Regional Institution near Litz. Upon their inquiry by telephone on 27 June 1940 they were informed that their son had died there of diphtheria on 23 June 1940. The letter which informed them of the death, contains the same statements as all similar letters, explaining of the body because of danger of an epidemic etc. Various other Berlin families received similar death notices of their relatives from Warthain.

Furthermore it is reported from Buch that aside from the above mentioned transfers the death rate of the institution has also increased considerably. At least 100 patients have been transferred in collective transports. It is strange that visits to Berlin-Buch were prohibited on 12 April 1940 by putting a sign on the building with "No admittance because of dysentery". On 14 April, however, a great transport went out, probably the first one, although it is a general rule that in case of contagious diseases, like dysentery, every transfer of patients is prohibited. The above mentioned Dr. BOITZ was transferred along others on 14 April from Buch to Grafeneck; on 12 May he died unexpectedly: brain hemorrhage. It has already been mentioned above that patients of Buch were transferred to Waldheim, Grafeneck.

(page 9 of original)

and Hartheim near Linz. The relatives received the death notices shortly thereafter.

In a short time already I found out, quite by chance, about 10 death notices; I wonder how many more must have died actually because I have no means to establish the real number of death through an official examination.

From Pomerania the same shocking incidents have become known. The provincial Mental Institutions of Lauenburg and Stralsund with about 1000 beds each had been evacuated first, allegedly to Oranienburg near Weimar, a mental institution with a 1000 bed capacity. At the end of May of this year the well-known Koenigsberg institutions near Stettin, with altogether about 1500 insane, epileptics, psychopaths and feeble-minded persons, were seized by the Gauleiter of the province Pomerania. The administration was relieved and immediately thereafter the forced transfer of patients began. Within a fortnight about 750 patients were removed in great buses; till now about 1300 have already been transferred. Part of them had to wait at a remote railway-station near Stettin between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. They were said to have been transported to the East, to the Wartheland, to Weimaritz, but also to Grafenbach. Relatives were not consulted at all. The competent welfare agencies were not heard at all. By no means it can be estimated how many patients of Koenigsberg have died in the meantime. Very soon it was reported that 42 deaths were already known. It will be rather hard to ascertain the actual number of deaths, like everywhere else, because many of the inmates are without relatives or were only rarely visited by them. Only weeks or months later will it accidentally become known that such and such has died somewhere. Only an official count can give here the actual number of deaths. Patients are transferred allegedly again from Oranienburg to an institution near Posen, surely to Easton.

It shows, as corroborated by some enclosed letters, that in the above mentioned Reich provinces the happenings are continuous and uniformly repeating itself: forced transfer in mass transports, housing the patients hell-hell, so that nobody

(page 10 of original)

knows the other, deprivation of food, beginning weakened conditions, forced administration of medicine - people are also talking of injections and even by this lethal injection then in most cases cremation of the corpses and burning of the clothes, so that every possibility of investigation is eliminated and isolated information of the relatives by letters which almost always have the identical wording.

(page 10 of original cont'd)

This therefore is a planned, systematic elimination of all those who are mentally defect or otherwise unable to live in the community. They are, however, by no means completely insane beings, who do not recognize nor understand any longer their surroundings and any unfit for any occupation, but, as many observations of individuals have shown, often have followed a stable profession for many years of their lives, and have shown signs of mental disorder only later on.

If one considers that in the official instructions for the completion of the report forms on liability diseases are also included, it is evident that every human being that has grown old and is suffering from some incurable mental disorder or maybe even just from some physical ill, may expect the so fate. These facts of course spread little by little among the people, between the relatives of patients in mental institutions and to each other on their visiting trips and through their observations. By this the confidence in these institutions is severely shaken, especially the confidence in the physicians and authorities. But with the loss of confidence in the medical profession, the great danger arises that all measures of health welfare are met with utter distrust, thus making illusory the blessed activity of all institutions and of any valuable medical measures. The very act of concentrating the sick members of society in institutions has brought about their segregation from the healthy ones, thus taking an enormous burden from the families and from the public. Furthermore was their propagation prevented by keeping them in the institutions. On the other hand it has always meant a great relief for the health members of the family to know the sick ones, the mother, the brother or the child well kept in a good institution. How advantageously did Germany suffer particularly in this from the other countries, where misery was living in the streets.

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Apart from this, medical science has achieved an enormous progress in these institutions for the benefit of the healthy. Almost every physician has gone through this kind of training. How much selfless readiness to help has been developed in these homes on the part of the nursing personnel and how much a matter of course. How gladly and devotedly have they performed their duties, where there was no more hope from a human point of view. Just these so constructive forces within a nation slowly die? Must the highest form of training for selfless help be discontinued? How many thousands or millions of sick human beings have been made healthy again by our faithful and skillful service.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 40-823  
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(page 11 of original cont'd)

But once mistrust against such institutions has been spread among the people, it is the medical welfare that suffers the most severe reversal. The physician can only heal if people trust him, and the authorities can only help if they are trusted.

And another serious question arises. How far does one intend to go in the destruction of the so-called lives unworthy of living? The methods employed here procedure has shown that many persons still of extremely lucid and sound mind have been hit by this action. In one case, of which I am especially well informed, 6 girls were to be transferred, whose release from the institution was imminent and who were to be placed as house-wives. Does one want to select only the completely hopeless cases, for instance the idiots and mentally weak ones?

In the instructions the diseases due to old age are also mentioned, as I have already said before. The latest ordinance issued by the same authority requests the inclusion of children affected with severe hereditary diseases or deformities of any kind and their concentration in special institutions. How many serious questions are bound to arise in this connection. Will they spare those suffering from tuberculosis? Among the prisoners in protective custody the euthanasia measures have apparently already been started. Will other abnormal and anti-social elements also be included? Where is the limit? Who is abnormal, anti-social, who is hopelessly sick? Who is unfit to live in the community? What will become of those soldiers who contract infectious diseases in the struggle of the fatherland? Such questions have already arisen in their circles.

Most serious problems and troubles arise here. It is a dangerous thing to neglect the humanity of the individual without any legal right. Every violator of the law is granted legal protection; are the delinquents to be left without protection? Will the ethics of an entire nation be endangered,

(page 12 of original)

when human life is worth so little? How will the power of resistance against distress be weakened, if a nation can not longer care for its sick? It is part of a true community or union in the best sense of the word, that the healthy ones take care of the sick and weak, that even families are shouldering gladly and willingly the burden that has been enjoined on them. How much joy is conveyed to many by the service they render to unworthy life.



(page 12 of original cont'd)

In these very days some prominent parents have removed their hopelessly ill son from our institution, so that he might replace another son who had been killed in action as an officer.

If they are giving as a reason for this measure that the situation of our nation requires the elimination of useless eaters, I have to reply that even in the case of killing one hundred thousands of persons, among 1000 healthy only one sick would be killed, which is of no importance at all for the food situation. Nor can they offer as a reason that the occupation of the existing buildings and rooms is considered a waste from the point of view of national economy. After all these buildings had first of all been erected for the sick, and at the outbreak of the war the war institutions have put at disposal ten thousands of hospital beds without restricting the care of the sick beyond a supportable measure. It is true that the sick, too, shall participate in the burdens of the war, but this is still far away from a systematic destruction.

We are therefore confronted with an emergency state that affects deeply all who are familiar with the problem, that destroys the tranquillity within many families and threatens to develop into a danger whose consequences cannot be foreseen.

The competent authorities are requested to see that these disastrous measures are abolished and that the whole complex of questions be first examined from the legal, medical, ethical and socio-political point of view, before they decide upon the fate of thousands and ten thousands of beings. Violent coercion, no valid deterrents can publicly exist.

Heilungstetal Institutions (signed) P. BRUNZ, Pastor  
P. BRUNZ, Pastor

Leibetal via Barmen near Berlin  
Telephone Barmen 451

Leibetal, 9 July 1943

Director of the Heilungstetal  
Institutions Vice-President  
of the Central Committee for  
the German Mission of the German  
Evangelical Church

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11 January 1947

I, George A. SHUTT, No. 42694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-823

George A. SHUTT  
No. 42694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-895  
OFFICE U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

Copy

Hoffnungstal Institutions  
(Zodenschwing's Institutions)  
in a hotel via Bernau near Berlin  
The Chief of the Institutions:  
P. Brende, Pastor

Hotel, 12 September 1946

To the Chief Public Prosecutor  
at the District Court  
Frankfurt on the Main

With reference to your inquiry of 28 August 1946 (46 Ja 3/46),  
I am able to give you fairly detailed information about the events  
concerning Buchenwald and the counter measures taken by the clergy,  
as I may be at this time one of the few people who are still really  
well informed about these happenings.

About January 1940, questionnaires were distributed to our in-  
stitutions, on which we were supposed to enter the exact personal  
data of our patients and information about their illness. We noticed  
that these questionnaires did not reach us through the usual channels  
by way of the Government and the District Public Health Office  
(Kreisarzt), but directly from an office of the Reich Ministry of  
the Interior, namely from Ministerialdirektor Linden. He was responsible  
in all these matters, and was directly subordinated to the Reichs-  
erstatfuehrer Goebbels. The questionnaires were a cover for measures  
to transfer patients without consideration of other interests were  
planned. In March 1940 I received the first news from Grafeneck  
in Wuertemberg, which showed without the possibility of doubt that  
patients brought there died fairly quickly. About March 1940, I  
was requested to transfer 25 girls from the girls' home Gotteschutz  
near Erkner. I protested directly to the Reich Ministry of the In-  
terior and in the course of the negotiations I could gradually ascer-  
tain that the extermination of these patients was the ultimate aim.  
Naturally, this fact was not admitted, on the contrary, I was almost  
threatened with the death penalty if such an opinion would be pro-  
pagated. At the same time, further reports were received from the  
Inner Mission in the Federal State of Saxony. Thus, I became finally  
the center of this collection of information, as I carried the di-  
rect responsibility for all the institutions of the Inner Mission  
in my capacity as Vice-President of the Central Committee of the  
Inner Mission of the German Protestant Church. I succeeded after  
several weeks in collecting enough material to be able to claim with  
certainty: In certain houses, sick people, feeble-minded, epileptics,  
and even disabled war veterans were killed. In an inconspicuous way,  
all kinds of letters were received by me, especially from clergymen,  
which contained information about certain cases, particularly certain  
death notices. Consequently, I visited Ministerialdirektor Krittlinger,  
at the Reich Chancellery. They did not have the slightest knowledge  
there. I have to assume on the basis of my personal acquaintances  
that as a matter of fact nothing about the happenings was known there.  
I also visited the Counter Intelligence Agency at the High Command of  
the Wehrmacht, and went particularly to see Mr. von Donati, the former  
adjutant of the Minister of Justice Guertner. He received the in-  
formation about the happenings with great interest, and helped me in  
the collecting of the evidence material. He was shot still before  
the collapse in April 1945 by the Gestapo.

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(page 1 of original, continued)

During the conversations, the Reich Chancellery as well as the Minister of Justice repeatedly expressed the wish to have me gather my observations in a memorandum, because they could not know or find out anything about these things otherwise.

(page 2 of original)

Therefore, I have worked out the memorandum around May/June 1940 and provided thoroughly detailed evidence that the killing of patients was indeed carried out intentionally.

Today one has to realize that what at one time was thought absolutely impossible then, while today these things are known all over the world. I have also seen Doctor Dr. von Schilling, with whom I have collaborated in close friendship, familiar with the whole material, although such plans had not been initiated yet in Westphalia. Together with him I went then to see the Church Minister Kerri, who did not have the slightest knowledge about this and who was deeply alarmed the same as Secretary of State Krittlinger in the Reich Chancellery, who at our second visit was also still without real knowledge of the whole. Finally he agreed to call on Reich Minister of Justice Goering. Professor Goering took part in this visit. I gave Mr. Goering a detailed report on the whole material. As Minister of Justice he was already shocked that it could be proved to him by authentic sources that what was currently being carried out on a large scale in his Reich. He promised to correct the situation to the best of his abilities. In his conversation Mr. Goering told us confidentially that a few weeks before he had been asked in a confidential manner by the Chief of the Party Chancellery, Goebbels, whether he had legal arguments if national legislations of variously ill persons could be ordered on the basis of medical diagnosis. He replied: "No, no. I have your remarks. I believe I am able to say that both the circles around Goebbels and the circles around Goebbels are the only instigators of these measures." He was quite obviously indignant at these things and he classified this as a most serious religious crime in every respect. The only witness of this discussion who is still alive besides me is Prof. Severinus Berlin.

Goering also asked me to work out the memorandum since he had, of course, no time to do it in order to be able to intervene. I have, then, officially forwarded the attached memorandum with its enclosures directly to Goebbels through Mr. Krittlinger in the Reich Chancellery, toward the beginning of July, with the request to protect Goebbels and his party against these measures. Upon repeated inquiries I was told two weeks later by Mr. Krittlinger that Goebbels had discussed my memorandum directly with the Fuehrer. I was told that the measures could not be cancelled but that they would be carried out "decently". What "decently carried out" meant was not explained further. At any rate it was to be understood that the patients were not to be tortured unnecessarily.

In order to strengthen further the effect of the memorandum I arranged that besides submitting it privately it would also be forwarded by the President of the Central Committee for Inner Mission

(page 2 of original continued)

to the Administration of the Church so that the Church Administration on its part could also join in a protest at the Reich Chancellery. The information, signed by Pastor Frick has also been drawn up by me. The Church Administration has indeed forwarded the memorandum under the signature of Dr. Meier to the Reich Chancellery or to the Reich Ministry of the Interior, but they never received an answer, of course.

Was that the emergency by which this whole affair. But all of these things and how much the call which I had had arisen for me in this affair, I have not hesitated to draw up the

[illegible]

During the time I was in the country and properly and  
sincerely and honestly taking care of the people in writing, how-  
ever, I would have been able to take other measures of the  
State of the party in the order for protective custody, which was  
signed by Fawcett. It was not that I had exhausted resources of  
the State for the protection of the people.

[illegible]



(page 3 of original continued)

chief who was indignant about these mass murders carried out by the health department.

The directors of the mental institutions were informed in the course of confidential conferences that the extermination of the patients was intended. This had to be camouflaged, however, by mass transfers of the patients from one place to another so that the relations to the relatives were cut off finally, and most important of all, the individual doctors lost their contact with the patients. Known to me are the mass-transports from the City Institutions in Buch near Berlin which were transferred to Hartheim near Linz in Austria, and also to Waldheim in Saxony, and in the end, also to Bernburg in Anhalt. The patients from Saxony again were transported to Brandenburg on the Havel, the inmates of the Kueckenmuhler Institutions near Stettin were taken away by night transports during which all access to the station was blocked, to Grafeneck in Wuertemberg or also to Oerlinghausen in the Warthe country, and even to Koenigsberg near Fosen. Thus, in my opinion, about 200,000 patients were transferred back and forth and murdered at the final points of destination in the course of three years. The first experiments, as mentioned in the memorandum, have been carried out without any doubt in Grafeneck in Wuertemberg, but later on also in a series of the other institutions.

(page 4 of original)

Finally almost every province had its place of extermination. The death notices were forwarded to the relatives by means of forms. It looks like derisive and expressly point out in these letters that the patient could not be saved in spite of all medical efforts. A copy of such death notices is enclosed.

It is true that the official physicians (Intensivisten) as well as the physicians of the Mental Institutions frequently protested against such measures, but their protests were in vain. The population was induced to approve these measures by the propaganda film "Ich klinge an" (I accuse). In general the public had no exact idea of the extent of the killings. In many conversations which I had to carry on about this subject, many people finally just shrugged their shoulders and thereby expressed their approval without uttering a word. The public protest was started simultaneously with my negotiations by the Country Bishop Wurm, and one year later, in 1941, by the speeches delivered by Bishop Gahlen in Muenster. During my detention from August until October 1940, Pastor Sodelschwingh of Bethel continued the battle by himself. He conducted negotiations with the Party Chancery, von Bouhler, as well as with the newly appointed Reichsleiterführer (Reich Leader of the Physicians), Prof. Brandt. Brandt showed some understanding for the contrary opinion of the ecclesiastical circles and probably finally contributed to the failure of the measures which had been taken against the institution of Bethel in the years 1940 and 1941. One day large commissions of physicians, representatives of the SS, were assigned to Bethel, in order to check all papers concerning the patients. Pastor D. Sodelschwingh protested thoroughly and energetically against all measures taken within his institution. The physicians of Bethel also stood firmly by him, so that finally the measures planned for Bethel were

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stopped short in the middle of the extensive investigations and negotiations because of the indefatigable resistance. As far as I know no patient has been transferred from Bethel to be liquidated.

My arrest had even an effect on the public because of frequent announcements from the pulpit of my arrest and of the more or less clearly offered reasons for it by the circles of the Confessing Church. Actually at that time the intervention of the Reich Minister of Justice has also contributed toward the postponing of the action for a few months. The responsibility for this lies, therefore, first of all with the Health Department of the Reich Ministry of the Interior as well as with the Official Physicians and Heads of the Mental Institutions under its supervision. The personnel of these institutions has only seldom objected energetically. The effect of the transfer usually was that they, too, did not receive direct information on the fate of their patients any longer.

The killing was mostly performed, as far as I know, by means of injections, and only occasionally in gas chambers. The patients themselves, however, suspected their fates in most instances, and heart-breaking scenes occurred frequently at the departure. As to the killings by starvation, I only heard a few details from the Saxony institutions, which I have mentioned in the memorandum.

(page 5 of original)

I do not have any special documents concerning the Russian institutions. I am therefore not able to name any particularly guilty personalities from that region. I want to point out that in the Wehrmacht circles I only met unanimous protest against these mass murders. The later Major General von Reckard asked me for material, in order to submit a protest via Keitel to the Fuehrer. I told him already in advance that his protest would in no case get beyond the division. This is how it happened also because it was well-known that Keitel would not do anything in this matter against the decisions of the Fuehrer. Furthermore, I want to mention that I had forwarded my memorandum to Reichsmarschall Goering via Prof. Dr. med. Goering, in order to induce him to protest from there. The brother of Mrs. Ernst Goering was a patient himself at Bethel, so that she herself showed complete comprehension for our attitude. The former Reichsmarschall Goering, however, did not concern himself with the matter very much.

I am, if necessary, ready for clarification of further details to the extent of my ability.

The institutions of Hoffmannstetel which were under my direction belong to the Federalschwing Institutions. As far as I am concerned, Professor Mulligkeit in Frankfurt/Main, who is certainly very well known there, will be able to furnish information, also Pastor Schumacher, head of the Inner Mission in Frankfurt/Main, should it be necessary.

Signed Brune, Pastor  
Head of the Hoffmannstetel Institutions  
and President of the Central Committee East  
for the Inner Mission

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, Civ., AGO No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-895.

George H. Grant  
Civ., AGO A-442 694

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The Archbishop  
of Munich and Freising

Munich 2, 6 November 1940  
signature illegible

(handwritten notation) Immediate:

1. seen(?)
2. (illegible)  
7 November (illegible)

seen: (illegible)

To

The Reich Minister of Justice Dr. Guertner

Berlin

In spite of all precautions and threats, it has today become an open secret that questionnaires are requested on the inmates of mental institutions, their age, their regular visits, the duration of their illness, that the designated persons are taken in groups, during the night, by train or in busses to other institutions, to Grafenau in Thuringia, to Hartheim near Linz on the Danube, to Sonnenstein in Thuringia, and that after about a week their next of kin are informed from there that they have died suddenly. The relatives are at the same time informed that "due to police regulations" or for reasons of public health" the body has been cremated. The relatives in their grief and their bitterness approach the church authorities and submitting the written announcement ask for a church funeral. The German bishops, without changing their fundamental standpoint with regard to cremation, agree in such cases to a church funeral, because the cremation took place without the consent of the guardian or the relatives and against their religious conviction. But loud and louder is the cry from the circles of the German people for a statement from the German bishops on with this fact, the official extermination of sick compatriots.

The formula of the oath of allegiance agreed upon in Article 16 of the Reich Concordate obligates the bishops "in the official care for the well-being and interests of the German state to prevent any damage which might threaten it"

The Archbishop of Munich, therefore, feels that he has the obligation by virtue of the Reich Concordate, not only by God's commandments, the unshakable basis of any public order (Page 2 of original) and not only by the cries of the distressed people to raise before you, the Reich Minister of Justice, the complaint and the accusation that for months inmates of mental institutions have been being done away with en masse, behind the walls of the institutions by means of euthanasia.

The German bishops pronounced the Christian view point on this question in a letter addressed to the Reich Ministry of Justice in 1934, when the draft for the new German Penal Law was under consideration, in which "euthanasia and the extermination of life unfit to live" was mentioned. The German bishops at that time stated that euthanasia is incompatible with the Christian moral law, adding: "The same is true of the killing of the incurably insane." An opinion drawn up by the German bishops on this question, explained this viewpoint in detail in a memorandum addressed to the official penal code commission in the same year 1934. In 1936 there appeared the second edition of the book "The Coming German Penal Code" ("Das kommende Deutsche Strafrecht") (Franz Vahlen Publishing House, <sup>Berlin</sup> edited by you/<sup>the</sup> Reich Minister of Justice; this book contains on page 375 in the paragraph compiled by Count von Gleisbach, the statement which is quoted in the new petition of the German bishops of 11 August 1940:

"Consent to the extermination of so-called life unfit to live is out of the question. In the main severely insane persons and complete idiots are concerned. The National Socialist state is trying to prevent the arising of such cases of degeneration in the body of the nation by extensive measures, so that they will have to become rarer and rarer. But the strength of the moral standard of the prohibition against killing must not be weakened by the fact that exceptions are made for reasons of pure expediency in the case of victims of serious illnesses or accidents, even if these unfortunate ones



(Page 2 cont.)

are united to the body of the nation only by their past or by their external appearance."

According to this statement, the Episcopate had to assume that the endeavors to exterminate life unfit to live would be refused any legal or other state sponsorship. The developments of the last few months, which have brought about mass deaths of the inmates (Page 3) of mental institutions have frustrated this hope and caused the distress of the Fulda conference, Cardinal Bertram of Breslau, once again to raise a warning voice in the name and on behalf of the German bishops in a letter addressed to the Reich Chancellery, attention Reich Minister Dr. Lammers, under date of 11 August 1940. I assume that the wording of this letter from the German bishops dated 11 August 1940, from which I take the date given above regarding its antecedents is known to the Reich Ministry of Justice.

The inalienable and unchangeable paragraph of the natural moral order: "Thou shalt not kill" has been taken over without restriction into the Christian moral code. It is left to God, the Creator of life, the master of life and death, to determine the hour of death. The wilful extermination of life, of one's own life by suicide, of the life of others by killing, is stigmatized by the law of God as criminal interference in the moral order. Natural as well as Christian moral law entitles the state authorities to call upon the man able to bear arms to defend their Fatherland even at the sacrifice of their lives. The state authority furthermore carries on the "order of God", "the sword not for nothing" and has the right to inflict the death penalty for especially serious crimes committed against the moral order. In the Christian world order however, a more extensive right, for instance the right to kill life unfit to live by euthanasia, for reasons of euthanasia or even for reasons of national economy, is not recognized. Even if a state law should exempt such actions from punishment, such a law could not be granted inner justification within the Christian world order.

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(Page 3 cont.)

According to the Christian ideology, ill and suffering human life, not only fighting and economically valuable life, has a vocation to fulfill, within the whole of the people, which, in, it is true, be recognized only in faithfully looking up to divine providence. Even the sick person has a right to be evaluated not only according to his economic value

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As it is known that particularly those individuals working under greatest mental tension are in danger of mental exhaustion, it is very likely that among those who are killed through euthanasia there are also people who formerly excelled in their work for the common welfare, and those who lost their nerves and the clarity of their minds in the last World War.

The civilized nation, even if it does not consider itself as purely a nation of welfare, has in the school of Christianity, acted in a generous way for the rescue of sick lives. It has trained physicians, set up hospitals and mental institutions, and established in the German nation a welfare system for sick persons which sets an example for others. It would be a terrible contradiction to the past of our nation, if today the state should be given the right to exterminate sick persons, only because the nursing of these patients would divert valuable nursing personnel from their work on the nation as a whole or because the houses of the sick are to be emptied for repatriated compatriots, as is reserved in the present case. We cannot believe that men of medical science, who choose the high profession of saving and maintaining sick life, could turn their medical profession to the contrary by aiding the extermination of sick lives. It is even harder to believe that the public administration of law should leave one of its highest rights - the right to condemn to death - to men of medical science.

The victims of euthanasia are not criminal but sick people. In individual cases, insanity can result from alcoholism, sexual excesses, or can otherwise be the victim's own fault. But in most cases the crime is innocent. Neither he nor his parents have sinned. And not only complete idiots or other absolutely unworthy life is concerned. There are those among them who can work from time to time in field and garden and in workshops, such as the epileptics. And they were not only inmates of state institutions, as the church authorities were told.

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It can be proved that inmates of purely charitable institutions were also earmarked for death and killed by detouring them through state-operated institutions.

Dear Reich Minister of Justice. It is not my intention to raise the old question of whether the state is the only source of law and whether a legal order worthy of humanity can be built upon the slogan: "That benefits the nation is right." But I consider it my duty to point out that it will not be of benefit to our nation, if in wide circles of the people - the inmates of the institutions are from all Gaus and from all classes of the population - faith in the world of state officials should wane. Today this faith is deeply shaken by the euthanasia program. Nobody believes that the patient really died suddenly of a disease, of a heart disease or of appendicitis. Nobody believes that the body had to be cremated "for public health reasons" and "because of danger of contagion". These statements cannot hold up under subsequent investigation, which may be <sup>expected in</sup> state based on law (Rechtstaat). In earlier communications the official even expressed his sympathy to the relatives. One can imagine the comments the people made about this "sympathy".

It cannot be lawful and of benefit to our nation, if through such a proceeding of the state health service the value of the individual human life and the right to live at all is so degraded and thus the morals of the nation deeply shaken. There will always be people who from mistaken pity seek of a "deliverance" of the incurably ill. But they become weak immediately if they are reminded that through an accident or a disease they themselves might be put in the same situation, even if they are still healthy today. But if someone should refer to Nietzsche, to the man who declared that pity and loving care is nonsense, then we would have to tell him that Nietzsche himself during his later mental illness had to depend on this loving care himself.

Page 6 of original)

and that Nietzsche, the man who has in his books repeatedly pronounced incredible invectives against the German people, does not represent for us an authority on moral questions. How much public morals must be undermined, if the individual human life in the family is deprived of value and rights in such a

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(Page 6 of original cont'd)

manner according to the example set up by those who practice euthanasia! Or if the individual, incited by pure materialism, should get the idea of killing a wealthy hunt, a predecessor on a horticultural farm, or some other fellow-being, in order to make a place for himself or to procure for himself some other profit!

It cannot be of benefit to our nation if the confidence in doctors and altogether in institutions is destroyed in the people by the extermination of seriously ill persons who are usually not to be people's parasites (Volkseschandlinge). The compatriots put their sick relatives in the state or charitable institutions in good faith, the physically ill persons in hospitals and the mentally ill or feeble-minded persons in mental institutions. The state or charitable health service has accepted these patients in good faith. Nobody who is clear-minded can deny that a great disturbance has arisen in our people today because the mass dying of mentally ill persons is discussed everywhere and unfortunately the most absurd rumors are emerging about the number of deaths, the manner of death, etc. The mysteriousness in the whole proceeding - the patients are sent for in the middle of the night, taken to their destination in cars with the windows covered, they are not allowed visitors - of course does not help to silence these rumors. The panic has already spread to old people's homes and sanatoriums for patients suffering from pulmonary disease.

I need not assure you, dear Reich Minister of Justice, that I have not made the above statements out of pleasure in opposition. In this ethical-legal, non-political question, I considered it my duty to speak, because as a Catholic bishop I cannot be silent when it is a question of the preservation of the moral basis of all public order, and because I, as a German bishop, am obligated under Article 16 of the Reich Concordate, to prevent an injury which in my opinion threatens.

(page 7 of original)

our nation and to preserve for our reputation of being a civilized nation. We understand, if in wartime extraordinary measures are taken in order to guarantee the security of the country and the nourishing of the people. We tell the people that they must be prepared in wartime to endure great sacrifices, even



(Page 7 of original cont'd)

sacrifices of blood, in a Christian spirit of sacrifice, and to meet with respect in the streets of the town the women wearing the black veil, who have sacrificed a beloved life for the fatherland. The inalienable basis of the moral order and the fundamental rights of the individual cannot however be annulled even in wartime.

I beg you, dear Cardinal, to please reply to the above statements unless I hear from you in the meantime to the joint petition of the German bishops and episcopal conferences.

(signature) Cardinal Faulhaber

Archbishop of Munich

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George H. Grant, AGO No. 442694, U.S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. HQ-846.

/s/ George H. Grant  
AGO 442694

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Translation of Letter from the Bishop of Limburg  
on the Killings at the Hadamar Asylum

The Bishop of Limburg

Limburg/Lahn, Aug 13, 1941

To the Reich Minister of Justice  
Berlin

:Various stamps and:  
:pencilled remarks :  
:appear on original:

Regarding the report submitted on July 16 (Sub IV, pp 6-7) by the Chairman of the Fulda Bishops' Conference, Cardinal Dr. Bertram, I consider it my duty to present the following as a concrete illustration of destruction of so-called "useless life."

About 8 kilometers from Limburg, in the little town of Hadamar, on a hill overlooking the town, there is an institution which had formerly served various purposes and of late had been used as a nursing home; this institution was renovated and furnished as a place in which, by consensus of opinion, the above mentioned euthanasia has been systematically practiced for months - approximately since February 1941. The fact has become known beyond the administrative district of Wiesbaden, because death certificates from a Registry Hadamar-Moenchberg are sent to the home communities. (Moenchberg is the name of this institution because it was a Franciscan monastery prior to its secularization in 1803.)

Several times a week buses arrive in Hadamar with a considerable number of such victims. School children of the vicinity know this vehicle and say: "There comes the murder-box again." After the arrival of the vehicle, the citizens of Hadamar watch the smoke rise out of the chimney and are tortured with the ever-present thought of the miserable victims, especially when repulsive odors away them, depending on the direction of the wind.

The effect of the principles at work here are: Children call each other names and say, "You're crazy; you'll be sent to the baking oven in Hadamar." Those who do not want to marry, or find no opportunity, say, "Harry, never! Bring children into the world so they can be put into the bottling machine!" You hear old folks say, "Don't send me to a state hospital! After the feeble-minded have been finished off, the next useless ones whose turn will come are the old people."

All God-fearing men consider this destruction of helpless beings as a gross injustice. And if anybody says that Germany cannot win the war, if there is yet a just God, these expressions are not the result of a lack of love of fatherland but of a deep concern for our people. The population cannot grasp that systematic actions are carried out which in accordance with Par. 211 of the German criminal code are punishable with death! High authority as a moral concept has suffered a severe shock as a result of these happenings. The official notice that N.H. no. 312 of a contagious disease and that for that reason his body had to be burned, no longer finds credence, and such official notices which are no longer believed have further undermined the ethical value of the concept of authority.

Officials of the Secret State Police, it is said, are trying to suppress discussion of the Hadamar occurrences by means of severe

threats. In the interest of public peace, this may be well intended. But the knowledge and the conviction and the indignation of the population cannot be changed by it; the conviction will be increased with the bitter realization that discussion is prohibited with threats but that the actions themselves are not prosecuted under penal law.

Facts loquuntur.

I beg you most humbly, Herr Reich Minister, in the sense of the report of the Episcopate of July 16 of this year, to prevent further transgressions of the Fifth Commandment of God.

(Signed) Dr. Hilfrich

I am submitting copies of this letter to the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister for Church Affairs.

(initialled by the above)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 615-PS

9 January 1946

I, R.H.W. KETNER, Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 615-PS.

R.H.W. KETNER  
Civilian

Cologne, 28 August 1941

To the

Reich Ministry of Justice

Berlin

Reich Ministry of Justice

-4 Sept. 1941

rec'd 29/9

signed: Eck

The catholic bishops of the dioceses belonging to the church provinces of Cologne and Paderborn, as such and as representatives of the about 10 million German Catholics under their guidance, beg to report on the following matter:

For a few months now we have been receiving reports that on order of the government inmates, who had been ill for a long time, were forcibly taken out of insane asylums by a "public transport company" escorted by police forces. A short time thereafter the relatives as a rule are informed that the patient died, that the body was cremated by order of the police and that the ashes could be delivered. The widely spread conviction is that these numerous and unexpected deaths of inmates do not have natural causes, but are brought about intentionally. Although it is provided in Paragraph 211 of the Reich Criminal Code that the intentional and premeditated killing of a person has to be prosecuted, no criminal proceedings have as yet been instituted or executed against the persons who carried out the removal and killing of the inmates.

(Handwritten) Transmitted for information to the chancellery  
of the Fuehrer 25/9 (rest of marginal notes and  
initials illegible)

IIIa 616/41e

see page 178

(page 2 of original)

The news of the unpunished intentional killing of the inmates has given rise to great alarm among the population, not only on the part of the relatives of the inmates but of all those who realize that the impunity of the intentional killing of "unproductive fellow-countrymen" and the permission to do so destroys the principle according to which the intenti-

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killing of innocent people is absolutely forbidden and punishable  
the recognized exceptions to this principle are the killing of the  
armed enemy in a just war and of the killing of the unjust aggressor  
in case of self-defence; this is a principle, which is obviously the  
moral norm to any unspoiled conscience, and has been adhered to since  
time immemorial by all civilized nations, and also by the German people,  
in so far as we know their conceptions of justice. This principle is  
a commandment impressed upon the conscience by God, the creator, and  
moreover communicated by Him in supernatural revelation; it shall and  
will be adhered to by the Catholic Church and every Christian as of  
old now and for ever. Therefore the bishops of the German dioceses  
assembled in Fulda in June of this year declared and proclaimed in their  
common pastoral letter of 26.6.1941: "Never under <sup>no</sup> condition with the  
exception of war and of just self-defence, is a man allowed to kill  
an innocent person." In the above mentioned intentional killing of the  
innocent "unproductive" inmate, we therefore have to consider a defection  
from the principle of human morality and a radical departure from the  
basic requirements of Christianity, and as

(page 3 of original)

chosen representatives and proclaimers of the Christian ethic we cate-  
gorically raise a protest against it. And we feel obliged to protest  
in public against it for the enlightenment and instruction of the  
Catholics, so that our people may know the principles of true morals.

The Bishops of the church provinces  
of Cologne and Paderborn.

by order

signed: Dr. Borming

Bishop of Osnabrück.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 616-PS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF CONSUL

Copy to JF as usual

2/10

III a' 810/41 g

To the Chancellery of the Fuehrer  
c/o Oberdienstleiter Breck

or deputy

I send you herewith as other evidence the copy of a petition  
made in Cologne on 28.8.1941 by the bishops of the church  
provinces of Cologne and Paderborn.

Heil Hitler

by order

to the Chancellery

-3. Okt. 1941

Gef.: signature illegible 3/10

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 616-PS

I, Hannah B. SCHILKE, A 449835, herewith certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of the  
document no. 616-PS.

HANNAH B. SCHILKE  
A 449835

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903/40

19 Dec 1940

SECRET REICH-MATTER

SS-Standartenfuhrer Victor Brack,  
Staff-Leader at Reich-leader B o u h l e r ,  
B e r l i n 7 8

Dear Brack,

I hear there is great excitement on the job because of the institution Grafenberg.

The population recognizes the grey automobile of the SS and think they know what is going on at the constantly smoking crematory. What happens there is a secret and yet is no longer one. Thus the worst feeling has arisen there and in my opinion there remains only one thing, to discontinue the use of the institution in this place and in any event disseminate information in a clever and sensible manner by showing motion pictures on the subject of inherited and mental diseases in just that locality.

May I ask for a report as to how the difficult problem was solved.

Heil Hitler!

Initialed by

Heinrich Himmler

Certificate of Translation

I, Dr. Karl Neumann, Military Entry Permit No. 92860, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NO-018.

Dr. Karl Neumann  
Military Entry Permit No. 92860

21 September 1946.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-842  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

VICTOR BRACK  
Oberdienstleiter

Berlin, 18 April 1941

(Stamp:)  
Reich Ministry of Justice  
26 April 1941  
Dept.: (illegible)  
handwritten: G.

21 (cancelled)

Strictly Confidential  
\*\*\*\*\*

My dear party comrade Dr. Siebel (Hörner):

(handwritten: Top Secret.

handwritten:  
illegible  
Please if  
there is  
something  
to be....  
DW  
26 April

According to agreement I send you herewith a folder with various forms wanted for the ascertainment and partial medical preparation, forms wanted for the ascertainment and partial medical preparation. Another folder with forms for further clerical elaboration resulting from the death of the patient. The records are secret, however, and I would appreciate, if you would keep them under lock and key. Some here things, are of course necessary, for proper medical and administrative routine, but I do not believe that they are of any interest to you. There belong, for instance, the death-certifications to the relatives of the patient. These are to be kept separate different according to the District and kind of relatives; they must frequently be altered to avoid stereotyped texts and therefore simple letter would only irritate. I would like to call your attention especially to the card files No. 13 and 14: on their reverse side you will find a list of authorities who are to be informed.

When reviewing the files again which you put at my disposal I found some details which ought to be clarified and settled; I would be thankful to you for doing so. Therefore I shall forward them to you individually today or Tuesday next week.

Heil Hitler!  
Respectfully yours

(signature) BRACK

(handwritten):  
III a 18/41 Top Secret/2 copy books (illegible)

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. HC-842 Cont'd  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR THE U.S.

I, George H. Grant, AGO A-44269, US Civilian, hereby certify that  
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and  
that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. HC-842

GEORGE H. GRANT  
AGO A-44269

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01/609

Viktor Brack  
Oberdienstleiter

Insured letter: value RM 1,250.--

Berlin, 4 Aug. 1941  
Vossstrasse 4

Your reference mark:  
letter from 26 July 1941

To State Secretary Dr. Freisler  
Reich Ministry of Justice.

B e r l i n W8  
Wilhelmstrasse - 65

Dear party comrade Freisler,

Illegible  
marginals

Reichsleiter Bouhler, who at present is absent from Berlin, commissioned me to express his gratitude for sending us the camp reports. The report of the President of the Appellate Court (Oberrichter) in Frankfurt shows that he considers the form of the information letters as very awkward. I would be grateful to you if you would let me have the copies of the letters in question in order to establish their dates, because just in that very institution a change of management took place recently. I will admit that the last manager (Leiter) has been partly wrong tactically. With my best thanks for your efforts in advance.

Heil Hitler

Your Brack

Marginals: Taken care of by IIIa 48/44 GRS - W 143a  
IIIa 40/41 GRS.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843

6 January 1947

I, Siegfried HAMBURGER, A.-20 062, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-843.

Siegfried HAMBURGER,  
A.-20 062

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

01/610

Herrn

Ministerialdirektor Dr. C r e h n e ,

The State Secretary requests to fulfill the wish of the Oberdienstleiter Brack.

9 August 1941

(Illegible marginal notes)

01/612

1. Illegible remarks (Vermerk)
2. After one week.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-843.

6 January 1947

I, Siegfried HAMBURGER, A.-20 062, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-843.

Siegfried HAMBURGER,  
A.-20 062.

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A F F I D A V I T  
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I, Gerhard August Heinrich Rose, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am the same Gerhard August Heinrich Rose who has heretofore sworn to an affidavit on 13 November 1946 concerning my personal history and my official position. I have been duly warned that the following statement may be used against me in court.

2. During my career which I described in the aforesaid affidavit of 13 November 1946 I came in official contact twice with Dr. Karl Brandt during his tenure of office. I am, therefore, able to make the following statement on my contact with Dr. Karl Brandt.

3. I did research work in malarial strains, malarial injections for therapeutic malaria on insens in various hospitals, and malarial treatment for other forms of nervous diseases. In order to keep up these malarial strains, I had to work permanently with a certain insane asylum. In 1943 my patients in this asylum had to be accounted as the institution was taken over and made into a Reich Hospital or a municipal hospital of Berlin since many municipal hospitals there were destroyed or damaged by air raids. I, therefore, approached Dr. Karl Brandt and asked him to put an insane asylum at my disposal so to protect my patients insofar that no local authorities should be allowed to take over this place and to use it as a general hospital. He then put an insane asylum in Thuringia at my disposal and promised me that my patients could remain in that institution. He also made arrangements that this institution would not be converted into a general hospital in spite of the fact that with the advancing construction of hospitals in Germany, many attempts were made to convert this asylum into a general hospital.

4. The second time I had to approach Dr. Karl Brandt was in 1944. At most patients of insane asylums were considered hopeless cases - just inmates whose condition could hardly be improved - they received only

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standard food rations of the normal consumer (Normalverbraucher) population and not the food for patients in general hospitals which were considerably higher. With the continuous lowering of the food rations in Germany, rations in insane asylums became so low that I could not bear the responsibility of using malarial therapy on insane people and submitted, therefore, to the Ministry of Food a request that insane patients under malarial treatment should receive the usual food rations of patients of general hospitals. The Ministry of Food made some difficulties and I approached Dr. Hilt again and asked him to support my request. As a result of his intervention, higher food rations were issued to insane patients who were under malarial treatment.

I have read the above affidavit, consisting of two pages in the English language, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promises of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

/s/ Gerdard August Heinrich Rose  
GERHARD AUGUST HEINRICH ROSE

Before me, Ivan DeVries, a Civilian, appeared Gerdard August Heinrich Rose, to me known, who by presence attested the foregoing affidavit written in the English language and consisting of two (2) pages and swore that the same is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief. On the 3rd day of December 1946

/s/ Ivan DeVries  
IVAN DE VRIES  
AGC No. 44298

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Page 1

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY.

GAULEITER WESTFALEN - SOUTH  
Clerical Dept. Ru/2  
Circular letter No. 93/37.

Rubber stamp of Kreisleiter  
(Country Leader) for Siegerland  
District acknowledging  
receipt 23 Jan 1937)

Reference:

Hereditary Health Law.

Bochum, 21 Jan. 37

Following instructions of the Deputy Gauleiter, I herewith inform you, by copy, of a circular letter of the Deputy of the Fuehrer, dated 14 Jan. 1937, No. 10/37.

In the decree of the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, dated 22 Aug 36, regarding the application of the law for the prevention of descendants with hereditary diseases, Civil Service doctors are instructed to consult with Hereditary Health Law being instituted against a Party member. They will do so before making an application for sterilization on the grounds of congenital imbecility.

The question whether the person is an imbecile cannot be ascertained solely by carrying out an intelligence test, but requires detailed evaluation of the whole personality of the human being. This review shall not only take into consideration the knowledge and intellectual abilities of the presumed imbecile, but also his ethical moral and political attitude. A number of Civil Service doctors have, up to date, attached little importance to the reviewing of the personality as a whole. They have, up to now, hardly ever called for or used information regarding the political conduct of the supposed patient with hereditary disease.

Now that the Party, by virtue of the decree of the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, is consulted in the proceedings on matters of hereditary diseases against Party members, it is the task of all Gauleiters to ascertain that the law regarding hereditary health will, in fact, be used in the sense in which it was designed. School masterly examination is not to be alone decisive in judging whether a person concerned is an imbecile. It is, in fact, to be ascertained as well, how the person concerned behaves in daily life, whether he can meet the demands which life makes on an average person, and whether he can be regarded as a full member of the community. If the Gauleiter, on the basis of this examination of the personality as a whole of the Party member, comes to the conclusion that the Law For The Prevention of Descendants with Hereditary Diseases is applicable, he must then investigate whether the person about to be sterilized has achieved very outstanding merits for the National Socialist Movement. If the Gauleiter reaches this conviction and feels that he must use his influence to prevent the sterilization, he will report to this department, giving a detailed explanation of the reasons which speak against sterilization.

The Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior has ordered that Civil Service doctors will report to him any cases where the opinion of the Gauleiter differs from that of the medical officer.

So as not to delay proceedings under the Hereditary Health Law unnecessarily, I also request information and explanation on each one of these cases, stating the reasons which have led to the difference of opinion.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D - 181  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
(Cont.)

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The Department for National Health (Just fuer Volksgesundheit) is to carry out preparations for the decision of any case concerning Hereditary Health which has to be put before the Gauleiter. All matters of hereditary health will be treated as urgent and secret.

Particular attention will be drawn in each case to the obligation of maintaining secrecy.

I request that reports be made to me from time to time regarding experience gained in dealing with matters of hereditary health.

I request you treat above exposition as strictly confidential, and only for your own personal information.

Heil Hitler!

(signed) (Raschenburg?)

Distribution:

Gaustabsleiter, (Regional Bureau Chiefs)  
Gaueinspektoren, (Regional Inspectors)  
Kreisleiter, (Country Leaders)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT D - 181

28. November 1945

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., 33 799 122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document D - 181.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN  
S/Sgt.,  
33 799 122.

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A F F I D A V I T

I, Ferdinand Roschold, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born April 11, 1904 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany. I studied in the schools at Frankfurt/Main and majored in national economics at the University. On completion of my education, I was employed in a business firm in Frankfurt/Main. Prior to the year 1934 I had never actively engaged in any political circles. In 1934 I became associated with the German Communist Party (KPD) and actively engaged in the program of writing leaflets regarding the mistreatment of political prisoners.

2. On March 22, 1938, I was placed under arrest. In November 1938 I was sentenced to three years hard labor on a charge of high treason. I was placed in the prison Kassel-Wehlheiden and on 2 April 1939, I was transferred to the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. From this date on I was classified as a political prisoner and remained an inmate of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp until the liberation of the camp by the Americans in April 1945.

3. For the first year in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, I performed manual labor. In the summer of 1939, I was assigned to the prisoners' hospital as a clerk. In the spring of 1940, I was assigned as clerk for the first camp physician, Dr. Biles. Due to holding this position I was fully acquainted with all the activities of the camp hospital. In 1941, Dr. Waldemar Koven became the first camp physician and from that time on, my knowledge of the activities in this sector of the camp and in the hospital was very complete. Dr. Koven had taken me into his confidence and in the summer of 1943 he appointed me as his private secretary. At the end of August 1943 when Dr. Konrad Morgen, an SS Judge, came to Buchenwald for an investigation, Dr. Koven was removed as first camp physician and was succeeded by Dr. Schindler. Dr. Schindler also retained me as his private secretary and I was able to read all correspondence and reports despite their classification, that is, top secret or otherwise. Due to the above positions as an inmate of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp for a period of seven years and as a clerk and private secretary to the first camp physician, I am

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able to give the following information.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS AT THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

4. At the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, medical experimentation on spotted fever and virus took place in Block 46. I received my information on the happenings in Block 46 from various people who worked originally in my office and were later transferred to Block 46. As near as I can remember, the names of some of these people are as follows: Alfred Leinert, Stuttgart, Karl Brauer, Halle, the Cape of Block 46, Arthur Dietzsch. Also, in my capacity as a secretary and clerk in the camp hospital, I was in charge of money belonging to patients located in Block 46. Due to holding these personal belongings of the inmates, I had the opportunity to visit Block 46 on several occasions.

5. Block 46 was established as an experimental station for research on spotted fever and virus in December 1941. The chief medical officer in charge of Block 46 was Dr. Ding, alias SS Dr. Block 46 was referred to as the experimental station for spotted fever and virus research and was an institution under the supervision of the Hygienic Institute of the Kaiser SS. The actual experiments in Block 46 started about the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942. In 1942, Block 50 in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp was removed from living quarters to a research station. Block 50 then became a part of this department for spotted fever and virus research and was used for the purpose of manufacturing spotted fever vaccine.

6. I have further knowledge of the medical experimentation program in Buchenwald in this connection due to the fact that the necessary victims had to be put at the disposal of Dr. Ding by Dr. Heyman and his successor, Dr. Schiedlowsky. As a matter of fact, after the experiments had been completed, the number of human guinea pigs killed in the course of these experiments was reported to us for the records.

7. The manner of selection of these inmates put at the disposal of Dr. Ding did not follow any certain pattern. There was no difference made between Germans and other nationals; criminals, homo-sexuals, and Jews of different nationalities were often used. However, in all cases the inmates transferred to Block 46 for

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experimental purposes were healthy prisoners. They were forced to undergo the experiments and were not volunteers. No prisoners, so far as I know, were ever released as a reward for having undergone experiments. From the reports received in our office, I can state that roughly 500 of the prisoners used in these experiments died.

#### TRANSFER OF PRISONERS FOR EXTERMINATION

8. On many occasions, prisoners were sent from the Buchenwald Concentration Camp to other places for the purpose of extermination. In the summer of 1941 there appeared at Buchenwald a delegation from Berlin which was looking for a certain number of inmates, especially those that had committed sexual crimes. These inmates, selected by the delegation from Berlin, were deported from the camp to an undisclosed destination and several hours later, their personal belongings were returned to the camp. Among the belongings were gold teeth and false limbs. This indicated to us that the people were killed and that it could not have been far from the camp.

9. In the autumn of 1941, an examination of all Jews in Buchenwald was made to determine their capacity for work. These examinations were made by the camp physician, Dr. Waldemar Hoven, and other camp physicians. As a result of these examinations, two groups of prisoners were formed: one fully capable of working, and the other, consisting of invalids and inmates in such a physical condition that they were unable to work. The group unable to work was, in the spring of 1942 transferred in various transports to Bernburg. I found out this fact through the correspondence of Dr. Hoven which I had read when I was his secretary. The secret files containing this information were destroyed in April 1945 by Dr. Schindler and his assistant. In March 1945, before the destruction of these files, I had the opportunity to make copies of the evidence and I turned it over to Cape Basso, who is present is the vice president of Turinga. The number of Jews exterminated in Bernburg was about 600. The hospital records at Buchenwald were made to show that they died of natural causes. The Jews were of various nationalities, for example:

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German, Czech, Polish, Dutch, Austrian, and French. The action had a special name which was "14f13." I was able to find out this codename by examining the correspondence in my office. I could estimate that roughly 400 of the 600 exterminated Jews were non-German nationals. From observation only about 10 to 15 of the entire number were deathly ill. Many amputees were included in this transport. Several hours after these Jews had departed from the Buchenwald Concentration Camp to Bernburg, their personal belongings were returned and among them were false teeth, etc. These operations took place between February and April 1942 and a total of three transports went to Bernburg.

#### EXTERMINATION OF TUBERCULAR CASES

10. In the summer of 1941, an action was executed for the extermination of inmates with tuberculosis. The responsible doctor was one of the camp physicians, Dr. Siegle. The people selected for this extermination were killed by injections of Evigan-natrium. This action was taken against any tuberculosis case regardless of nationality. A very small number of these prisoners were afflicted with tuberculosis to such an extent that death was inevitable. Of approximately 500 people killed by these injections I estimate that only 100 were incurably ill. The selections were made very superficially. The majority of the people were not examined by medical personnel but were selected through their sickly looks and inability to work. Whenever these tuberculosis prisoners reported to sick call to the hospital barracks, and looked sickly, they were transferred to a particular room of the hospital where they were killed by injections administered by Dr. Siegle. This action started in June of 1941 and continued until the latter part of August of the same year. I and the rest of the personnel in the hospital were under the impression that the Commanding Officer of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, a man named Koch, issued an order to the camp physician that a certain number of prisoners had to be killed and when the figure of 500 had been reached, the action was stopped.

#### DR. WALDOMAR HOVER

11. Dr. Waldemar Hoyer came to Buchenwald as second camp physician in the spring of 1940. At that time I

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was already clerk for the first camp physician, Dr. Biles. In the spring of 1941, Dr. Hoven became the first camp physician and later appointed me his private secretary. When Dr. Hoven was in the position of second camp physician he acted quite differently than he had after he had been raised to the position of first camp physician. During the time as second camp physician he did not have full responsibility and was not compelled to commit crimes. However, upon being elevated to the position of first camp physician, the actions of Dr. Hoven became unspeakable. He became a willing tool of Camp Commander Koch, who ordered him to kill various numbers of prisoners. If Dr. Hoven had any dislike for a prisoner he would treat him very brutally. Whenever Dr. Hoven thought that a prisoner could not be saved under the prevailing circumstances, he brought them to the operating room in the camp hospital and killed them by injections of phenol. These killings on the part of Dr. Hoven were known personally to me and the number of inmates killed by him in the operating room was so great that I am unable to even give a fair estimate.

12. I can recall the instance of a Polish prisoner in the Camp by the name of Gwyllovich, who claimed to be a specialist in the field of spotted fever but was proved to be a swindler, was treated by Dr. Hoven and died immediately. I was not in the office at the time of this incident, but as I returned to the office shortly after the incident, I saw this prisoner being carried out. I know in 1942 the case of two Polish nationals who were taken to Block 46 where Dr. Ding and Dr. Hoven administered phenol injections from which they died immediately. One of these Polish nationals was a man named Nowicki. Both inmates were supposed to have been leaders of the Polish inmates in the camp.

The above Affidavit in the English Language, consisting of five (5) pages, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

/s/ FERDINAND ROACHILL

Before me, Fred Rodell, -432505, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Ferdinand Roachill, as known, who in my presence signed the foregoing affidavit written in the English language consisting of five (5) pages and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief., O 5 14th day of October 1946.,

/s/ FRED RODELL

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 115  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE ARMY

Copy

Stuttgart, 19 July 1940

Church of Württemberg  
The Bishop of Württemberg.

TO

Dr. Frick, Reichminister of the Interior.  
Berlin W  
Koenigsplatz 6

Reichsminister.

For some months now, upon instruction of the Cabinet Council for National Defense, insane, feeble-minded or epileptic patients of State or private asylums are being transferred to another institution. Relatives are informed of transfers only subsequently, even if they themselves bore the expenses of institutional care. Usually, a few months later, they are notified that the patient concerned has succumbed to an illness and that on the grounds of preventing epidemics, cremation had been necessary. According to superficial estimates, there must be several hundreds (3110) of these patients drawn from Württemberg alone, among them disabled veterans of the world war, who, in this manner, have lost their lives.

Induced by many inquiries from country and city and by diverse circles, I consider it my duty to call the Government's attention to the fact that this affair has created a great stir in our little country. First of all, because one of the institutions concerned, the Castle Grafeneck, into which patients had been transferred and where a crematory and a registrar's office had been retained, is located in Württemberg. Grafeneck is institution 1 property of the "Innere Mission", a foundation of Christians, which in many places and for many years accepts and takes care of the physically and mentally ill. Upon instructions of the Ministry of the Interior of Württemberg, this institution was, at the outbreak of the war, transferred to the monastery route in Upper-Swabia. Grafeneck was set aside for receiving patients gathered from all other institutions. The castle is located on an eminence of the Swabian Alb in a sparsely populated wooded territory, but the people from this vicinity are just the more interested in what takes place there. The sick-transports that are unloaded on the small railway-station at Erbach a.L., the buses with their open windows which bring the patients from distant railway-stations or directly from other institutions; the smoke ascending from the crematory which is

(page 1 of original cont'd)

visible even from great distances -- all this is disturbing the people so much the more, because no one has access to the cattle.

The other reason why such things are taken especially seriously in Wurttemberg is the fact that symptoms of degeneration are not infrequent in our little country even in families of high mental and moral standing. This is to some extent a consequence of intermarriage among relatives, as a result of the long seclusion of the country. Thus, through these extermination measures against institutional patients a great many families even of the intelligentsia are affected. The very manner of the procedure is sharply criticized in these circles and special comment is made on the falsity of the statements given in this connection. Everyone is convinced of the fact that the officially stated causes of death are arbitrarily chosen. Then finally, in the official death notice, regrets are expressed that in spite of all efforts it was impossible to save the patient's life, this is considered as mockery. Above all, however, the mysteriousness leads one to believe that something conflicting with justice and morals is going on and thus cannot be openly backed and supported by the Government like other necessary and strict war-measures of the State. In the numerous verbal and written assertions received by us, this point is emphasized over and over again, even by the common people. It appears also that very little discrimination was used in the selection of patients for extermination at least in the beginning. Selection was not limited to individuals but rather, especially among epileptics, those able to work were also chosen.

page 2 of original

But most important it seems to me that the Government of the Reich should appraise the fundamental objections, raised by our people against these tactics out of humane and religious considerations and not interpret the existing discontent as disrespect for national and political necessities.

I therefore beg to be permitted to take up in detail the problem of destroying life. I myself officiated - on the side - formerly as a minister in a state hospital and asylum and am therefore not unfamiliar with the conditions and problems involved. Naturally to everybody surrounded by such pitiable people the thought will always occur: Would it not be better to put an end to such an existence? It is useless in itself and is a heavy burden for the relatives. When the results of the blockade in the world war took effect and many patients died of tuberculosis and other diseases encouraged by deficient nutrition - the number of burials to be conducted by me was about twenty but rose in 1917 to 50 - it was accepted by everybody as a natural consequence of the war and as act of Providence. In many cases one could be thankful that the end had come. But it is something entirely different to take measures bringing about the end through human interference. Many patients are much more aware of their existence and their condition than a normal person would assume. Often when one would think they had not understood or heard certain words, addressed to them, it subsequently becomes apparent, that they nevertheless had heard and understood, but simply had been unable to react as a sane person would have reacted. Many sense very keenly whether they are treated roughly or kindly by the doctor or the nurse. Just imagine the thoughts and feelings of a sick person, who from various indications has reached the conclusion that something is going to happen to him a person against whom even force is used, to have him included in the transport and it will bring the conviction that such a thing cannot be done because it means interference with God's will and is violating human dignity.

The decision as to when the life of a suffering human being should be ended, is up to the Almighty and according to whose unfathomable ways one time a completely healthy and valuable person is stricken prematurely while at another time one unfit for life is pining away for decades. I can well understand that many persons in view of these and other facts, not explainable by reasoning, repudiate their faith in God and in its stead accept a blind fate; but I cannot understand how those who expressly reject atheism, those who have chosen and introduced the designation of "believers in God" (Gottesgläubige) for those, standing outside of Christianity, can approve of and show such disregard for the divine sovereign prerogatives as has been

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-115  
CONTINUED

page 2 of original cont'd

expressed in the action against the patients in the asylums. Only just now the Fuehrer has asked us to pray for the fighting troops and to give humble thanks for the glorious victory over France. May we not also commit to this God the life of our suffering fellow nationals? And is it not His will that we take care of them while He permits them to live? That brings me to the second point of these discussed measures I spoke of, giving offense to our people. The pre-Christian ancients already established the principle: Res sacra mixer, a holy thing is the miserable. In view of the One of Whom it is said: He bore our sickness and took upon Himself our afflictions, Christianity at all times has considered it a duty to befriend the sick and the afflicted. In contrast to the brutality of primitive paganism man was treated as man and not as an animal. In Christian institutions of charity those mentally ill were also given the advantages of the progress in therapeutics. Essential progress has particularly been made by specialists in institutions of the "Inner Mission" as well as by those in state hospitals. I often have admired the conscientiousness and patience of the psychiatrists in institutions, who consider every patient as something precious entrusted to them in spite of the fact that in comparison with other physicians they have a much lower percentage of cures. How hard it must be for these people - quite contrary to the tradition of their profession - to acquiesce to and to defend measures, leading to just the reverse of the humanitarian attitude, that besides the scientific

(Translator's note: End of sentence missing)



Page 3 of original

But perhaps one might reply: one hundred thousand physically and mentally incapacitated persons are too big an economic and financial burden for the German people who at present are engaged in such enormous tasks. Their families must bring this sacrifice for them, just as the families of those killed in action have sacrificed still much more. To this is to be said that when a nation is engaged in a fight for its existence and no one is thought too good to risk his life, then we must accept it as God's will and command. But to kill the weak and the defenseless, not because they constitute a danger for us but simply because we are tired of feeding and caring for them - that is a violation of God's command. Do we not praise our soldiers if - after having done their duty in resisting the armed forces - they, first of all, mercifully take care of the women, the children, the wounded and the sick for, not thinking of the burden they impose upon themselves and upon their people? Might they not just as well give heed to this thought: we have no reason to treat with indulgence an enemy nation that has inflicted so much harm on us as have the French? But these thoughts would have been worthy of a Ciceronian and not of a German.

To be sure it causes great anguish to parents if one of their children is mentally afflicted; but as long as this child is kept by the grace of God, they will devote all their love to it. A contrary behavior on their part, which naturally is also found at times, is condemned public sentiment. Why? Because our people are guided in all these questions by Christian thinking. And since the party expressly is based on positive Christianity and positive Christianity is interpreted by it explicitly and above all to mean the ethical attitude of the Christian and especially the love for their fellow men, therefore by rights it could not sanction those measures to destroy life. We therefore understand quite well that certain factions of the party, whose voice is heard mainly in the "Schwarze Korps" (SS), intend to suppress not only the Christianity of the church but every type of Christianity as well, because they see in it an obstacle to the carrying out of such measures. They again confirm hereby the old experience made already many times: Renunciation of the substance of the Christian faith also brings about the renunciation of Christian ethics. But, let that be as it may - the Fuehrer and the party have hitherto stood firm on the tenets of positive Christianity, considering mercy for suffering fellow-citizens and a human treatment of them a foregone conclusion. If however such a weighty question as the welfare of a hundred thousand suffering fellow-citizens needing care, is to be considered only from the viewpoint of a momentary advantage and a decision will be made favoring the brutal extermination of these fellow nationals, then this means the end of a fateful development and the dismissal once and for all of Christianity as a vital force determining the individual and collective life of the German people.

But thereby Paragraph 24 of the party program also loses its meaning. The assertion that only confessional Christianity, but not Christianity in-itself will be opposed, is of no avail here, for all crowds agree that the individual as well as the nation must carry the burden imposed upon them by the presence of human beings needing care and that they may not themselves of this obligation by killing them. I can only shudder when I contemplate that, as this thing was begun, so it will continue. Any advantages derived from these measures will in the long run be offset by the damage they will cause.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-115  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

If youth notices that human life is no longer held sacred by the state, what will be the consequences drawn by them for private life? Could not any brutal crime be excused on the grounds that the killing of another person was of advantage to the perpetrator? There is no stopping on this downward path. God cannot be trifled with. No way let it come to pass that things which may have seemed a gain to us will be turned into a curse. Either the National-Socialist state acknowledges the limits set for it by providence or it encourages a moral decay which should lead also to the decline of the state.

That this protest will arouse a feeling of embarrassment I can well imagine, Herr Minister. I dare not express the hope that my voice will be heard. If in spite of this, I have made these presentations I have done so first of all, because relatives of the fellow-citizens concerned expect such a step from the leader of a church. However I was also moved by the thought that this step may lead to a serious re-consideration of all problems involved and thus it may bring about the ending of our rage.

But it only vi cannot mean.

Heil Hitler

- (signed) Tarn

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, S.S. Rodolstein, X 046 289, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-115.

14 January 1947

S.S. Rodolstein  
X 046 289

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 5

Book 16

Euthanasia

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO I  
CASE NO I

Prosecution Document Book No 16  
English

EUTHANASIA



# SUTHERLAND

D.C. No. 16

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## EUTHANASIA

D.C. NO 16

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A F F I D A V I T

I, Waldemar Nowak, being duly sworn, deposes and states:

1. I was born in Freiburg in Breisgau on the 10th of February 1903. I attended high school but did not complete my education until many years later. Between the years 1924 and 1933 I visited Denmark, Sweden, United States, and France. In 1933 I returned to Freiburg and completed my high school course and then attended the University of Freiburg and Munich. In 1939 I concluded my medical studies and joined the Wehrmacht as a physician. The last rank I held in the Wehrmacht was Hauptsturmführer (Captain). In 1941 I was joined the Allgemeine SS.

2. In October 1939 I was assigned as an assistant medical officer in the SS hospital in the Buchenwald concentration camp and held that position until 1941 when I was appointed the medical officer in charge of the SS troops stationed in the camp. At the end of 1941 I was transferred to the camp hospital and became the assistant medical officer therein. This hospital was for the inmates of the Buchenwald concentration camp. - In July 1942 I was elevated to the position of chief physician and thereby had the full responsibility for the inmate patients in the hospital. I held this position until September 1943 when I was arrested by the SS Police Court of Aachen and remained under arrest until 10th of March 1945.

3. Due to my various positions in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp during this period of nearly four years I became acquainted with all phases of the medical activities therein and am hereby able to make the following statements:

Dr. Hans J. H. van Veen

4. In the latter part of 1941 an experimental station was established in the Buchenwald concentration camp in order to determine the effectiveness of various spotted fever vaccines. This department was called the "Spotted Fever Experimental Station" (Fleckfieber Versuchsstation). The Fleckfieber (the Virus febrilis) was under the direct supervision of Dr. Hise, alias Gumbel. This experimental station was set up in block 40 of the camp. The Hygiene Institute at the Reichsgesundheitsamt in Berlin, under the direction of Dr. Joseph W. Gumbel, received all the reports of these activities and Dr. Hise took orders from Gumbel. In the early days, that is, between 1941 and the summer of 1943, Dr. Hise was busy working in Berlin with Dr. Gumbel. Gumbel was also at Buchenwald in connection with the spotted fever experiments. Dr. Hise told me that Dr. Gumbel had special interest in these matters and that he sent him reports at various times. Dr. Hise also said that Dr. Gumbel was one of his superiors. From my association with Dr. Hise I ascertained that the chain of command in the supervision of the "Spotted Fever Experimental Station" was as follows: Reichsgesundheitsamt at Berlin, Gumbel, W. Gumbel, Dr. Hise.

5. I can recollect that Dr. Gumbel was under Dr. Hise in January 1943 to when the experimental station, at that time block 50 was changed out and was into a station for the production of the various vaccines to be used in the experiments at block 40. From that time on the experimental station was known as "Department for Spotted Fever and Virus Research of the Hygiene Institute at the Reichsgesundheitsamt" (Hygiene Institut für Infektionskrankheiten Fleckfieber und Virus febrilis). Then in the summer of 1943 Dr. Gumbel

turned all his duties over to Dr. Krugowsky and from that time on Gonsky no longer actively participated in these matters. I can recall meeting Dr. Krugowsky, in the home of Dr. Ding, on one of his visits to Buchenwald.

6. In as much as I was constantly associated with Dr. Ding at Buchenwald we became very friendly. I frequently discussed matters with Ding and visited his experimental station from time to time. As a matter of fact, Dr. Ding had to go to Berlin for discussions with Dr. Krugowsky and others, nearly 3 days out of every two weeks, and on such occasions I was in charge of the Spotted Fever Institute. However, when Ding went to Berlin the experiments were discontinued until he returned.

7. The experiments at Block 46 in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp were conducted as follows: One group of victims were first vaccinated with the spotted fever vaccine and then infected with the spotted fever virus. In order to compare the effectiveness of the vaccine another group of inmates were merely infected with the spotted fever virus without any previous vaccination. Between the Autumn of 1942 and the Summer of 1943 about 500 inmates of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp were used in these experiments. During my time about 10% of the total number of the inmates used died as a result. I heard that a larger number of the victims died after my time, that is about 20%.

8. The selection of inmates to be used for the purposes of medical experiments in Block 46 by the 'Institute for Spotted Fever and Virus Research' was as follows:

Whenever Dr. Ding needed human beings for his work a request was made to the office of the Camp Commandant and referred

to be for action. Usually a man named SCHUBER, an SS Hauptsturmführer, notified me to select the necessary number of prisoners for these purposes. In accordance with this request I selected various inmates, at random, from the roster of the camp. They were placed on a list over my signature and returned to SCHUBER, who often removed certain names from the list for political reasons. In the event that particular prisoners were removed from the list I was requested to select substitutes in order to provide Dr. Ding with the desired number of victims. After I returned the completed list to SCHUBER it was given to Dr. Ding for approval. He made a final check to ascertain, from a medical point of view, the physical condition of the selected inmates and to determine whether or not they met with his requirements.

TRANSFER OF INMATES TO THE GULAGS

EUTHANASIA SENTENCE FOR EXTREMITY

9. I became aware in 1941 that the so-called "Euthanasia" program for the extermination of the mentally and physically deficient was being carried out in Germany. At that time the Camp Commander, Klotz, called all the important SS officials of the camp together and informed them that he had received a secret order from Hitler to the effect that all mentally and physically deficient inmates of the camp should be killed. The Camp Commander stated that higher authorities from Berlin ordered that all the Jewish inmates of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp should be included in this extermination program. In accordance with these orders for the Jewish prisoners of different nationalities were sent to the "Euthanasia" station at Bernburg for extermination. A few days later I

received a list of the names of those Jews who were exterminated at Bernburg from the Camp Commander and was ordered to issue falsified statements of death. I obeyed this order. This particular action was executed under the code name "M. F. 13". I visited Bernburg on one occasion to arrange for the execution of the inmates who died in the Bernburg SS Branch (Abwehrkommando Verriegelung) of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

THE KILLING OF INMATES BY THUNDER AND OTHER MEANS

10. In the Camp we had a great many prisoners who were jealous of the positions held by certain few of the inmates, that is, some of the political prisoners held key-positions and were able to get better living conditions than the average. Hence, many of the prisoners envied these positions and made every effort to discredit the men who held the key-positions. Such activities were well known through the "Verriegelung" to the men in the spy-positions and then such traitors were immediately killed. In each case I was later notified in order to sign out the death statements of the prisoners killed. These statements did not indicate the actual cause of death, but were made out to indicate that the prisoner died of natural causes.

11. In some instances I supervised the killing of these unworthy inmates by injections of phenol at the request of the inmates. These killings took place in the camp hospital and I was assisted by several inmates. On one occasion Dr. Ding came to the hospital to witness such killings with phenol and said that I was not doing it correctly, therefore he performed some of the injections himself. At that time



Three inmates were killed with phenol injections and they died within a minute.

12. The total number of traitors killed was about 150, of whom 60 were killed by phenol injections, either by myself or under my supervision in the camp hospital, and the rest were killed by various means, such as beatings, by the inmates.

The above affidavit written in the English language, consisting of five (5) pages, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily, without promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat of any kind.

Dr. WALDEMAR HOVEN.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

Before me, IRAN DAVRIES, A 442538, U.S. Civilian, appeared Dr. WALDEMAR HOVEN, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing affidavit written in the English language consisting of five (5) pages and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, on the 24th day of October, 1946.

IRAN DAVRIES.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-158  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

Concentration Camp  
Grose            Rosen  
-Kommandantur-  
Office

Date 18.3.42

Dep't. I

Street .....

to the Asylum  
c/o Mr. Gedanschweig

Bernburg

return immediately open to the sender .....

RECEIPT

Journal No.	from	pieces
Secret letter	18.3.42	2

mailed 18.3.42

157

received 19.3.42

-- stamp:

Asylum  
Bernburg

Hirche  
(signature of the  
person which received  
the VS mail)

possible further remarks  
on the reverse side

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-158  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

Sanatorium (Heil-u.Pflege-  
anstalt.)  
B e r n b u r g

Bernburg, 19 March 1942  
Box 266  
Consultation only by  
appointment

File sign: B.e.vh.  
(always to be referred to)

To  
Camp Commandant  
Concentration Camp  
Gr.- Rosen

(stamp)  
Concentration Camp Gross-  
Rosen  
Administration  
Received: 23 March 1942  
Initials illegible

Registered

Subject: Transport of 19 March 1942

Enclosed you will find a list of the camp inmates who  
arrived here on 19 March 1942 from your concentration camp.

Heil Hitler!  
Signed: Hirche

1 enclosure

153

sc

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-158  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

List of the camp inmates transferred on  
19 March 1942 from the Gross-Rosen  
concentration camp to Bernburg.

139/K1. 19-3-1942

Bernburg (Gr.-Rosen)

sign: Steinhardt  
sign: Postzing  
Dr. Steinmeyer  
sign: Postzing  
sign: Hirche

26746	10423	PIER, Rudolf	Köln	1942
			2.11.1901	div. 19.3.
26747	10424	BECKERS, Herm.	Hamburg	
			18.9.1923	single 19.3.
26748	10444	RAJGELMANN, Isak	Czenstochau	
			4.8.1909	single 19.3.
26749	10412	COHEN, Arthur	Dallwig/Westf.	
		Isr.	15.8.1908	single 19.3.
26750	10468	SCAHAUS, Herm.	Berlin C 2,	
			1.12.1922	single 19.3.
26751	10395	ELIEL, Gerh. Isr.	Makel,	
			30.5.1914	single 19.3.
26752	10440	SIEGNER, Otto	Bochtitz	
			26.4.1910	div. 19.3.
26753	10439	FLAISCHNER, Rich.	Köln/Elbe	
			20.12.1902	mar. 19.3.
26754	10438	FRIED, Hans, Isr.	Budeweis	
			8.3.1919	single 19.3.
26755	10450	HAASE, Siegfried	Schoenlunke	
			3.8.1920	single 19.3.
26756	10436	KAUDEL, Max	Kastel	
			19.12.1908	single 19.3.
26757	10394	MECHT, Jacob, Isr.	Hamburg - Altona	
			15.10.1896	single 19.3.
26758	10410	LUTENICHT, Jacob	Wuppertal/Alberrf.	
			28.6.1918	single 19.3.
26759	10409	MARKUSO, Esiel	Wirschau	
			14.3.1897	wid. 19.3.
26760	10470	HACHEMANN, Eriob	Ulm/D.	
			6.10.1907	mar. 19.3.
26761	10406	POLLAK, Heinar.	Lemberg	
			30.9.1904	mar. 19.3.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-158  
CONTINUED

	139/KI.		19.3.42.	Bernburg (Gr. Rosen)
26762	10517	PUFE, Otto	Osterburg 16.3.1917	1942 single 19.3.
26763	10421	ROSENTHAUM, Otto Isr.	Muehlheim/Ruhr 2.6.1894	mar. 19.3.
26764	10486	ROPALEWSKI, Leo	St. Turbau 15.12.1915	single 19.3.
26765	10595	ROSE, Reinhold	Cochelma 4.5.1907	single 19.3.
26766	10579	RSKAL, Josef	Tarnow 10.1.1909	single 19.3.
26767	10465	RAUDICE, Karl	Borovice/Boehmen 16.6.1906	single 19.3.
26768	10577	RAWSKI, Wladislaus	Krzywostock 19.8.1919	single 19.3.
26769	10509	ROST, Hans Willi	Apolda/Weimar 15.1.1920	single 19.3.
26770	10606	SCHUSSMANN, Wilh.	Wittenberge 23.8.1892	wid. 19.3.
26771	10576	SEITAT, Viktor	Stanow 5.3.1909	mar. 19.3.
26772	10575	SHIGITLSKI, Stanislaus	Colong 25.10.1918	single 19.3.
26773	10425	SOEMER, Arthur Isr.	Frankfurt/M. 4.12.1900	single 19.3.
26774	10578	SINDERS, Stanis- law	Lublin 27.1.1923	single 19.3.
26775	10488	SOEPER, Jenzel	Litzmannstadt 7.8.1907	mar. 19.3.
26776	10464	SEITMAN, Simon	Warcobau 17.12.1896	wid. 19.3.
26777	10594	SARNOCH, Heinz	Orfurt 28.4.1921	single 19.3.
26778	10483	SCHROFF, Carl	St. Ingobon/Baden 11.6.1910	single 19.3.
26779	10464	SCHILLING, Aug.	Aske/Wohlau 9.3.1896	single 19.3.
26780	10516	SCHUELER, Manfred Richard	Bonnberg/Thuer. 17.9.21	single 19.3.
26781	10487	SCHWAB, Johann	Kuernberg 8.4.1900	div. 19.3.
26782	10426	SCHWIMMER, Ernst Isr.	Sandhofen/Karsh. 7.6.1906	single 19.3.
26783	10427	SPIRA, Alfred	Wien, 23.11.1908	single 19.3.

14



			139/EI.	19.3.42	Bernburg (Gr.Rosen)
26784	10454	STERN, Louis	Rozslatov	1942	
			28.9.1906	mar. 19.3.	
26785	10485	STUKA, Vladimir	Machr. Sternberg		
			8.2.1907	mar. 19.3.	
26786	10453	WEISBERGER, Erich Ier.	Wien		
			13.5.1916	single 19.3.	
26787	10452	WEISS, Jenes	Munkacsch/Ungarn		
			30.2.1914	single 19.3.	
26788	10503	WALPHEK, Theophil	Hohenheim		
			19.4.1907	single 19.3.	
26789	10512	WILGER, Karl	Pilgram/Prot.		
			10.11.1918	single 19.3.	
26790	10506	WALCHER Josef	Bokov		
			24.2.1908	mar. 19.3.	
26791	10411	WUTVOSEI, Adolf Ker	Gradingen		
			19.6.1900	div. 19.3.	
26792	10505	WOLFFER, Jenes	Kudsk		
			9.7.1912	single 19.3.	
26793	10504	WASSILOSKI, Marjan	Markot/sdi		
			29.11.1909	single 19.3.	
26794	10507	WIDLOSKI, Josef	Warenau		
			7.1.1912	single 19.3.	
26795	10504	WOLB, Karl	Ged		
			10.5.1903	single 19.3.	
26796	10595	WYTHWISSEI, Jymunt	Ciekersowice		
			1.1.1906	single 19.3.	
26797	10592	WYTHWISSEI, Stanislaw	Ciekersowice		
			2.3.1910	mar. 19.3.	
26798	10503	WUTSCHSEI, Polika	Lietzendorf/W.		
			2.8.18	mar. 19.3.	
26799	10555	WINDENBERG, Willi	Dortmund		
			10.2.1917	single 19.3.	
26800	10521	WITTEK, Wladislaw	Poronice		
			25.4.1915	single 19.3.	
26801	10480	WITZKE, Karl	Butow		
			4.2.1904	mar. 19.3.	
26802	10422	WIRTSCH, Markus	Koloman		
			5.1.23	div. 19.3.	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-158  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11.1.1947

I, Jules N. Beaumont, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.-158.

Jules N. Beaumont  
X - 046308

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-98  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF CONSUL

Enclosure to Secret Diary  
(Gen. Tgb.) No. 153/41.

Sample!

Questionnaire 1

To be filled out by type-  
writer!

No. ....

Name of institution: Concentration Camp. . . . .  
Tewelaburg

In . . . . . Tewelaburg, Lower Paderborn . . . . .

First and last name of patient: . . . . . Ribbert, C a u s e h k e .

Maiden name: . . . . .

Date of  
Birth: 23. Dec. 45. . . . . Place: Buchsberg . . . . . District: Teltow.

Last residence: Easten. . . . . District: Teltow.

Single, married,  
Widow or divorced: Single . . . . . Religion: Evangelical . . . . .

Race 1: Aryan . . . . . Nationality: German, (D.E.) . . . . .

Address of next of kin: . . . . .

Regular visits and by whom (Address): . . . . .

Guardian or nurse (Name, address) . . . . .

Bearer of expenditures: . . . . . Since when in that institu-  
tion: 14. IV. 1940 . . . . .

Been in other institutions, where and how long . . . . .

Since when ill . . . . . Therefore and when brought in . . . . .

yes  
Temp . . . . . Inmate relatives: . . . . .

no  
Diagnosis: . . . . .

1) German or related blood (of German blood), Jew, Jewish  
half-breed of first or second degree, Negro (half-breed),  
Gypsy (half-breed), etc.

(page 1 of original, con'd)

Principal symptoms: . . . . .

. . . . .

Stagnated to bed? <sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~ . . . . . Very restless? <sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~ . . . . .  
<sup>no</sup> ~~---~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~---~~

In confinement? <sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~ . . . . .  
<sup>no</sup> ~~---~~

Incurable physical diseases: <sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~ Stomach cancer. . . . .  
<sup>no</sup> ~~---~~

War wounds: <sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~---~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~---~~

With schizophrenia: new case . . . final state: . . responsive  
With feeble-mindedness: far d . . . . . imbecile . . . . . idiot . . . .  
With Epilepsy: periodically changed . . . average number of  
attacks . . . . .  
With senile infirmities: greatly deranged . . . . . untidy . . . .

Therapy (Insulin, Cardiazol, Salvarsan, etc) . . . . .  
<sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~

lasting results: <sup>yes</sup> ~~---~~  
<sup>no</sup> ~~---~~

Brought in on basis of Par. 51, Par. 405 of criminal Code,  
etc: . . . . . by . . . . .

Delinquency: See back of page

Previous criminality: See back of page. . . . .

Type of profession: (The most exact description of work  
and efficiency, for instance: Agriculture, poor results,  
Locksmith: skilled worker. - Do and finite statements,  
like housework, but definite ones: Cleaning rooms,  
etc. Always indicate whether steadily, frequently,  
or occasionally occupied)

. . . . .

. . . . .

The release to be expected soon: . . . . .

Remarks . . . . .

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-08  
CONTINUED

(Page 1 of original, cont'd)

Leave this space empty.

A 5x10 grid of dots for handwriting practice. The grid is composed of 5 rows and 10 columns of small, evenly spaced dots. The dots are arranged in a rectangular pattern, with a small gap between the first and second rows, and a small gap between the fourth and fifth rows. The grid is used for practicing letter formation and alignment.

.....place,  
Date .....

(Signature of medical  
director or his deputy)



(page 18 of original)

Altogether previously punished 25 times, including  
longer prison sentences and 4 years of penitentiary  
(Burglaries and robbery with assault)

TRANSMISSION OF SECRET No. 11-1-48  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

Enclosure for Secret Diary  
No. 153/41

Receiving Station      Teletype  
Gr. Rosen              No. 297

From  
OR. ID. TAG, ON 12. 12., at 14:30  
OR. ID. TAG, (r. 3007, 12. 12. 41, 1947 - 1/2-  
TO THE CAMP CO., MOUNT OF THE  
CONCERNATION CAMP 1947-1948.

(SIGNED)  
IN LETTER FOR SECRET 12. 12. 41 OF 10. DEC.  
41 THE SAMPLE OF (S) IS BY TELETYPE TO BE CLOSD.  
ENCLOSURE FOLLOWS TODAY.

\*) Questionnaire

RECEIVED: 12. 12. 41 14:30

SS-CHIEF OF CAMP CO.

(page 3 of original)

Oranienburg, 10. Dec. 1941

The Reichsfuehrer SS  
The Inspector of the Concentration Camps  
Pol./AZ.: 14 f 13/Gt./S.  
Secret Diary No 269/41

TOP SECRET.

SUBJECT: Doctors' Commission

Reference: Former correspondence of the 12th November 1941  
14 f 13/Gt./U.

Enclosure: - 1 -

To the Camp Commandants of the Concentration Camps  
Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald, Mauthausen, Auschwitz, Flossenburg,  
Gross-Rosen, Neuengamme, Nienburg.

As the camp commandants of the concentration camps Dachau, Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald, Mauthausen and Auschwitz were informed in the correspondence mentioned above, the Doctors' - Commission will visit the above-named concentration camps for the selection of prisoners in the near future.

The first half of January 1942 is designated for this examination for the concentration camps Flossenburg, Gross-Rosen, Mauthausen, Nienburg.

Since the available doctors have a very heavy responsibility, the examinations in the concentration camps must be shortened as much as possible.

In the enclosure a sample of the questionnaire will be sent as a copy for the preparatory work. These forms are to be mimeographed and to be filled out. The answering of single questions are taken up in this sample which are underlined in red and only these questions have to be answered. Relative to these single questions, the following explanation is given:

The question "physically incurable illness" is not only to be answered with yes or no if possible, but to be answered with a short summary of the illness.

( page 4 of original)

In addition, also the question of war injuries is to be determined because this warrants a decided attention in the examination work of the Doctors' - Commission. If the space under the question of "delinquency" and "previous convictions" is not sufficient, this matter is to be put on the back side of the questionnaire as is described in the sample. Individual punishments are not to be enumerated only those regarding war convictions are to be briefly summarized, the single delinquencies are only to be briefly mentioned. Those prisoners who can not give reason for conviction are omitted from the designated questions in the questionnaire.

12

(page 4 of original cont'd)

All documents and hospital reports on hand are to be placed at the disposal of the Commission upon request for examination.

The adjutants of the concentration camps Flossenbürg, Gross-Rosen, and Mauthausen will be verbally ordered here in affair at a given time.

Following the completion of the examination the inspector of the concentration camp is to make a report in which the number of the prisoners who were directed for the special treatment LA P 13 are to be mentioned. The exact time of the arrival of the Doctors'-Commission will be announced in due time.

\* T (handwriting)

/s/ Liebohanschoi  
SS-Charakterführer  
(LA.Col).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

19 November 1945

I, William G. REITZER, 2nd Lt. P.O. O-1185952, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document 1151 - PS

William G. REITZER  
2nd Lt. P.O.  
O-1185952

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PB  
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original)

Transportation of Jews from the  
Ghetto to the Ghetto

on 1941

Jews in protective custody:

Number:	Name:	First Name:	Date of birth:
825	Bachner	Johann	13. 2. 13
826	Conen	Arthur	15. 8. 04
827	Danker	Walter	21. 6. 04
830	Dieber	Josef	27. 8. 14
831	Eisner	Otto	26. 4. 10
832	Fleischner	Richard	20. 12. 02
833	Fried	Harry	4. 7. 10
837	Gittruer	Ludwig	1. 10. 07
838	Hans	Ernst	31. 10. 21
840	Hausner	Rex	15. 12. 06
841	Hoffmann	Wolfgang	23. 7. 12
842	Hollenhorst	Armin	18. 11. 05
843	Jochims	Willy Alex.	4. 7. 01
844	Körner	Fritz	22. 4. 00
847	Ledermann	Erwin	1. 5. 10
850	Landmann	Abram	27. 2. 13
852	Leiberman	Joseph-Stefan	19. 2. 01
853	Leite	Ludwig	16. 6. 06
854	Leite	Joseph	15. 2. 07
855	Leite	Alfred	20. 11. 04
856	Leibman	Ernst	7. 6. 06
857	Schneider	Paul	21. 3. 00
858	Schneider	Kurt	6. 6. 14
859	Stern	Zadik	28. 4. 04
861	Ströblinger	Hilbert	15. 6. 12
863	Wolfsberger	Erich	16. 6. 16
864	Wass	Joseph	30. 4. 14
1055	Siron	Max	10. 2. 24
1056	Wass	Richard	3. 8. 20
1057	Wolfsberger	Erich	7. 2. 04
1058	Wolfsberger	Josef	31. 12. 12
1059	Wolfsberger	Walter	2. 1. 24
1060	Wolfsberger	Alfred	3. 6. 21
1061	Wolfsberger	Adolf	7. 6. 06
1062	Wolfsberger	Benjamin	4. 8. 12
1063	Wolfsberger	Joseph	4. 8. 04
1064	Wolfsberger	Berthold	27. 1. 04



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-P6  
CONTINUED

(page 5 of original, cont'd)

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
1130	Bienenfeld	Jgnatz	3. 3. 00
1131	Brudner	Isidor	3. 9. 09
1132	Eckhaus	Hermann	1. 12.22
1135	Fleischer	Jakob	9. 12.10
1136	Fleischer	Leo	2. 12.19
1137	Friedland	Wolfang	5. 5. 18
1138	Geistlich	Kurt	24. 6. 14
1143	Goldstein	Jayr	30. 11.05
1144	Gutmann	Otto	22. 8. 19
1145	Halbreich	Siegfried	15. 12.09
1146	Hammer	Josef	16. 12.07
1147	Heidenstein	Jude	14. 3. 17
1148	Sermann	Victor	14. 10.11
1150	Hyde	Otto	6. 12.14

(page 6 of original)  
Jews in protective custody

1152	Jbsion	Jukim	1. 0. 06
1153	Klormann	Simon	10. 4. 00
1154	Klummer	Josef	6. 12.12
1155	Klein	Alfred	26. 12.06
1157	Konig	Jacob	3. 5. 05
1160	Lilienfeld	Isidor	25. 10.96
1161	Lubnicki	Jakob	28. 6. 14
1162	Lub-czycki	Roscoe	6. 4. 13
1163	Mandel	Nyloel	29. 3. 16
1164	Marcus	Seriel	14. 3. 97
1165	Matusick	Abraham	20. 2. 15
1166	Reichmann	Erich	6. 10.07
1167	Reichman	Benny	28. 11.92
1168	Ritke	Erich	24. 7. 92
1169	Polak	Aron	28. 6. 04
1170	Pollenda	Szyja	14. 5. 14
1171	Polak	Solomon	30. 9. 04
1173	Rabinovitch	Sernhard	21. 11.92
1174	Rosenberg	Herwarth	25. 9. 08
1177	Rotter	Fritz	8. 11.01
1178	Rotter	Josef	11. 2. 03
1179	Roubicek	Karl	16. 6. 06
1181	Saitman	Simon	17. 12.96
1182	Siebschner	Gustav	8. 5. 09
1183	Silberstein	Markus	20. 9. 04
1184	Schwartzki	Herz	8. 12.93
1187	Schlesowicz	Jgnatz	17. 12.18
1188	Tahel	Abraham	14. 9. 69

(page 6 of original, cont'd)

Number:	Name:	Surname:	Date of birth:
1191	Wachtel	Samuel	13. 5. 13
1192	Wajemann	Kaufmann	21. 5. 11
1195	Weiss	Salomon	14. 3. 05
1196	Wikinski	Koschek	14. 5. 99
1197	Wolf	Alfred	25. 10. 14
1198	Zalman	Moszek	7. 3. 04
1199	Zimberg	Josef	12. 12. 03
1341	Brattbart	Mozek	15. 9. 07
1345	Ruenz	David	18. 6. 04
1464	Sturm	Harry	26. 6. 14
1465	Elonczewski	Gerson	25. 12. 09

Jewish who were habitual criminals

939	Edel	Gerhard	30. 5. 14
1065	Goldberg	Alfred	11. 2. 11
1066	Swandau	Barner	28. 10. 98
1068	Zyl van der	Peter	27. 4. 08
1216	Recht	Jakob	16. 1. 96
1217	Leppel	Erich	12. 4. 07
1218	Salomon	Heinz	21. 2. 12
1219	Schmer	Arthur	4. 12. 00

(page 7 of original)

Jewish who were shipyard

869	Lewy	Adolf	24. 1. 96
1201	Peckers	Hermann	18. 9. 23
1202	Rier	Adolf	2. 11. 01
1203	Sirnberg	Markus	3. 10. 03
1205	Jakobsch	Conrad	6. 12. 11
1207	Lowenberg	Kurt	27. 7. 23
1208	Rosenbaum	Otto	2. 6. 94
1209	Rosenberg	Alfons	6. 6. 07
1210	Strauss	Bernhard	20. 5. 10
1212	Wilzig	Herbert	4. 11. 01

Jewish who defiled the race

866	Gross	Kurt	15. 6. 05
868	Rosenheim	Walter	2. 1. 02
944	Bloch	Wilhelm	1. 3. 04
945	Casperius	Paul	6. 8. 10
946	Geln	Friedrich	4. 1. 15
947	Drubas	Martin	18. 3. 00
948	Elkan	Willi	8. 8. 18
957	Leventhal	Ernst	20. 5. 03

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 11-1-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 7 of original, con'd)

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
959	Peiser	Walter	15. 7. 99
967	Trusnietek	Otto	22. 12. 17
1063	Antscherl	Otto	26. 9. 06
1064	Mandel	Leopold	6. 9. 04

1151-2-PS (page 6 of original)

Ward selection in the concentration camp Gross-Rosen  
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Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
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Prisoners in protective custody.

10	Budlow	Rudi	30. 8. 20
27	Gierman	Willi	28. 2. 09
40	Kragl	Willibald	20. 4. 20
1103	Laer van	Franz	5. 10. 19
95	Matuschek	Theo	15. 6. 06
1355	Pilgrim	Adolf	23. 10. 03
1361	Sommer	Wenzel	7. 8. 07
1364	Schilling	August	9. 3. 96
67	Schroff	Karl	11. 6. 10
1366	Schindler	Johann	8. 4. 06
1308	Toderovics	Milorad	7. 3. 14
1360	Putkowski	Willi	16. 4. 02
1361	Zilke	Karl	4. 2. 04

Habitual criminals

882	Bede	Anton	4. 11. 81
1382	Engel	Willi	17. 9. 07
764	Geiseler	Herbert	26. 11. 95
888	Groh	Georg	27. 5. 95
500	Hannemann	Walter	22. 3. 09
497	Hervarth	Georg	24. 12. 05
533	Koschomik	Georg	11. 2. 50
655	Kulb	Helmut	18. 5. 16
755	Kuhlmann	Johann	6. 10. 06
1124	Miesler	Rudolf	5. 3. 98
1440	Noack	Walter	3. 10. 09
1446	Preuss	Fritz	29. 6. 08

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151- PS  
CONTINUED

(page 8 of original, con'd)

Habitual criminals, con'd

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
622	Warstatt	Gerhard	9. 1. 14
1461	Willor	Georg	15. 7. 07

Poles in protective custody

133	Chrust	Michael	27. 8. 12
934	Ciehon	Josef	25. 3. 10
157	Fieiderf	Johann	2. 5. 93
991	Jaskulowski	Taddaeus	1. 2. 15
176	Jankowski	Stanislaus	10. 10. 93
1275	Janik	Hygin	11. 1. 06
1277	Jonczyk	Marian	27. 11. 00
192	Kozlowski	Anton	6. 10. 08
1284	Kowalczyk	Georg	22. 11. 13
237	Lubaneki	Stanislaus	20. 9. 14
1291	Malczak	Josef	25. 5. 15
1293	Macinkowski	Jan	16. 12. 16
245	Michalik	Nikodemus	20. 5. 05

(page 9 of original)

Poles in protective custody, con'd

1290	Maj	Dyonisius	8. 4. 90
264	Nowicki	Bruno	24. 11. 07
1386	Niedzwied	Stanislaus	29. 1. 03
1319	Olezyk	Jan	16. 8. 03
277	Petyk	Wacław	28. 6. 91
1393	Przybylak	Leo	14. 2. 21
73	Simcik	Johann	19. 2. 00
1399	Supela	Adam	7. 4. 17
1403	Szusi	Stefan	17. 12. 95
1479	Urbanlak	Stanislaw	11. 4. 03
348	Vasink	Peter	16. 2. 21
1419	Wullert	Josef	12. 3. 09
1425	Zdybik	Wladislaus	26. 4. 15

S. A. W.

1079	Suna	Josef	27. 5. 17
1061	Kraft	Fritz	3. 11. 14
1085	Lehmann	Alfons	17. 1. 16
1090	Pufe	Otto	16. 3. 17
1092	Schueler	Rupfred	17. 9. 21

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1141-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 9 of original, con'd)

Number:	Name:	Firstname:	Date of birth:
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Gzachs

90	Koran	Karl	29. 10. 09
980	Lasota	Eugen	23. 3. 14
100	Schaffer	Leonhard	25. 9. 19
102	Vana	Wenzel	26. 8. 07
103	Welser	Karl	10. 11. 13

Shirkers

924	Granort	Willi	5. 7. 00
376	Gau	Erich	8. 11. 97
399	Mummert	Kurt	10. 6. 03
931	Reat	Hana	15. 7. 20
412	Schneider	Arthur	22. 3. 90
108	Stiefernann	Otto	1. 8. 98
1005	Unger	Kurt	20. 6. 16



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 10 of original)

Block selection of the concentration camp Gross-Rosen

Number:      Name:      First name:      Date of birth:

Prisoners in protective custody.

1227	Borngraeber	Erich	26.6.02.
12	Doppert	Werner	2.5.14.
872	Erkmeier	Walter	10.6.14.
1231	Ehl	Johann	28.9.99.
17	Endriks	Adolf	1.10.01.
974	Faller	Bruno	10.1.89.
1243	Kartmann	Francis	5.3.93.
733	Kunstler	Klausir	4.3.03.
46	Klinkenberg	Willy	23.3.09.
45	Klinger	Paul	30.3.20.
877 R	Reichmann	Zaver	21.2.05.
1366	Schlagstein	Josef	9.2.18.
1378	Windhofer	Erich	21.3.08.
881	Zimmermann	Willy	10.2.17.
1358	Przybicki	Bronislaw	22.8.04.

Habitual criminals.

1312	Arndt	Otto	26.6.04.
644	Bittcher	Georg	21.3.03.
883	Bure	Vincenz	1.12.99.
1317	Basso	Arthur	15.9.14.
781	Braunqueller	Wilhelm	7.14.16.
444	Braddach	Georg	15.7.93.
1319	Dietrich	Conrad	17.3.06.
1016	Dionel	Walter	5.1.09.
461	Dress	Fritz	1.4.97.
460	Daiggei	Paul	19.5.00.
464	Richmann	Alwin	14.11.03.
892	Hokstedt	Alfred	11.10.05.
786	Hinkel	Edmund	6.12.98.
1027	Jordan	Werner	2.8.06.
897	Kling	Wilhelm	15.9.02.
514	Kwok	Stefan	5.9.06.
1122	Kretschmer	Friedrich	11.7.94.
517	Kusche	Max	7.12.00.
653	Kapute	Alfred	19.5.96.
812	Lehmann	Walter	25.1.00.
553	Müller	Johann	10.8.03.
557	Mix	Bruno	20.4.91.
1447	Przyaltas	Johann	29.11.86.
1038	Peter	Seemann	9.11.87.
909	Aichter	Hermann	1.9.92.
1451	Roderburg	Wilhelm	21.7.12.
915	Schünemann	Wilhelm	22.8.92.
1455	Schmuck	Wilhelm	19.7.15.
1045	Schmidt	Emil	29.3.97.
1048	Schulz	Johann	5.12.13.
640	Wolf	Karl	10.5.00.
1340	Wellner	Max	24.5.96.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 11 of original)

Number:                      Name:                      First name:                      Date of birth:

Shirkers

995	Bartosch	Gerhard	11. 9.90.
1117	Breuer	Heinrich	2. 5.03.
371	Ebert	Kurt	30.12.15.
997	Flesch	Friedrich	28. 1.10.
380	Hauer	Walter	23. 4.20.
400	Mund	Brich	16. 7.02.
928	Paulig	Brich	17. 8.11.
402	Prison	Paul	29. 4.12.
1430	Ross	Reinhold	3. 4.07.
430	Surbach	Heinz	28. 4.21.
1436	Zbytniewski	Siegsmund	4.1. 05.
1437	Zbytniewski	Zdzislaw	2.3.10.
378	Gorski	Antoni	1.5.98.

Polen in Protective Custody

1252	Belin	Stanislaw	4.5.06.
138	Cygan	Josef	17.3.21.
135	Ciszek	Mieroslaw	1.6.18.
1258	Chmielewski	Jan	9.10.13.
745	Dziadosz	Wladislaw	12.1.19.
270	Frankowski	Alex	21.11.02.
1269	Grzybowski	Johann	31.5.10.
179	Jakubowski	Tadeusz	6.4.98.
1114	Jendraykowski	Peter	29.4.07.
505	Jaworski	Stanislaus	18.5.09.
1274	Junik	Czeslaus	13.5.11.
1278	Juszek	Johann	24.4.09.
210	Khamlerak	Stanislaus	21.11.12.
1475	Kaliata	Theodor	6.8.04.
227	Kulasek	Stanislaus	28.2.16.
1296	Mlostek	Franz	17.2.07.
276	Pela	Roman	15.1.12.
295	Robulewski	Leo	15.12.15.
294	Rekli	Josef	10.1.09.
292	Rowski	Ladislau	19.6.19.
1394	Rajcuk	Stanislaus	16.8.13.
1401	Sikoraki	Stanislaus	27.1.23.
310	Skrotek	Victor	5.3.09.
1404	Suchanek	Josef	30.10.09.
1407	Szankowski	Valentin	7.2.14.
1402	Sobert	Andreas	4.5.16.
311	Smigielski	Stanislaus	25.10.18.
1417	Wondolowski	Josef	7.1.12.
1418	Wonnieska	Ignas	8.7.15.
347	Walosyk	Josef	24.2.08.
760	Wesolowski	Marian	29.11.09.
1483	Walczak	Teofil	19.4.07.
1299	Zuchowski	Felix	2.8.18.
168	Hero	Henrik	3.6.14.
247	Markowski	Zygmunt	26.12.16.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 12 of original)

Number:	Name:	First name:	Date of birth:
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S. A. W.

1069	Bartosch	Karl	24.11.16.
1078	Huhmann	Fritz	12.12.17.
1076	Hollstein	Kermann	16.12.21.

Persons in Protective Custody

86	Frydrych	Jeromlaw	20.6.93.
737	Korolik	Josef	21.8.20.
83	Hriding	Karl	29.3.21.
1349	Kraus	Karl	12.2.18.
1350	Przybilski	Bronislaw	22.8.04.
879	Stuke	Wladimir	8.2.07.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 13 of original)

Concentration camp Gross-Rosen  
Camp for protective custody

Gross-Rosen, 16.12.1941

Subject: Selection of inmates.

Ref.: None

Enclosure: - 3 -

To the  
Commander's Office / concentration camp Gross-Rosen.

The camp for protective custody forwards <sup>the</sup> enclosed a list of inmates eligible for transport.

From the ward	70 inmates were selected
From the blocks	104 inmates were selected
Jews	<u>119 inmates</u>

Total: 293 inmates according to the status on the  
15 December 1941.

Since a transport is planned for a later date,  
the requested number of inmates was exceeded by 43, in order to  
make room for eventual losses.

The commander of the camp for  
protective custody.

(Signature) illegible

St-Untersturmführer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothy FLEISCH, USPST 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of the document No. 1151-PS.

Dorothy FLEISCH  
USPST 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 14 of original)

to 12/42  
(handwritten)

Messages by Teleform - Teletype - Broadcast - P signal

Issued at No.

Gross-Rosen 23

Received

From Date Time By whom  
Oranienburg 11.1.42 14.37 Schu.

ORANIENBURG NO. 97 10.1.42 1435-82-

TO THE CAMP COMMANDER OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP  
GROSS-ROSEN AS ORIENTAL BARRACKS NO. 1.

YOUR ADJUTANT, SS OBERSTURMFÜHRER SUTTORF IS TO REPORT ON  
THE 12.1.1942 AT THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CON-  
CENTRATION CAMPS AT ORANIENBURG IN ORDER TO RECEIVE VERBAL  
DIRECTIONS REGARDING A Z. 1. 14. (13.11.42) P. 13  
1431

FM (JGWR) LIEBOWITZ

SS OBERSTURMFÜHRER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothea FLÜGGER, USFET 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
conversant with the English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of the document No. 1151-PS.

Dorothea FLÜGGER  
USFET 482



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

Diary No. 12/42  
(handwritten)

(page 15 of original)

Oranienburg, 10 January 1942

The Reich Leader SS  
- The Inspector of concentration camps -  
- Pol./Az.: 14 f 13/Ot./Scha. -  
Secret Diary No. 14/42

Concentration camp  
Gross-Rosen  
Office of command  
Received 11 Jan. 1942

Subject: Medical commission  
Re: Our letter - Pol./Az.: 14 f 13/Ot./S. - of 12/11/1941  
Enclosures: -/-

To the  
Camp Commander of the  
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
SS Obersturmbannführer SCHULZ,

S E C R E T

Gross-Rosen

In pursuance of the above rule you are informed that the SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. med. HENCKES will undertake the selection of the inmates in the concentration camp of Gross-Rosen, beginning on the 16 or 17 January 1942. The necessary formulae of notification have already been transmitted to the camp; they are to be filled in - as was ordered in the letter - as far as possible before the arrival of Dr. med. HENCKES. The adjutant SS Oberscharführer SUTROP is to report on 12 January 1942 at the office of the inspector of the concentration camps at Oranienburg to receive a special verbal directive on this matter.

(Signature) LIEBHENKOWEL

SS Obersturmbannführer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothea PLIESER, USFET 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 1151-PS.

Dorothea PLIESER  
USFET 482

(page 16 of original)

to Diary No. 12/42  
(handwritten)

Top secret !

Mental institution  
Bornburg

Bornburg, 3 March 1942  
Post office box 266  
Consultation on agreement  
only

Business reference: Bo/G/D51.  
(Please mention)

Register !

Concentration camp  
Gross-Rosen  
Office of command  
Received: 5 March 1942

To the

Concentration camp  
To the commander personally

Gross - Rosen  
via Striegau - Schles.

Enclosed we forward a list in duplicate of the 214 male inmates of your camp which have been put at our disposal by Berlin. They were radically examined and selected at your camp on the 19th or 20th Jan 1942 and their personal papers were sent to us by Berlin. We beg you to suggest in what manner this transfer can be best carried out by you. In view of the long distance transportation by rail is advisable in our opinion. In this case we should be grateful, if you could effect the dispatch of the 214 inmates by rail on Monday, 23rd March 1942 insuring its arrival here on 24 March 1942.

Considering the great number of inmates a corresponding number of guards will be necessary.

In our opinion the 24 March 1942 would be the most suitable day of arrival, because in the meantime transports of inmates from other concentration camps will arrive, and a period of interim is necessary for us in order to be able to carry out all this work.

If a transfer by omnibus should be impossible we suggest that this transfer should be effected in two transports of 107 inmates each, one on Tuesday, 24 March and the other on Thursday 26 March 1942.

We beg you to inform us definitely of your opinion as to our suggestions in order to enable us to take further steps.

Heil Hitler

(signature) GOERSCHEWITZ

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

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List  
of the transport from the concentration camp  
Grau - Rosen

1. Arndt, Otto	born : as 26.6.04.
2. Bajgelmann, Isak	4.8.09.
3. Bartosch, Karl	24.11.16.
4. Bartosch, Gerhard	11.9.99.
5. Beckers, Hermann	18.9.23.
6. Bienenfeld, Berthold	27.1.98.
7. Bienenfeld, Ignatz	3.3.00.
8. Bier, Adolf	2.11.01.
9. Birnbaum, Markus	3.10.03.
10. Biron, Max, Israel	10.2.23.
11. Bode, Anton	4.11.81.
12. Boshner, Johann	13.2.13.
13. Böttcher, Georg	26.5.94.
14. Borngräber, Erich	26.6.02.
15. Bradesch, Gennar	15.7.93.
16. Braumüller, Wilhelm	7.4.16.
17. Brudner, Meier	3.9.09.
18. Bura, Vincenz	1.12.99.
19. Bülow, Rudi	30.8.20.
20. Busse, Adolf	3.9.06.
21. Chielowski, Johann	9.10.13.
22. Cichon, Josef	25.3.10.
23. Chrast, Michel	27.8.12.
24. Cohen, Arthur Israel	15.8.08.
25. Cohn, Friedrich Israel	4.1.15.
26. Czeslaus, Janik	15.1.11.
27. Deppert, Werner	2.5.14.
28. Diemel, Walter	5.1.09.
29. Diemer, Josef Wolf	27.8.18.
30. Dietrich, Konrad	17.3.06.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-1151-PS  
CONTINUED

1151-J-23.

(page 18 of original)

31. Daiczio, Wladislaus	12. 1.19
32. Daigge, Paul	19. 5.00
33. Ebert, Kurt	30.12.15
34. Eckhaus, Hermann	1.12.22
35. Edel, Gerhard Israel	30. 5.15
36. Ehl, Johann	28. 5.55
37. Eigner, Otto	26. 4.10
38. Endries, Adolf	1.10.01
39. Enen, Willi	17. 9.07
40. Erkemeier, Walter	10. 6.14
41. Feller, Bruno	10. 1.38
42. Fieldorf, Johann	2. 5.93
43. Fleischer, Jakob	5.12.10
44. Fleischer, Leo	2.12.15
45. Fleischner, Richard	20.12.02
46. Fleisch, Friedrich	23. 1.10
47. Frankowski, Alexander	31.11.02
48. Franke, Sigard	3. 1.12
49. Fried, Hans Israel	8. 3.19
50. Friedland, Wolfgang	5. 5.18
51. Frydrych, Jaroslav	20. 6.53
52. Gau, Erich	3.11.57
53. Gieseler, Herbert	26.11.05
54. Geistlich, Kurt Israel	24. 6.14
55. Goralski, Antoni	1. 3.58
56. Grunert, Willy	3. 7.00
57. Gutmann, Otto Israel	22. 8.15
58. Haas, Ernst Israel	31.10.21
59. Haase, Siegfried	3. 8.20
60. Händel, Edmund	6.12.55

(page 19 of original)

61. Halbreich, Siegfried	16.12.09
62. Hammer, Josef	16.12.07
63. Happerschoss, Walter	22. 3.06
64. Hauser, Walter	23. 4.20
65. Hauser, Max	15.12.08
66. Hecht, Jakob Israel	13.10.96
67. Herz, Heinrich	3. 7.14
68. Hermann, Viktor Israel	14.10.11
69. Hoffmann, Wolfgang Israel	23. 5.12
70. Holländer, Abraham	13.11.05
71. Hollstein, Hermann	16.12.21

W. SLATICE OF MOVEMENT NO-1191-7  
CONTINUED

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(page 19 of original, cont'd)

72. Horalek, Josef	21. 8.20
73. Horvath, George	24.12.09
74. Hroini, Karl	25. 3.21
75. Hückstadt, Alfred	11.10.06
76. Huhmann, Friedrich	11.12.17
77. Igola, Josef	27. 3.17
78. Jyba, Otto	6.12.14
79. Jakubowski, Thomas	6. 4.83
80. Jackowski, Stanislaw	10.10.03
81. Jank, Hygin	11. 1.06
82. Jankowski, Stanislaw	10. 1.76
83. Jendrassak, Petr	21. 4.07
84. Jenson, John	1. 2.06
85. Jockels, Alexander Will	8. 3.21
86. Jordan, George	2. 3.06
87. Jundsta, Alfred	18. 5.04
88. Karkaus, Francis	5. 8.03
89. Kasikowski, Stanislaw	21.11.12
90. Kiermann, Simon	10. 4.00
91. Klugner, Josef Josef	3.12.12
92. Klein, Alfred	26.12.06
93. Kline, Albert	25. 5.02
94. Klingner, Martin	30. 3.20
95. Kohnhagen, John	7. 2.08

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96. Korschak, George	11. 2.06
97. Kowalski, Anton	6.10.08
98. Kraft, Fritz	5.11.14
99. Kral, Wilhelm	22. 1.20
100. Kral, Carl	12. 3.11
101. Kretschmer, Friedrich	11. 7.04
102. Künzler, Albert	4. 8.33
103. Kula, Robert	13. 5.10
104. Kulavik, Stanislaw	23. 2.16
105. Kupcha, Alex	7.12.00
106. Kuzak, Thomas	5. 2.06
107. Labmann, Alfred	26. 1.10
108. Laska, John	23. 3.12
109. Laska, John	21.12.14
110. Lachmann, Fritz	2. 5.19



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

111. Lohmann, Alfons	17. 1.16
112. Lubanski, Stanislas	20. 5.14
113. Lubnicki, Jakob	28. 6.18
114. Milczak, Josef	25. 5.15
115. Mendel, Leonide Israel	6. 5.04
116. Mynasiewicz, Wladyslaw	7. 2.13
117. Marcinkowski, Jan	16.12.16
118. Mickowski, Zygmunt	26.12.18
119. Markuse, Siergi	11. 3.57
120. Mituscheck, Theofil	15. 6.06
121. Mitoskiak, Abraham Israel	20. 1.15
122. Mioduslaw, Jozef	6. 1.08
123. Mieseler, Rudolf	5. 3.58
124. Misk, Bruno	20. 4.51
125. Miller, Johann	19. 8.03
126. Mure, Erich	15. 7.02
127. Michmann, Ernst	5.10.07
128. Muehlbauer, Henry Israel	25.11.52
129. Mioduspiel, Stanislas	25. 1.50
130. Mosack, Walter	5.10.08

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1161-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 21 of original)

131. Nowicki, Bruno	24.11.07
132. Ochshorn, Itzig Isaac	18. 2.01
133. Olczyk, Johann	16. 8.03
134. Paullig, Erich	17. 8.11
135. Patyk, "Cecile"	28. 8.21
136. Peiser, Walter Israel	15. 7.49
137. Pals, Roman	18. 1.12
138. Peter, Hermann	9.11.97
139. Pilgrim, Adolf	23.10.03
140. Pollak, Heinrich	30. 9.04
141. Prouss, Fritz	25. 6.08
142. Priess, Paul	24. 4.12
143. Przybicki, Bronislaw	22. 8.04
144. Przybicki, Leo	14. 2.21
145. Przynitas, Johann	29.11.86
146. Pura, Otto	16. 3.17
147. Rahn, Ludwig Israel	16. 6.96
148. Rawski, Stanislaw	12. 6.19
149. Rehal, Josef	10. 1.02
150. Rebalowski, Leo	15.12.15
151. Reck, Reinhold	3. 5.07
152. Rosenbaum, Otto Israel	2. 6.94
153. Rosenberg, Alfons	6. 6.07
154. Rost, Willi, <del>Handwritten</del>	15. 7.20
155. Roubicz, Karl	16. 6.06
156. Ruckman, Elias Israel	21. 3.12
157. Salla, Isak	18. 3.07
158. Samela, Sam	7. 4.17
159. Seibach, Heinz	28. 4.21
160. Schaffer, Leonhard	28. 3.12
161. Schindler, Ernst Israel	6. 6.06
162. Schilling, August	9. 3.96
163. Schlemmick, Ignatz Israel	17.12.18
164. Schmidt, Johann	8. 4.00
165. Schroff, Karl	11. 6.10

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(Handwritten)

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166. Schueler, Alfred Richard	17. 9.21
167. Schustmann, Wilhelm	28. 8.92
168. Scholler, Kurt	4. 6.16
169. Seib, Hermann	5. 12.13
170. Seitzmann, Simon	17.12.96
171. Siercki, Stanislaw	27. 1.23
172. Skrzek, Viktor	5. 3.09
173. Smigilewski, Stanislaw	25.10.18
174. Sommer, Elmer Israel	4.12.00

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS  
CONTINUED

(page 22 of original, continued)

175. Sommer, Venzel	7. 8.07	
176. Spira, Alfred	20.11.08	
177. Sram, Stefan	17.12.95	
178. Stern, Rudik	28. 9.08	
179. Stiefemann, Otto	1. 8.98	
180. Strauss, Bernhard	20. 5.10	
181. Stuka, Vladimir	8. 2.07	
182. Sturm, Harry Israel	28. 6.14	
183. Szyl, Hersz	1. 4.24	?
184. Todorovica, Wilfred	7. 3.16	
185. Trawniczak, Otto Israel	22.12.17	
186. Urbanik, Stanislaw	11. 4.03	
187. Vana, Venzel	28. 9.07	
188. Wachtel, Samuel	13. 5.13	
189. Wajemann, Kaufmann	21. 5.11	
190. Walczak, Theophil	19. 4.07	
191. Walczyk, Josef	24. 3.08	
192. Warstadt, Gerhard	9. 1.14	
193. Wasick, Peter	16. 2.21	
194. Weinberger, Erich Israel	16. 6.16	
195. Weiss, Salomon	14. 3.05	
196. Weiss, Ignatz	30. 8.14	
197. Wellner, Max	34. 5.90	
198. Wilsor, Karl	10.11.18	
199. Wisniewski, Marian	29.11.09	
200. Wikinski, Messyk	14. 5.09	

(page 23 of original)

201. Wilzig, Herbert Israel	4.11.11	
202. Wolf, Karl	10. 5.03	
203. Wondolowski, Josef	7. 1.12	
204. Wozniak, Ignac	8. 7.16	
205. Wutkowski, Willi Max	16. 4.02	
206. Zalewsky, Max	7. 3.04	
207. Zbytniewski, Zygmunt	1. 1.05	
208. Zbytniewski, Edislaw	2. 3.10	
209. Zdybik, Ladislaw	26. 4.15	
210. Zielke, Karl	4. 2.04	
211. Zimmermann, Willi	10. 2.17	
212. Zlaczewski, Gerson	25.12.09	
213. Zuchowski, Feliks	2. 3.18	
214. Van der Zyl, Herbert	27. 4.05	

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS  
OFFICE OF U.S. JUDGE OF COURSE

(page 24 of original)

Concentration camp Gross-Rosen  
The commander's office

Gross-Rosen, 6 March 1942.

S E C R E T

Subject: Transfer of inmates  
Re: Business reference: Bz/C./Bbl.  
Enclosures: None.

To  
the Gestapo Institution  
to Mr. G a u s s a b a i n g personally

B e r n b u r g

In reply to your letter of 3 March 1942 we wish to inform you that only a transport by rail can be considered, no suitable vehicles being available. The fact, however, that a great number of the inmates are not in a condition to march, would necessitate their transport from the railroad station by vehicle. The transport will leave then on 23 March 1942.

I furthermore beg you to inform me whether the inmates are to go to Bernburg or elsewhere. At present there are still 125 inmates who are to be transferred.

An accurate list of names will be handed to the conductor of the transport.

Seal - Hitler !

The camp commander of the concentration camp  
Gross-Rosen.

(Signature) ill-ible  
SS Obersturmbannführer.

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 25a of original)

Telephone - Teletype - Broadcast - signal

SS Office Gross-Rosen No. 204

received

by	date	time	by
Granienburg	25 March	2230	

GRANIEBURG NR. 917 25 March 42 1251 ==RI ==

TO THE CAMP COMMANDERS OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS:  
GROSS-ROSEN.

S E C R E T ==

\*\*\*\*\*

REPORT HERE THROUGH ES, HOW MANY INMATES WERE TRANS-  
FERRED TO DATE FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT 14 (ALBIN) P 13. ALL  
THIS REPORT MUST INCLUDE NAME OF THE SELECTION  
AS WELL AS THE NUMBER OF INMATES TRANSFERRED.  
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LOCAL CIRCULAR ORDER POL. / A2:  
14 P 13/OT./S. - OF 10 DECEMBER 41 IN THE FUTURE A NUMERI-  
CAL REPORT ON EACH SELECTION IS TO BE SUBMITTED  
IMMEDIATELY.

THE CHIEF OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE  
(SIGNED) LIEBOWITZSCH SS- OBERSTURMFÜHRER.



TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1121-PS  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 26 of original)

Telephone - Teletype - Broadcast - signal

F.B. Office Gross-Rosen By.  
664

transmitted

to	date	time	by	role
Oranienburg	26 March	1040		17

Received

by	date	time	by
I	26 March 42	920	

To	SS Economic-Administrative Main Office (Wirtschafts-Verwaltungs-Hauptamt)
	Section 0
	<u>Oranienburg</u>
	Sender
	Capt. 1

S e c r e t

Subject: Special treatment list 13

Re: 1. Your teletype letter of 25 March 42.

In answer to the above letter the commander of the concentration camp Gross-Rosen reports the following:  
On 19 and 20 Jan. 42 214 inmates were selected.  
From this number 76 were transferred on 17 March 42 and 57 inmates on 18 March 42. Between 20 January and 17 March 42 36 selected inmates died. The remainder of 51 inmates consists of 42 Jews who are able to work and 10 other inmates, who have remained their strength owing to a temporary cessation of work (camp closed between 17 January and 17 February 1942) and who will therefore not be transferred.

The Camp Commander  
(signed) SS-M.  
SS-Oversturmbannführer.

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL

(page 27 of original)

Kaylum  
Z a r n b u r g

Bernburg, 10 March 1942  
Post office box 266  
Consultation on agree-  
ment only

Business reference: be si./Del.  
Please mention

Register!

Top Secret!  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To the  
Commander of the concentra-  
tion camp Gross-Rosen  
- or deputy in office -

G r o s s - R o s e n via  
Strischnau  
Silent

Subject: Transfer of inmates  
Re: Your letter of 6 March 42.

We are in possession of your above-mentioned letter and forward the signed receipt. In regard to the transport of the 195 inmates we make the following suggestions:  
Transport the 195 inmates by rail on 23 March 1942 to the station Gumbach (Anhalt). From there we will fetch the inmates with motor trucks.  
We ask you to inform us in good time when the transport is to arrive at Gumbach, so that we can make the necessary preparations. At the same time we ask you to provide sufficient men to guard the inmates until we take them over. We would appreciate it, if your men would also undertake the guarding of the transport as far as the railway Bernburg. In this case the guards would be taken care of by us and then again put on their march to Gross-Rosen. In reply to your inquiry we wish to inform you, that the destination of the rail transport is Gumbach, whence the final destination of the inmates is Bernburg (S.-H.), where they will remain.

Heil Hitler!

(Signature) Hirsch.

1 Enclosure

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1151-PS  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(page 28 of original)

Economic and Administrative Main Office  
SS-(Wirtschafts-Verwaltungs-Hauptamt) Secret Diary No. 53/1942  
Section D  
- Concentration camps - Oranienburg, 26 March 1942  
D I/1 / As.: 14 f 13 / Ct./S.-

Concentration camp  
Gross-Rosen  
Commander's Office  
received: 28 March 1942.

Subject: Special treatment 14 f 13  
Re: none  
Enclosures: none

Top Secret

To the  
Camp Commanders of the  
concentration camps

8th copy  
16

Dr., Sch., Di., Hau., Fla. Hau., Au., Gr.-R.,  
He., R.

Through the report of a camp commander it became known, that 42 of the 51 inmates selected for special treatment 14 f 13 became "fit to work again" after some time which made their transfer for special treatment unnecessary. This shows that the selection of these inmates is not being effected in compliance with the rules laid down. Only those inmates who correspond to the conditions laid down and, this is the most important thing, who are no longer fit to work, are to be brought before the examining commission.

In order to enable the concentration camps to carry out the tasks they are set, every inmate fit to work is to be put at the disposal of the camp. The camp commanders of the concentration camps are asked to give their special attention to this matter.

En. Chief of the Central Office

(signed) Liebknecht  
SS-Geheimrat

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1151-P3  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 November 1946

I, Dorothea PIEMMER, USFST 482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 1151-P3.

Dorothea PIEMMER  
USFST 482

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-907  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNCIL FOR WAR CRIMES

Extracts from the letters of the defendant Dr. Mennecke to his wife from the files Ja Ja 13/46.

Bielefeld, 19 February 1941  
Hotel Bielefelder Hof

..... This morning at 8.30 we first went by cars which were put at our disposal from Berlin, to the county leadership of the NSDAP. There we had a meeting of two hours, at which were present: the Party County Leader, the County President Westpha 11a-South and a Gm representative. Immediately after that we drove to Bethel together with these gentlemen - we were together 22 persons - where a new meeting was held with pastor Bedalschwing, the chief-physician Dr. Schorsch and 2 officials from Bethel, very interesting!!! The few remaining hours of the morning we spent with Dr. Schorsch as our leader, by inspecting the houses which Prof. Heyde and Herr Brack had allotted to each of us individually. I am working together with Dr. Wieker, the chief-physician of Waldheim 1.Sa...

I ordered the porter of the Kaiserhof to send off the registered letter, because already at 11.30 we started with our work in Bethel (a car-ride of 30 minutes). Each group consists of 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies working with them. I, hardened together with Miss Fischer altogether 20 female patients including personal examination from 15.00 till 19.00 h. This is a very good quota, which most of the others did not attain ...

signed: your faithful Fritz.

Letter No 8

Weimar, 25. Nov. 1941 20.58h  
Hotel Elephant

at 7 o'clock to morrow morning we will be awakened, at about 8 o'clock we will have our coffee and then we will drive out in Schmalenbach's car, but he himself will soon depart to Dresden again. On Thursday and Friday a meeting will be held in Pirna within the frame of the action, in which problems of the future will be discussed and in which Schmalenbach will take part as the medical adjutant of Herrn Brack (Jannertwein). No experts will be present .... The first working-day at Buchenwald is over. At 8.30<sup>h</sup> this morning we were out there. At first I introduced myself to the authoritative leaders. The deputy of the camp-commander is SS-Hauptsturmführer Florstedt, camp-physician is SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Hofen. At first another 40 reports of a first portion of arien<sup>+</sup> had to be completed by filling them out, on which the two other colleagues worked already yesterday. Out of these 40 I worked up about 15. After this whole portion had been worked up, Schmalenbach left, in order to go to Dresden and not to return until our work here is done. Following this, the "examination" of the patients was carried out, i.e. a presentation of the individuals and a comparison with the entries taken from the files. We did not finish this work until noon, because the other two colleagues worked only theoretically yesterday, so that I had to "re-examine" these, whom Schmalenbach (and I myself this morning) had prepared and Mueller his persons. At 12 o'clock we stopped for lunch .....



Afterwards we continued our examination until about 16 o'clock, I myself examined 105 patients, Mueller 78 patients, so that finally a total of 183 reports were ready as a first portion. As second portion a total of 1300 Jews followed, all of whom do not need to be "examined", but where it is sufficient, to take the reasons for their arrest from the files (often very voluminous!) and to transfer it to the reports. Therefore it is merely a theoretical work, which will certainly keep us busy until next Monday inclusive, perhaps even longer. From this second portion (Jews) we completed to-day: I myself 17, Mueller 16. At 17.00 sharply "we throw away the towel" and went for supper . . . .

Exactly as the day I described above, the following

(page 2 of original)

days will pass - with exactly the same program and with the same work. After the Jews, another 300 aryans followed as a third portion, who again will have to be "examined". Therefore we are busy here until the end of next week. Then on Saturday, the 6. Dec. we shall go home . . . .

Mueller goes home from Saturday noon until Monday noon, Koenigsbutter near Braunschweig.

Re Pettenberg I.M. 12 January 1942  
Hotel Waport (Monday)

..... I hope to learn from Prof. Mitsche, what exactly our next "hour" will be. If he really does not know it, I hope to be able to catch Herr Brack in the Tiergartenstrasse in order to ask him with regard to my discussion with Dr. Hofelmann concerning Karl, your scruples are right but I will report it in a way that I will have no disadvantage from Karl's misfortune . . . . .

Now I will say good-bye to Dr. Schildausky - then I will take a motor-car and ride to the Hotel ! At 10 O'clock Berlin rang me up; Frau Ulcin Schenk told me, that the meeting was postponed, but that they are waiting for me in Berlin to-morrow, all was changed again completely, but she did not know details and said, I would hear it to-morrow. What may be better again! It is awful with the "charade Berlin" ! . . . .

Berlin, 14 January 1942  
Hotel Esplanade.

My beloved mother !

That was a typical war-winter railway-journey from Furstenberg to this place. The passenger-train, which ought to leave Furstenberg at 7.47 h left only at 9.20 h over crowded and without heating. Suddenly in Granienburg we were told: "All persons for Berlin have to get out !" We got out and the whole crowd of persons - I myself with my trunk, the bag and the parcel with the registration-reports (350 pieces) -

downstairs - upstairs - then in a train of the metropolitan railway (S-Bahn) to Berlin. Two stations later we were told: "All persons for Berlin have to get out!" We got out again, went along the train to the other side, along another train of the metropolitan railway and in again. It was a train going to Wernsee via Anhalter Bahnhof; the other trains I had used till now were only shuttle-trains. No train was passing through. In this manner finally I arrived at the Anhalter Bahnhof at 12.00 P. Fortunately I caught a porter immediately, at first he did not want to, but finally carried my trunk to the Stuttgarter Bahnhof, he got 1.30 Mk for it. In the hotel the porter said at first that it was impossible to keep up the reservation of a room, but finally I succeeded in getting room No 47, which however was vacant only after 14.00 hours. I left my trunk there and with the bag and the camera I started for the Tiergartenstrasse. I met Prof. Nitsche in the Kaiserstrasse who told me that I was expected, especially Dr. Hefelmann requested to have a talk with me. The meeting was postponed, indeed, but we would have a meeting in a small circle. Prof. Schneider would come too. Nitsche was in a hurry and so I went on to Tiergartenstr. I delivered the reports to Herrn Meumann, but kept the 3 nice covers and the wrapping paper. Then I called the office, spoke to Frau Meyer and asked

(page 3 of original)

when I could come to Dr. Hefelmann. He expected me at 14.30 hours. I did not speak with anybody else yet. At Herrn Meumann I saw the copy of the letter which announces me at Gross Rosen for the 1<sup>st</sup> - 20. January. Prof. Nitsche too said - in passing - to speak - that new tasks are waiting for me, but when I asked if I could not go home first, he said: Of course, you can arrange it as you like. Now I will wait for the things to come. (a. c. -)

21.40 hours Cafe Excelsior. After having written a letter of 3 pages to Karl and also a copy (enclosed) I am able to continue to inform you. Harry! Now we will still go to Dr. Rees. I am allowed to decide it myself and therefore I decide it in this manner. Listen: At 14.30 P I entered the Reich Chancellery and the discussion with Dr. Hefelmann during which certain problems had to be reviewed, started immediately. Everything is final. As the proposed big meeting was not held, we are going to meet to-morrow in a small circle. Dr. Hefelmann, Prof. Nitsche, Prof. Schneider, Dr. Rees, Dr. Straub and "your husband". At 11.30 h I will go again to the Reich Chancellery. The following problem will be discussed: Promoting the psychiatry of the youth; in this Hans Schneider and Hinz have to be regarded as the leading experts of the Reich, I am co-advisor as a man of the practice (with Straub). Straub is country councillor (Landesrat) and coordinator of the institution (Anstaltsverwaltung) of the province Holstein in Kiel and Oberstaatsrat of the Wehrmacht and is the bearer of the party badge in gold. He wants to resign in Kiel and to direct again an institution in south-western Germany. Eichberg? Oh, no, there will be no other man than your husband! But it is planned to establish a new regional institution for Herr Straub in our vicinity, which will be mainly devoted to the psychiatry of youth. The work in this newly established or reorganized institution will be thoroughly furthered especially by the scientific cooperation and council of

Schneider and Heinze. According to present plans, ~~Idstein~~ is taken into consideration. I have to work with my special department for children which should be still further expanded in close co-operation with Schneider, Heinze and Straub, and the "elimination" of this new "psychiatry hospital of youth" will be completed by me. There we have already the project of the future which I have always expected from the special department for children! In addition to very agreeable flattering remarks concerning the perfect organization of my special department for children (he said that this department and that of Heinze are the best ones) Dr. Hefelmann expressed his appreciation for my work and said that this was not only his own opinion, but also that of Herrn Brack. To-day, as a preparation for the meeting to-morrow we mutually considered how to reorganize the hospital in ~~Idstein~~. Characteristically, not Bernotat but I am called to aid in settling these problems, this is important! It also finds an explanation in the way Dr. Hefelmann spoke about Berno and what he thought of my opinion. I advised against Idstein as first thing to-day and proposed Scheuern instead. For this proposal various facts seemed decisive. If I have two institutes for idiotic children in the vicinity I would prefer to give the up to now badly managed institute of Scheuern into better hands, instead of interfering with Idstein, which in Herrn Mueller has a constant reliable manager. Furthermore I consider, it as absolutely necessary to relieve Scheuern from Herrn Todt and to change the atmosphere of the institution. Because I must and shall work with the new Straub-institution in closest cooperation, it may be easier for me to reach Scheuern under certain circumstances than Idstein. Perhaps the scenery

(page 3 of original)

of Scheuern agrees to Straub in the same way than that of Idstein, because in this regard his wishes are to be taken into consideration. All these reasons were considered by Dr. H. As just, I will also express this point of view to-morrow at our meeting.

At about 17 o'clock I left Dr. H., who, at the end asked me to buy wine for him; I will of course do it. He gave me his home-address. After this I went to Tiergartenstrasse, in order to talk with Dr. Nitsche. Dr. H. had already informed me about the "complete new changes", which Fraulein Schwab had indicated on the telephone. Since the day before yesterday a large delegation of our nation headed by Herrn Brack is on the battle-fields of the East to aid in the saving of our wounded soldiers in ice and snow. They include physicians, clerks, Redcross- and Sonnenstein-nurses and male nurses, a whole detachment of 30-30 persons! This is a top secret! Only those persons who cannot swear in the carrying out of the most important tasks of our nation, were not included. Prof Nitsche told me about that too and regretted especially that the male and female assistant nurses of our institution Eichberg were taken away so quickly. This is the reason that the great meeting of the 15 January was postponed until the



the 6 Febr. because until then the relieve action in the East will be finished.

The best and sincerest greetings  
my beloved, golden mummy,  
signed: your faithful Fritz.

Letter No 4

Heidelberg, 15 June 42

Just now I finished the thing for Berlin, in order to send it registered to night, the photocopy for the Tiergartenstrasse as well as the answer to Herrn Jennerwein. In the latter I wrote to inform me in time about Dr. Hofelmann's visit, so that I personally could be present at the conference on the Eichberg. I enclose the copy, please file it into the Berlin letter case, I keep the original. I want to show it to Prof. Schneider with whom I discussed it this morning and who was very interested in this "recommencement", he himself has nothing to do with the National Committee (Reichsausschuss). Besides that I started to work right away this morning at 8.30 I was already working. I finished a voluminous explanation until 11 o'clock and dictated it immediately. Then I talked with Prof. Schneider about very interesting things of our future cooperation etc. till 12.15 h.

After this I performed two accidental punctures which went off splendidly, it happened that Prof. Schneider came and saw one of them. Afterwards we conversed a long time, he also read of Herrn Jennerwein's letter. During the conference we discussed the examination of brains thoroughly. The letter of Dr. Schmidt and the first four clinical reports arrived to-day, but the boxes with the brains are not yet here. I shall also participate in these path.-anat. works here - on our Eichberg preparations.

(page 5 of original)

Letter No 35  
02 296

U., 7 April 1943  
(Wednesday)

The letter of Herrn Blenkenburg, the answer on my "report" sent to him about a fortnight ago (not yet the answer of my second letter concerning "certificate") is as follows:

Werner Blenkenburg

Berlin, 1 April 1943

Berlin W 8  
Vossstr. 4

Dear Dr. Mennecke

I was very glad, to have received some words from you. I am especially glad that you are well and that you enjoy your work. Everything goes as usual here. We are waiting for the things, to come. The military post office number of Herrn Brack is 46,000, of Dr. Hofelmann (unfortunately left out, error).

Best greetings ! Heil Hitler!  
signature: Blenkenburg

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-907  
CONTINUED

Yes, sweetheart, that shows that my connections to Berlin are alive and kept up; that is very important! The military post office number of Dr. Hefelmann was apparently still to be put in, but unfortunately it was left out; perhaps I will be able to learn it from Herrn Brack, to whom I shall write soon. ...

Letter No. 99  
Friday - letter

(17a) Haecken-Schwand  
Casino, 14.9.44

When Oberstaatsrat Dr. Bettinger arrived at 10.30, he was completely confused; he had the same troubles with the County Leader (Kreisleiter), which I have too!

..... Dr. Bettinger is very furious. He fears flank attacks against his wife and against himself (as a partner of the casino besides the party). He told me about his relations to Prof. Brandt which he finally is going to use, in order to oppose the "undue influence of party-favorites". But he does not know to get into contact with Prof. Brandt now!

Yes, mummy, you can destroy (burn!) all accompanying letters of the Berlin action and all unimportant Berlin letters. Then only a few letters remain which you can put into one letter - case 1.....

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-907

Munich, 9 January 1947

I, Siegfried W. Hamburger, Nr. 33062, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-907.

Siegfried Hamburger  
33062



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO -  
1007  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

Sa-Economic and Administrative      Oranienburg, 27 April 43.  
Main Office  
Antigruppenchef (Division Chief) E  
Concentrations Camps  
D I/1 / File no.: 14 f 13/1/3.-  
Secret Journal no. 612/43

Subject: Action 14 f 13 in Concentration Camps.  
Re. Our Order - D I/1/File no. 14f 13/Ot/S.- Secret  
Diary no. 34/43 of 15 January 43.  
Enclosures: None.

Stamp: Top Secret  
..... Copy

To the  
Camp Commanders of the  
Concentrations Camp  
Da., Galt., St., Litz., Flo., Jena., Am., Gr.-So., Watz., Stu.,  
Rav., Al., Herg., Juhl., and Katten-Bellert.  
Copy to: Chief of Am B II, III in the Building.

The Reichsführer-SS and Chief of the German Police upon demonstration has decreed that in future only inmate prisoners can be selected for the Action 14 f 13 by the medical commissions appointed for this purpose.

All other prisoners unfit for work (persons suffering from tuberculosis, venereal diseases etc.) are absolutely to be excluded from this action. Bed-ridden prisoners are to be given suitable work, which can also be done in bed.

The order of the Reichsführer-SS must be strictly observed in the future.

The requests for gasoline for this purpose will therefore be discontinued.

(Signature) HUGER  
SS-Brigadeführer and  
Generalmajor of the Waffen-SS  
(initialed)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, George E. Grant, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-1007.

3. January 1947

(Signature) George E. Grant  
Civ. No. A-442694

" A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY"

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Minister of the Interior      Berlin, 6 Sept. 1944

g 9255/44

TO:

- a) The Reich governor (Reichsstatthalter) (State government)
- b) The Oberpraesidenten (administration of the provincial association)
- c) The County Presidents
- d) The Police president in Berlin
- e) The Lord Mayor (Oberbuergermeister) of the Reich capital Berlin.

RE: Mentally insane Eastern workers and Poles -  
Circular decrees of the Reich Minister of the  
Interior of -A g 9255/44-5100-.

1. Due to the considerable number of Eastern workers and Poles brought into the German Reich for labor employment, the assignment of mental cases among them to German asylums is constantly increasing. The purpose of such assignments must be in any case the possibly speediest recovery to working ability. Thus to those mentally insane people too all the means of modern therapy must be applied. But due to lack of space in German institutions it can not be justified that patients who are not considered as curable to be able to work again in a reasonably short time, may remain permanently or for a long time in German institutions. In order to avoid that the following is ordered:
2. In the following list I established for each district in the Reich a collective list for incurable mentally insane Eastern workers and Poles. They should be assigned to those institutions immediately if possible. In case this is impossible due to urgency or to transportation difficulties, the institution in question should deliver their Eastern respectively Polish patients to the collecting institution in their respective district within at the most one month. It is not necessary to carry out the removal if the patient is considered as being able to leave the institution within 6 weeks at the latest.
3. It is the task of the collecting institution to decide whether the restoration of working ability might be considered within a reasonable period of time.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891  
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original cont'd)

4. The charge of costs from the date of registration in the collecting institution is to be taken over by the Head of the Central Financial Clearing Office of the Sanatorium in Lins/Oberdonsu, P.O. Box 324, which has to be informed immediately of such assignments. The fixed rate for patients of the general class will be paid to the institutions. The Eastern workers and Poles already assembled in collecting institutions are to be reported on a list immediately to the Central Financial Clearing Office. The charge of costs for those patients is transferred as from 1 Oct. 1944 to the Central Account Office.
5. After 4 weeks of the registration in the collecting institution at the latest, a short report on the prognosis of the case and on the question of working ability has to be sent to the Head of the Central Financial Clearing Office. It is the task of that office to direct the transportation of patients from the collecting institutions to nearby special sections in their home district.  
(page 2 of original)
6. As Poles are to be considered only those, who were brought into the Reich for labor employment. This decree does not apply to local Polish population.
7. The leaders of the Edo etc. mental institutions are to be informed by their superior officials and the leaders of public and private institutions by their competent higher administrative authorities. The required copies are enclosed herewith.

List of the collecting institutions:

1. For West Prussia, Danzig and West Pomerania and Wartheland: Mental Institution Elgenhof.
2. For Upper and Lower Silesia and the Silesian: Mental Institution Luben.
3. For Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Murnark and Berlin: Mental Institution Landsberg, Warthe.
4. For Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg: Mental Institution Schleswig.
5. For Bremen-Wehrhede, Hannover-Ost, Hannover Spand and Brunswick: Mental Institution Linsburg.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

6. For the Rhine province, Westphalia and Lippe: Mental Institution Bonn.
7. For Baden, Westmark, Wuerttemberg and Hohenzollern: Mental Institution Schussenried.
8. For Bavaria: Mental Institution Kaufbeuren.
9. For Kurhessen, Nassau and Land Hessen: Mental Institution Hadamar.
10. For Thuringia-Land and Province Sachsen, Anhalt: Mental Institution Pfaffenrode.
11. For the Alpen- and Danube Gauss: Mental Institution Mauer-Gœbling.

By order:

Weidenbaden, 11 Sept. 1944  
Landeshaus.

11a2 A copy reaches  
The County Mental Institution (Landesheilanstalt)  
Biehlberg.

with the request to acknowledge and to take further steps.

By order:  
Landesrat.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-891

6 January 1947

I, Siegfried HAMBURGER, A.-20 062, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct transcription of Document No. NO-891.

Siegfried HAMBURGER  
A.-20 062



EXTRACTS FROM THE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPUTY  
THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES VS  
KLEIN, WAHLMANN, ET AL, HELD AT WIESBADEN, GERMANY FROM  
8 OCTOBER 1945 THROUGH 15 OCTOBER 1945.

\* \* \* \* \*

DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH  
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

UNITED STATES

v

1 February 1946

Alfons Klein, Adolf Wahlmann,  
Heinrich Ruoff, Karl Willig,  
Adolf Merkle, Irmgard Huber,  
and Philipp Blum, all German  
Nationals

REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF  
THE DEPUTY THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE

1. TRIAL: The accused were tried at Wiesbaden, Germany,  
from 8 October 1945 through 15 October 1945, before a Military  
Commission appointed by paragraph 18, Special Orders No. 265,  
Headquarters, Seventh U. S. Army, Western Military District,  
22 September 1945, as amended by paragraph 2, Special Orders  
No. 270, 27 September 1945, and paragraph 1, Special Orders  
No. 276, 3 October 1945, same headquarters.

2. FINDINGS: The offense involved was:

CHARGE: VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Specification: In that ALFONS KLEIN, ADOLF WAHLMANN, HEINRICH  
RUOFF, KARL WILLIG, ADOLF MERKLE, IRMGARD HUBER, and PHILIPP  
BLUM, acting jointly and in pursuance of a common intent and  
acting for and on behalf of the then German Reich, did, from  
on or about 1 July 1944 to on or about 1 April 1945 at Hadamar,  
Germany, willfully, deliberately and wrongfully, aid, abet and  
participate in the killing of human beings of Polish and  
Russian nationality, their exact names and number being unknown  
but aggregating in excess of 400, and who were then and there  
confined by the then German Reich as an exercise of belligerent  
control.

	<u>Pleas to</u> <u>the Charge and Specification</u>	<u>FINDINGS</u> <u>as to the Charge and</u> <u>Specification</u>
Klein, Alfons	NG	G
Wahlmann, Adolf	NG	G
Ruoff, Heinrich	NG	G
Willig, Karl	NG	G
Merkle, Adolf	NG	G
Huber, Irmgard	NG	G
Blum, Philipp	NG	G
		Of the Specification, Guilty, except the words "1 April 1945" and "400," substituting there- for the words "23 August 1944" and "70", of the excepted words Not Guilty, of the substituted words Guilty, of the Charge, Guilty.



3. SENTENCE: The Commission, by at least a two-thirds vote of the members present at the time the vote was taken sentenced the accused as follows:

Klein, Alfons	To be hanged by the neck until dead
Ruoff, Heinrich	To be hanged by the neck until dead
Willig, Karl	To be hanged by the neck until dead
Wahlmann, Adolf	To be confined at hard labor for life
Merkle, Adolf	To be confined at hard labor for 35 years
Blum, Philipp	To be confined at hard labor for 30 years
Hüber, Imgard	To be confined at hard labor for 25 years

\* \* \* \* \*

4. DATA AS TO ACCUSED

\* \* \* \* \*

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

\* \* \* \* \*

6. EVIDENCE:

The evidence shows that for many years before 1944 there had been operated at the town of Hadamar, Germany, a small sanatorium for the care of the mentally ill. It was a state institution, and during the time in which the events which are the subject of this trial took place, it was under the jurisdiction of the provincial administration, located at Wiesbaden. It was subordinate to this provincial administration, in that all policies were decided by and all important orders came from Landesrat (administrator councillor) Fritz Bernotat at Wiesbaden, who was in turn a subordinate of Gauleiter Jakob Springer (R 156-159; Pros. Exs. 16-1, -2; Ex. 21).

It is also shown by the evidence that between January of 1941 and some time in the middle of 1944, as many as 10,000 Germans, alleged to be mentally ill, were admitted to Hadamar and there put to death. At first the bodies of these were cremated. Later they were killed by means of "medications and injections", and, apparently, buried in the institution's cemetery (R 159-161; Pros. Exs. 16, 17-1). The record contains considerable testimony in which it is attempted to be shown that there existed a German law or decree authorizing and directing such disposition of the insane (R 240-247, 277-282).

Inasmuch, however, as the accused were not tried for the deaths of these people, and since most if not all of such deaths took place prior to the time of the acts for which all of the accused were tried, it is not deemed necessary to do more than state the above facts as a prelude to the important elements of the present case.

It is clearly established that between 5 or 6 June 1944 and 13 March 1945 there took place numerous shipments of Polish and Russian men, women, and children to Hadamar, from various other institutions and camps in German or German-occupied territories (R 21, 24, 25, 35, 73, 87, 91, 92, 266, 267, 298, 301; Pros. Exs. 15, 17). Their number totaled 476, and all were killed within one or two days, if not hours, after their arrival at the institution, either by hypodermic injection of morphine or scopolamine, or derivatives thereof, or by doses of veronal or chloral (R 24, 40, 97, 217, 325-330, 337-339; Pros. Exs. 17-1, 18). It is repeatedly testified that all were killed, and there is no evidence that any who arrived avoided death, except for one woman who escaped from the institution (R 212, 325, 331; Pros. Exs. 8, 9).

The reason given by the officials and employees at Hadamar who directed and actually gave the fatal injections, was that all of the victims were incurably ill from tuberculosis (R 183, 202, 228, 356). There is also some evidence that they had been told and believed that the Poles and Russians came under the provisions of the German law or decrees which required such disposition of German insane (R 81, 167, 205, 251, 254). One witness testified that they had not been so instructed (R 35). The defense was unable to prove the existence of any such decrees, much less its real or purported application to the non-German victims (R-245-47, 257). An exhumation and autopsy by a qualified American pathologist of the bodies of six of the Poles and Russians showed that at least one of the victims had not suffered from tuberculosis, and that in none of them was the disease in such an advanced stage

that death from it was reasonably to be expected within a short period of time (R 103, 109, 113-119). There is uncontroverted evidence that the incoming Poles and Russians were neither examined nor treated for tuberculosis by the one doctor on the institution's staff, who was actually an alienist or psychiatrist, and not a pathologist (R 302, 298).

There were at Hadamar none of the customary facilities for treatment of tuberculosis (R 123). The cause of the deaths was the injection of excessive doses of narcotic drugs, which are not specifics for treatment of respiratory diseases (R 119, 120, 126-127). The victims were induced to receive the injections and to take the drugs by assurances that they were being treated for the disease from which they allegedly suffered, or that they were being inoculated against communicable diseases (R 70, 85). Perfunctory examinations were made by hospital personnel to determine whether the victims were in fact dead, after which they were hurriedly buried in mass graves in a portion of the institution's cemetery (R 334, 365).

Upon their arrival at the institution, records were properly made out of their names, sex, nationality, and other data. The records of their deaths, however, were always falsified as to dates and causes of death, so that neither the fact that they died as a result of overdoses of narcotics, nor the fact that death always occurred within an exceedingly short period of time after arrival, was shown (R 42, 43, 55).

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) Accused Klein was employed at Hadamar from August, 1934 until May, 1937, and from 1938 until it was overrun by the Americans in March of 1945. His last official position was that of chief administrator inspector or "deputy administrative official" (R 154, 155, 170; Pros. Ex. 13-1). His superiors were Landestat Bernotat, who was the head of the office of the chief president, and Springer, the chief president; or Gauleiter (R 156). Klein



was an employee at the institution between October of 1940 through July 1942, while 13,000 or more mentally diseased Germans were put to death there (R 158-159; Pros. Ex. 16-1). In 1944 he was responsible for the business supervision of the institution, and was also its cashier (Pros. Ex. 21-1). "In July or August, 1944" (Note: the record of shipment of Poles and Russians to Hadamar begins in June, so the conference must have actually been prior to July), he attended a conference with Bernotat and Springer in which he was informed that transports of incurable tubercular laborers would arrive at Hadamar (R 159, 160, 191; Pros. Ex. 16-3). At a later conference he was instructed that these workers were to be killed under the same law, and in the same way, as the German insane patients had been killed. Klein protested both the fact that they were being sent to Hadamar and that they were to be killed, but to no avail (R 160, 164, 323, 332; Pros. Ex. 16-2). He had no authority over their admission or disposition (Pros. Ex. 21-1). Accused feared that if he disobeyed these orders he would have been sent to a concentration camp (R 160).

The method used to kill and dispose of the patients has already been described. At one point in his testimony Klein denied that he himself ever ordered an injection to be given, or that he ever gave one. He was often present, however, when they were given (R 161, 182). Upon cross-examination he admitted that he had given orders for injections, but maintained that he "merely transmitted (to the personnel) the order which Bernotat gave me through the Gauleiter" (R 190).

\* \* \* \* \*

## 7. JURISDICTION

(a)

\* \* \* \* \*

(b)

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) Did the alleged offenses constitute violations of the international laws of war? Unfortunately, the record does not affirmatively disclose whether the victims were forcibly

deported to Germany from their native countries to work as slave laborers, or whether they went voluntarily on the promise of better pay and better living conditions. The Commission could reasonably have taken judicial notice of the fact that hundreds of thousands of Polish and Russian nationals were forcibly deported to Germany during the war to relieve an acute labor shortage therein, and to replace German workers to be released for the front; that such deportations were war measures; and that the labors of such deportees had a direct relation to the "total warfare" then being waged by the German Reich (Lemkin, Axis Rule in Occupied Europe (1944), pp 21, 22, 67-69, 72-73, 83). Deportation of inhabitants of an occupied country is itself a war crime (Pitt Cobbett's, Leading Cases on International Law, 5th Ed., Vol. 2 (1937), p. 171; Seilsenfeld, "The International Economic Law of Belligerent Occupation" (1942), p 91; Oppenheim, International Law, Vol. II, Sixth Ed., Rev. Sec. 170, p 345), and contrary to the spirit of Article 46 of the Hague Convention, which enjoins the obligation to respect "family honor and rights", and "the lives of persons". In this connection the "Agreement...for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis", creating the International War Crimes Tribunal, presently meeting at Nurnberg, Germany, specifically lists (Article 6 c) "deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory" as a "war crime". It is self-evident that the belligerent occupant is not any the less bound to respect the lives, honor and rights, and to refrain from ill-treatment of such deportees after the unlawful act of deportation than it was before. In the instant case it may be reasonably assumed that some, if not all, of the victims consisted of such impressed foreign laborers. It is equally reasonable to assume that their subsequent alleged illnesses rendered them a burden on the economic system and a liability in the prosecution of the war, and that their deaths were ordered and carried out in



consequence thereof and in furtherance of the "total war" effort. There is some intimation of this in the testimony of the accused Wahlmann (R 303). The health and work of the victims appear to have had a military relevance and their deaths to have been motivated by military expediency. Modern war is "not only military but economic and social" (Fraenkel, supra, p 189), and it does no violence to the traditional meaning of the term "laws of war" to construe the organized killings in the instant case to be acts in violation of such laws of war. It is concluded, on the basis of such reasoning, that the unlawful killings of the victims did have some relation to the waging of war by the German nation, and therefore constituted violations of the laws of war.

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) \*\*\*\*\* There are some general statements by writers on international law tending to affirm the existence of such jurisdiction, although many of these authorities found such jurisdiction upon the broad basis of the existence of a "law of nations", or, "law of humanity", rather than on the narrower basis of a violation of the laws of war. As early as 1612, Grotius stated:

"The fact must also be recognized that kings, and those who possess rights equal to those kings, have the right of inflicting punishments not only on account of injuries committed against themselves or their subjects, but also on account of injuries which do not directly affect them but excessively violate the law of nature or of nations in regard to any person 'anteciper'." (Grotius, De Jure Belli Ac Fidei Libri Tres (1613) Carnegie Trans. 1925, p 504).

Heaton, in his "Elements of International Law" (6th Ed., Vol. I, 1929, p 269), declares that the judicial process of every independent state extends to the punishment of "offenses against the common law of nations, by whomsoever and wheresoever committed". Hall, in his "Treatise on International Law" (8th Ed., 1924, Sec. 135), states that a belligerent possesses "the right of punishing persons who have violated the laws of war if they afterward fall

into his hands". Oppenheim says "the right of the belligerent to punish, during the war, such war criminals as fell into his hands is a well-recognized principle of international law. It is a right of which he may effectively avail himself after he has occupied all or part of enemy territory and is thus in the position to seize war criminals who happen to be there" (Oppenheim, International Law, 6th Ed., 3d v, Vol II, 1944, Sec. 257 a).

There are few adjudicated cases where jurisdiction has been assumed by military tribunals in cases where the victim was not a national of the punishing state and where the offense occurred before occupation of the place of the crime. Eight such United States cases (seven of which appear to have been war crimes and one murder by a civilian) have been summarized in a recent exhaustive study by a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department (Covles, Universality of Jurisdiction over War Crimes, 33 Calif. Law Review, p 291), wherein it is stated: "These cases show that when it is a matter of doing justice in places where ordinary law enforcement is difficult or suspended, the military tribunals of the United States...have acted on the principle that crime should be punished because it is crime. They had had no concern with ideas of territorial jurisdiction.... No evidence has been found that any of the decisions just discussed were the subject of protest by the governments of the accused persons. Certain it is that in none of these United States cases is there any evidence of a consciousness on the part of the courts of any duty not to assume jurisdiction." The author then argued that "while the state whose nationals were directly affected has a primary interest, all civilized states have a very real interest in the punishment of war crimes", and that "an offense against the laws of war, as a violation of the law of nations, is a matter of general interest and concern". He concluded that "every independent state has jurisdiction to punish war criminals in its custody regardless of the nationality of the victim, the time it entered the war, or the place where the offense was committed".

(c) Although the language of the authorities above cited is broad enough to sustain assumption of jurisdiction in the instant case on the theory that a war crime may be punished regardless of any direct interest of the punishing state, assumption of jurisdiction may be equally well defended on the narrower theory that the United States did have a direct interest in punishing the perpetrators of the offense, inasmuch as the victims were nationals of allies engaged in a common struggle against a common foe. There is authority for this contention in a recent opinion of the Judge Advocate General (SPJG, 1943/17671, 13 Dec. 1943) where the question was considered whether German soldiers who had executed without trial, in violation of the laws of war, certain Italian civilians accused of transmitting information to United States forces in contact with the Germans, could be, upon capture, tried by a military tribunal of the United States. At the time of the offense the Italian government was a co-belligerent of the United States. The Judge Advocate General, in holding that either a tribunal of the Italian government or a military tribunal of the United States would have jurisdiction to try and punish the offenders, employed the following language: "The right to punish for such an offense against an ally proceeds upon the well-established principle that allies or co-belligerents constitute but a single side of an armed struggle". The opinion pointed out that the right of the United States to take jurisdiction was especially strong in the case under discussion because it had the physical custody of the accused and because "the offenses appear to be directly related to our military operations." Such language is a clear affirmation of the theory that jurisdiction may be based upon the "interest" of the punishing state. The opinion, however, then proceeds to state a much broader theory of jurisdiction. After quoting an earlier opinion of the Judge Advocate General (SPJG, 1943/14218, 30 Oct. 1943) to the effect that jurisdiction in cases of offenses against the law of war is personal rather than



territorial and is largely "determined by physical custody of the accused, or lack of it", the opinion uses the following broad language: "Where belligerency exists, jurisdiction to punish offenses against the laws of war may thus be concurrent. The fundamental and all important fact is that the persons involved are suspected of having committed crimes of an international character in violation of the international laws of war. An offense against the laws of war is a violation of the law of nations, and a matter of general interest and concern. Whether committed by their own forces or those of the enemy, all civilized belligerents have an interest in the punishment of offenses against the laws of war. War crimes are now being especially recognized as of general concern to the United Nations, which states in a real sense represent the civilized world. In the present situation the United States has jurisdiction because it has the physical custody of the accused and as its military courts have jurisdiction over such offenses." It is concluded that, in the instant case, although the offense alleged is not as directly connected with the military operations of the punishing power as was the offense in the cited case, the United States may properly assume jurisdiction, both on the theory that the United States has a direct interest in punishing offenses against nationals of its allies committed, as here, subsequently to our entry into the war, and on the broader theory that the punishment of war criminals is a matter of general interest and concern to all nations. In view of the opinions above expressed, it is unnecessary to decide herein whether the asserted facts constitute a violation of international law independently of their character as a war crime (See the "Agreement...for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis" (Articles b, c), for the latest assertion of the existence, as part of international law, of "crimes against humanity" as distinguished from "war crimes"), and no opinion

is expressed thereon.

No additional jurisdictional questions are involved in the instant case.

\* \* \* \* \*

8. DISCUSSION

\* \* \* \* \*

9. CLEMENCY

\* \* \* \* \*

10. CONCLUSION:

It is accordingly believed that the sentences of the Commission should be confirmed, and the method of their execution as to accused Klein, Rueff, and Willig should be by hanging, as originally prescribed by the Commission. Forms of action to accomplish this result are attached hereto.

SAMUEL SONENFIELD,  
Captain, JAGD

JAMES D. MURPHY,  
Captain, JAGD

Having examined the record of trial,  
I concur.

C. B. MICKELAIT,  
Colonel, JAGD,  
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate  
February 1945.



Translation of Alfons Klein's Statement.

The county institution of Badmer is a state institution, and is subordinated to the provincial administration of Wiesbaden. The institution could not make decisions of any kind on its own, but could only carry out demands and orders which were given by the main office in Wiesbaden. The official assigned to this institution was administrative councillor (Landesrat) Bernstet. I, for myself, had nothing to decide, as to what kind of patients were to be admitted into the institution. This decision was made between state leader (Gauleiter) Sprenger and administrative councillor (Landesrat) Bernstet. Neither could I personally give orders to either admit or decline admission of these patients. Regarding the Russian and Polish tuberculosis patients, it was possible for Dr. Kleinman to refuse to carry out the order to kill them, because he was a doctor, and as head of the organization directly responsible. I ask you to please clear up the question, as to who was responsible for the patients in institutions, by consulting the office of the provincial administrator (Oberpräsident) at the county seat (Landeshaus) in Wiesbaden, as the clearing up of that question is of the greatest importance to me. I was responsible in particular only for the business supervision of the institution, besides that I was the cashier, and was in charge of the stock-clothing and feed. Besides that I had to supervise the large farm, horticulture, and work shops, which were part of the institution. From the above it is easy to see how manifold my field of duties were, and that I could not mind things which were solely responsibilities and obligations of the doctor. It was always the responsibility of at least three or four officials in other institutions in the district, to accomplish all the tasks assigned to me. It is a fact however that these Poles and Russians who died in this institution, were so seriously ill with tuberculosis that their shipment to the east, as

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I have suggested, was out of question, as these people would have never endured such a shipment. In my opinion, these cases can hardly be regarded as cruel murder, but rather that it was merely made easier for these people to die, as death was in all cases a certainty within a short time. This fact everyone connected with this matter must admit. Furthermore, I must mention the fact that a majority of these patients were suffering from tuberculosis in its final stage, and arrived here infested with lice and in dirty condition. One must therefore, in judging the facts, differentiate, whether healthy, valuable lives were left to die, or whether these had death stare into their faces were given an injection of mercy to relieve them of their incurable and painful suffering.

I hereby reassure you once more, that I have neither given nor executed an order in regards to this matter. I can't state with certainty, if, and which one of the nurses gave injections to the Russians and Poles, since I did not see it personally. The last time I spoke to administrative councillor (Landesrat) Bernotet was on Saturday the 21st of March 1945 at Weilmünster. A few days later I learned that Bernotet left Weilmünster with his car on the 26th of March 1945. Nobody could tell me in which direction he went.

(Signed) Alfons KLEIN

I have given this two pages statement in my own handwriting. Nobody forced me to do it, nor have promises of any kind been made to me. I gave this statement completely out of my own free will.

I swear by God, the almighty, that it is the complete truth, that I have neither withheld nor added anything. I. K. to be God.

(Signed) Alfons KLEIN

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I., William Kaplan, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn translator and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Alfons Klein given on the 12th day of September at Dachau, Germany, unto to the best of my ability.

(signed handwriting) William Kaplan

William Kaplan  
Pvt. 32315687

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 19th day of September 1945.

(signed, handwriting) William R. Vance

WILLIAM R. VANCE  
Capt. JAGD

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-750

Before me, Capt. Luke P. Rogers, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared PHILIPP BLUM, who, being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement.

My name is Philipp Blum, I live in Frickhofen, Germany, I am a cousin of Alfons KLEIN. Since 1940 I had been in the Hadamar Mental Institution. There I had to take care of the switchboard until February 1943, when I took over the burials. KLEIN ordered me to take over this job.

In November 1942 KLEIN became administrative inspector of Hadamar and he still held that position in August 1944 when I left. KLEIN was Chief of the Hadamar-Institution and issued all orders.

BERNOTAT was district counsellor (Landesrat) and used to visit Hadamar frequently; there he had conferences with KLEIN and WAHLMANN.

WAHLMANN was the physician in charge of Hadamar and conducted

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all medical treatments in the Institution. Every morning a conference between Wahlmann, Chief-nurse Rucff and the female chief-nurse Huber took place.

Two or three months before I left the Institution to join the Wehrmacht, Russians and Poles began to come to Hadamar. KLEIN told me, that these Russians and Poles were afflicted with TB. All these Poles and Russians were brought to Ward Ib on the ground floor. If there were too many for this ward they were brought to ward Ila on the first floor. The female nurses Hackbarth and Seillin worked in Ward Ib, Zaackow, Weiland, and Borkowski in Ila.

Rucff and Willig gave, as far as I know, injections to all these Poles and Russians. All these Russians and Poles were dead about two hours after their arrival. Both the male and female nurses informed me usually when they were ready to be buried.

The female nurses informed me of the death of these people, so that they could clean up the rooms and make the beds. I then carried the bodies down to the cellar.

(page 3 of the original)

I entered the names of the dead into a burial-book in Merkle's office. Merkle kept a register of the dead, based on the documents carried by the Russians and Poles. When the Russians and Poles arrived, their documents were handed over to Klein, who in turn gave them to Merkle. Every morning Merkle gave me a slip of paper with the names of those, who were to be buried the same day.

With the aid of a few insane people, I used to carry the bodies to the cemetery and to bury them there. I used to bury 8-20 in one grave and I used to enter in the burial-book, where they were buried. I estimate, that I buried perhaps one hundred Russians and Poles while I was there.

Once came a large transport of Russians and Poles to Hadamar. There must have been forty or fifty in this transport. They were brought from LIMBURG in trucks. Everybody in the institution knew, that a large transport of Russians and Poles was to arrive from Limburg. I was present when these Russians and Poles arrived, and they were brought to ward Ila and Ib. Rucif and

(page 4 of original)

gave injections to these Russians and Poles. The nurses undressed the women and brought them to bed. I remember for certain, that nurses Hackbarth, Bellin and Zachow were present. I am not quite sure, if the chief-nurse Huber or the others were there. I took all clothing down to the cellar with the aid of some of the insane. I was present until all these people died, which lasted about two hours. I carried them down to the cellar with the assistance of a couple of insane; they were to be buried the next day.

I was member of the National socialistic party since 1933.

I made this statement voluntarily and without compulsion. I understand it completely and have read and corrected it before I subscribed. I swear by God, that this is the full truth.

(signature) Philipp Blum.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 18th day of September 1945.

(signature) Luke P. Rogers  
Captain, C 14 P  
Investigation officer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. Grant, AGO No. A-442894, U. S. Civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct copy of Document No. NO-750.

GEORGE H. GRANT



STATEMENT OF KARL WILLIG

Before me, Captain Luke F. Rogers, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Karl WILLIG, who being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement:

When the Poles and Russians came to Hadamar they were taken to the institution, their papers were immediately taken to the office and turned over to KLEIN or RECHLE. Thereupon either I or RUOFF or the nurses used to take them to the little room on the main floor. There injections were given to them immediately because KLEIN had given the instruction that Poles and Russians must not be kept in the institution. Dr. WALDMANN came and examined the Poles and Russians after they were dead.

Before the Poles and Russians came to Hadamar for the first time KLEIN called together all the male employees and told us that foreign workers with tuberculosis would come there and that they were to be liquidated. I cannot remember exactly who was present at that meeting but I know that RUOFF, BLUM, and I were there.

At one time a .(illegible).. transport of Poles and Russians were brought from Limburg on trucks. As far as I can remember there were two loads then. RUOFF went along with the first load and took the Poles and Russians to Hadamar. I then went to Limburg for the second load. When I came back to Hadamar all the people from the first load were asleep. I remember that KLEIN, RUOFF, and BLUM were in the room with them. There were also nurses. I definitely recall BELLIN and KACHBARTH. RUOFF, BLUM, and I undressed the Russian and Polish men of the second load. I am not sure whether Russian or Polish women were in the second load. As far as the men of the second load are concerned RUOFF gave them injections and I gave them veronal or chloral to drink. The next morning all Russians and Poles of the first and second load were dead.

No one ever threatened me with the concentration camp in case

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-751  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

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I quit my job at Hadamar. I had no other place to work anywhere. I never tried to get myself dismissed. Once I asked to be transferred to a different institution but was refused. I could not ask to be dismissed because I would have lost my pension and probably would have been imprisoned.

I have made this statement on my own free will and without threat or duress. I have read and corrected it before having signed it. I understand this statement and I swear by God that it is the truth.

(Signed) Karl Willig

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 14th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers  
Captain, CMP  
Investigating Officer

I, Herbert H. Waller, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that I truly translated the oath administered by Captain Luke P. Rogers to Karl WILLIG and that he made and subscribed to the foregoing statement.

(Signed) Herbert H. Waller  
Lvt. 42134448

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 16th day of September 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers  
Captain, CMP

I, Henry Sachs, U.S. Civilian, AGO 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-751.

HENRY SACHS  
AGO 441698

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Before me, Captain William J. MC GE, JAGG, being  
authorized to administer oaths, personally addressed  
Alfred ELST, who said duly sworn through the  
interpreter, read and subscribed the following statement.

"My name is Alfred ELST, and my address is  
Hedemur Mental Institution, Bundesstrasse 14.  
I first joined the National Socialist Party on 1 October  
1932. I was in the SA from the summer of 1933  
on. I was a block leader (Blockleiter) and municipal  
office leader (Gemeinderatsmitglied) of the NSDAP  
from 1934 to 1941. From 1941 on I was district  
treasury auditor (Reichsbankrevisor), until March 1944.

In 1934 I began to work at the Hedemur mental  
institution. In September 1934 I became administrator  
of the institution, and I held this position  
until March 1941. Until October 1941 there existed,  
in addition to the institution, a hospital for German  
soldiers and prisoners of war. From that time until  
January 1941 only the

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institution for German mental patients was continued.  
In January 1941 plans were made to kill the mental  
patients and to burn the bodies. This method was continued  
until August 1941, and then stopped. From  
August 1941 until August 1942 no persons were killed  
there. In August 1942 a new program was introduced,  
in which the patients were killed by injections  
and drugs. This method was always used until the  
American troops arrived. Dr. MEYER decided which  
mental patients were to be killed.

From October 1942 on the institution was moved  
to the old ritual foundation for institutional care  
in Berlin, by order of the Reich Minister. I did not work  
for this foundation.

According to me in August or September 1944 I  
went to Berlin, where I had a conference with  
DR. MEYER and DR. MEYER.

(page 3 of original)

the Reich Minister. They told me that Russian and Polish  
patients would soon be sent to the hospital. On 1  
they were to be killed. I did not want to do that,  
and suggested that they should be sent to the Reich.  
DR. MEYER told me that he would talk to the Reich Minister

(page 3 of original, cont'd)

about it, and he told me later that the Gestapo did not agree, and that the patients would be sent to my hospital. STROGOW told me that all the Poles and Russians were seriously ill and should be killed. Later, STROGOW, Dr. GELMAN, and I had a conference at the hospital. It was decided that these patients were to be killed by the same method as the German patients. On the big road and several small roads were made available. The German patients were

(page 4 of original)

transferred to another section. These rooms (for the foreigners) were on the ground floor. This was done under the supervision of chief nurse SMITH. About two or three weeks later the first transports of Russians and Poles arrived at the hospital. Usually from one to ten persons arrived. These Poles and Russians came from various labor camps or hospitals, and generally arrived by railroad. Some of the people came directly to the hospital, but some seriously ill persons were picked up by us (the hospital personnel). Then they arrived at the hospital, the lists and papers from the previous hospital were turned over to SMITH, who had taken care of the bookkeeping. After SMITH had finished the bookkeeping, the hospital personnel took the patients to the

(page 5 of original)

section which had been notified, where they were put to bed. If the patient was a man, SMITH or SMITH took him over, if it was a woman, the nurse took care of her.

The following nurses worked in the section for Russians and Poles:

SMITH, STROGOW, KATY KATY, and the chief nurse SMITH.

It is my opinion that these nurses also gave the Poles and Russians lethal injections, but I never saw it personally.

In one case I saw SMITH and SMITH give the Russians and Poles injections.

Every time, after the Russians and Poles arrived, and after SMITH had taken care of the bookkeeping,



(page 5 of original, cont'd)

he brought me the list, and I then gave Dr. WILKINSON the

(page 6 of original)

list. Within two days, at the outside, Dr. WILKINSON gave me the list back. All the patients were dead. Dr. WILKINSON indicated the cause of death of each person. The cause of death was always some disease. Injections were never indicated as the cause of death.

All the Poles and Russians who arrived at the hospital died on the same day.

I can recall only one big transport of Poles and Russians which arrived at the hospital. About October or November 1944 about 70 and 75 people were brought from Linburg. Three times we drove there in the truck to pick up the people. I went along on one trip, and SCHWARTZ drove the car. I do not know for certain who went on the other trips, but I believe that BLUM, RYOFF, and

(page 7 of original)

and WILKINSON went along. WILKINSON took charge of the bookkeeping when the transport arrived at the hospital. I do not know who gave the injections, and I did not see it myself, but all the people were dead on the next day. As far as I know, BLUM, SCHWARTZ, WILKINSON, RYOFF, and WILKINSON were present when the patients were delivered. BLUM then began to bury the bodies.

During the entire period when the Poles and Russians were arriving at the hospital, the following people worked in the section and took care of the bodies:

I. Alfons BLUM	WILKINSON
BLUM	SCHWARTZ
WILKINSON	RYOFF
RYOFF	WILKINSON
WILKINSON	WILKINSON
SCHWARTZ	WILKINSON
Dr. WILKINSON	WILKINSON

(page 8 of original)

I was if did not work in the section, but was only concerned with the administration.

I know that RYOFF and WILKINSON gave the Poles and



(page 8 of original, cont'd)

Russians in the section. VIKTOR, BILLY, and RICHARD worked continuously in the section after the Police and Russians were killed. I never saw, however, whether these women gave injections. These three nurses worked under chief nurse W.B. and Dr. [redacted] and carried out their orders. RICHARD and BILLY worked in the men's section, the three nurses in the women's section. It can therefore be assumed that they gave injections. It is possible that BILLY and RICHARD I saw from time to time worked in the original section, but I do not know for certain.

(page 9 of original, cont'd)

ERICH was the provincial councillor (Landesrat) to the president (Gouverneur) in [redacted] and the lawyer (Anwalt), for the institution. He was my superior in reality, therefore, the administrator of the institution, and he issued the orders as to what was to be done with the Police and Russians.

ERICH was the [redacted] operator until 1943. In [redacted] he was ordered to work in the secret [redacted], to bury the dead [redacted]. He did this work until he was drafted into the [redacted], in about October or November 1944. ERICH also had to sign the death notices and take them to the registry office (Standesamt), where they were recorded in the register of deaths.

ERICH was the [redacted] [redacted] in charge of all the book [redacted] for the hospital. He got the names of the Police and Russians from a list, which he then [redacted]. After the [redacted] [redacted], the hospital [redacted].

(page 10 of original)

ERICH was the [redacted], and he [redacted] the [redacted] [redacted]. ERICH knew that the Russians and Police were being killed in the institution.

ERICH was the institution's carpenter and driver. The only time that he was in contact with the Police and Russians was the [redacted] [redacted] from [redacted]. He knew the [redacted], but he knew what was being done with the Police and Russians.

Dr. [redacted] was the only doctor in the hospital. He was responsible for the treatment of the patients,

(page 10 of original, cont'd)

medicine, and the hospital personnel. He issued orders to the nurses, etc., as to what was to be done with the Poles and Russians. He was present during the conference with SAUCOFF concerning the liquidation of the Russians and Poles in the institution. Dr. WELLS ordered morphine and other drugs which were used to kill the Russians and Poles.

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He also registered the causes of death in the case histories. Dr. WELLS had a conference every morning with SAUCOFF and BUEHLER, which usually lasted on to two hours. These conferences were held in order to discuss the work of the previous day and of that day. At these conferences the post mortem certificates and the death notices were filled out.

Everyone who worked at this institution knew that the Poles and Russians were killed there, but no one was forced to work at the institution. No one was threatened with concentration camps, and no one was warned to keep their things secret, and everyone worked there voluntarily, no could have stopped at any time. If anyone gave out that he had to work there himself and could not stop, it is a lie. Three people were dismissed in the year 1943-44.

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Their names were Pauline WEISBERG, Edith MORROW, and one SCHULMAN. These three were dismissed at their own wish.

I have read and corrected this statement consisting of 12 pages, and the statement contains the full truth to the best of my knowledge. I made this statement voluntarily and without compulsion, and I swear by God, the Almighty, that this statement is the full truth.

(Signature) Alfons FLEIN

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau,  
Germany, on this 12th day of September, 1945

(Signature) William R. VINCE  
Capt. JACD

I, Werner COMY, being duly sworn, state that I correctly

(page 12 of original, cont'd)

translated the oath administered by Capt. William R. Vance to Alfons ELLEN and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

(Signature) William R. VANCE  
7/5, 34812-20

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Subscribed and sworn to before me at Dachau, Germany, on this 12th day of September 1945.

(Signature) William R. VANCE  
Capt. JAGD

I, William R. VANCE, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn translator and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Alfons ELLEN given on the 12th day of September at Dachau, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

(Signature) William KAPLAN  
Pvt. 32315687

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 19th day of September 1945.

(Signature) William R. VANCE  
Capt. JAGD

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

23 December 1945

I, Virginia von SCHOU, Civ., X 046 318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. WO-730.

Virginia von SCHOU  
Civ., X 046 318

POLES	MEN	46	
	WOMEN	29	
	CHILDREN	5	
	TOTAL	80	80

RUSSIANS	MEN	208	
	WOMEN	163	
	CHILDREN	9	
	TOTAL	380	380

RUSSIANS ON POLES	MEN	9	
	WOMEN	5	
	CHILDREN	2	
	TOTAL	16	16

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GRAND TOTAL		476
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OF WHICH ARE	MEN	263
	WOMEN	197
	CHILDREN	16

A certified true copy

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Is an Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Adamczyk, Stefania	Polish	Woman	4 Aug 44	7 Sept 44	Catholic
Afanasjew, Michael	Russian	Man	13 Mar 45	18 Mar 45	Gr. "
Aischubskow, Ser. G.	Russian	Man	18 Sep 44	24 Nov 44	Catholic
Aljoschko, Nadja	Russian	Woman	27 Oct 44	23 Nov 44	Gr. "
Arblian, Arthur	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	8 Sep 44	Catholic
Asmolow, Michael	Russian	Man	5 Aug 44	17 Sep 44	Catholic
Atajan, Alex	Russian	Man	23 Aug 44	12 Sep 44	Catholic
Azorewitsch, Vladimir	Russian	Man	8 Sep 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
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Babanko, Ivan	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	11 Nov 44	Catholic
Babui, Michael	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	8 Jan 45	Catholic
Balno, Ivan	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	19 Oct 44	Catholic
Banet, Nadja	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	16 Sep 44	Catholic
Bakulow, Nikolai	Russian	Man	24 Nov 44	31 Mar 45	Gr. "
Baranow, Igor	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Barinowa, Swetlana	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	2 Aug 44	Catholic
Barlaschichin, Nikolai	Russian	Man	20 Mar 45	3 Mar 45	Gr. "
Basanko, Alex	Russian	Man	6 Oct 44	29 Oct 45	Gr. "
Basanko, Alexandra	Russian	Woman	6 Oct 44	17 Feb 45	Gr. "
Basar, Anatolij	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	18 Mar 45	Catholic
Betrakow, Vladimir	Russian	Man	17 Oct 44	9 Feb 45	Gr. "
Bilinski, Philip	Russian	Man	17 Nov 44	6 Dec 44	Catholic
Bilow, Marion	Polish	Man	28 Aug 44	2 Aug 44	Catholic
Birenuckij, Victor	Russian	Man	2 Mar 45	16 Mar 45	Catholic
Bernard, Stanislaw	Russian	Man	1 Mar 44	22 Jan 44	Catholic
Bessal, Vera	Polish	Woman	12 Aug 44	16 Sep 44	Catholic
Bespalko, Stepan	Polish	Man	29 Aug 44	16 Aug 44	Catholic
Bessania, Michael	Russian	Man	9 Mar 45	19 Jan 45	Gr. "
Bizkostow, Ivan	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	16 Mar 45	Gr. "
Bilik, Wlad	Russian	Man	4 Aug 44	23 Sep 44	Gr. "
Bilowusowa, Nadja	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	2 Aug 44	Catholic
Binatchnsko, Marya	Polish	Woman	16 Jun 44	24 Jun 44	Catholic



<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Sex</u> <u>Woman</u> <u>Child</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>of</u> <u>Entrance</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Biscrewskaya, Nadja	Russian	Woman	31 Jul 44	6 Dec 44	Catholic
Bobajewa, Eugenia	Russian	Woman	3 Nov 44	28 Dec 44	Gr. "
Bondarenko, Sergei	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	5 Dec 44	Catholic
Bondartschuk, Ierontij "	"	Man	13 Jan 45	12 Feb 45	Catholic
Borisenko, Swilkiya	Russian	Woman	7 Sep 44	2 Feb 45	Gr. "
Braga, Olyena	Russian	Woman	20 Feb 44	13 Mar 45	Gr. "
Brelinska, Walerescha	Russian	Woman	2 Feb 45	12 Mar 45	Gr. "
Bryzanina, Lucie	Russian	Woman	20 Dec 44	8 Feb 45	Gr. "
Budzinaki, Stanislaw "	"	Woman	19 Sep 44	23 Oct 44	Catholic
Buhnets, Michail	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Bujno, Boris	Russian	Man	13 Jan 45	13 Mar 45	Gr. "
Burdina, Ekatarina	Russian	Woman	1 Dec 44	15 Feb 45	Catholic
Butowitsch, Alexander	Russian	Man	7 Dec 44	18 Dec 44	Catholic
Butusowa, Marija	Russian	Woman	17 Jan 44	12 Oct 44	Catholic
Chlebko, Edward	Polish	Man	24 Jan 45	28 Feb 45	Catholic
Chorotka, Serafina	Russian	Woman	26 Oct 44	26 Feb 45	Gr. "
Danilukina, Julia	Russian	Woman	8 Sep 44	21 Jan 45	Catholic
Danilukina, Stanislaw	Polish	Child	8 Sep 44	28 Dec 44	Catholic
Daniltschenko, Wsili	Russian	Man	1 Jan 44	8 Sep 44	Catholic
Datschenko, Marija	Polish	Woman	28 Oct 44	2 Jan 45	Catholic
Dawidankowa, Wsienka	Russian	Woman	11 Jul 44	6 Feb 45	Catholic
Debnorsch, Anna	Polish	Woman	6 Jan 44	12 Jan 44	Catholic
Demontschuk, Wsienka	Russian	Woman	12 Jan 44	14 Dec 44	Catholic
Derjantschuk, Fawlina	Russian	Woman	8 Sep 44	7 Mar 45	Gr. "
Dowcktorakij, Ladimir	Polish	Man	28 Oct 44	3 Jan 45	Catholic
Diorot, Andrey	Russian	Man	29 Jan 44	4 Dec 44	Catholic
Djorkina, Anna	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	3 Jan 45	Catholic
Dobranjuk, Sergei	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	5 Jan 45	Catholic
Dobrowanska, Antonia	Polish	Woman	1 Aug 44	4 Sep 44	Catholic

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Dolgonov, Ekaterina	Russian	woman	20 Feb 44	15 Mar 45	Ir. Catholic
Dontsin, Nikolai	Russian	man	22 Aug 44	12 Nov 44	Ir. "
Drabek, Gladislau	Polish	man	1 Sep 44	20 Sep 44	Catholic
Dratschenko, Gri. or	Polish	man	26 Oct 44	7 Aug 44	Catholic
Drutschilo, Maria	Russian	woman	6 Nov 44	19 Feb 45	Ir. "
Dshewat, Vera	Russian	woman	22 Aug 44	12 Oct 44	Catholic
Dzjuban, Paul	Russian	man	12 Oct 44	10 Feb 45	Catholic
Dzuba, Feodor	Russian	man	16 Dec 44	5 Oct 44	Catholic
Dzrubenko, Marija	Russian	woman	26 Feb 44	22 Mar 44	Catholic
Dzuba, Olga	Polish	woman	26 Jul 44	12 Aug 44	Catholic
Dubrowska, Aleksandra	Russian	woman	11 Aug 44	13 Dec 44	Catholic
Dunik, Irene	Russian	woman	28 Jul 44	18 Aug 44	Catholic
Dunich, Goldina	Polish	man	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	Catholic
Dworecki, Jakov	Russian	man	21 Aug 44	2 Dec 44	Catholic
Dydo, Caroline	Russian	woman	11 Aug 44	25 Nov 44	Ir. "
Dziadosz, Anna	Russian	woman	8 Sep 44	26 Sep 44	Catholic
<del>xxxxxx</del>					
Fausulajewa, Mojala	Russian	woman	15 Oct 44	15 Feb 45	Catholic
Fianko, Sami	Russian	man	14 Dec 44	28 Feb 45	Catholic
Filipow, Aleksei	Russian	woman	7 Sep 44	26 Mar 45	Catholic
Frolow, Ivan	Russian	man	14 Sep 44	23 Mar 45	Catholic
<del>xxxxxx</del>					
Garbanchow, Luba	Russian	woman	2 Mar 45	14 Mar 45	Ir. "
Gerasimienko, Nina	Russian	woman	7 Oct 44	17 Feb 45	Ir. "
Goroduk, Boris	Russian	man	16 Nov 44	29 Feb 45	Catholic
Gontcharow, Sw. orija	Russian	woman	1 Mar 45	18 Mar 45	Catholic
Gornaterhoff, Sw. orija	"	man	4 Aug 44	13 Oct 44	Catholic
Gorowaja, Anna	Russian	woman	1 Sep 44	11 Sep 44	Catholic
Goska, Marianna	Russian	woman	5 Sep 44	14 Sep 44	Catholic
Grinchenko, Nikolai	Russian	man	25 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	Catholic
Grjadenow, Ivan	Russian	man	20 Dec 44	8 Mar 45	Ir. "

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Gronik, Ignat	Russian	Man	11 Aug 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
Gubrutskij, Andrij	Russian	Woman	11 Aug 44	11 Sep 44	Catholic
Gurin, Afanas	Polish	Child	23 Aug 44	10 Oct 44	Catholic
Gurkin, Ivan	Russian	Man	13 Feb 45	13 Mar 45	Gr. "
Gurkov, Ivan	Russian	Man	9 Mar 45	11 Mar 45	Gr. "
Gutscher, Vladimir	Russian	Man	26 Sep 44	3 Jan 45	Catholic
Hantscharuk, Andrij	Russian	Woman	3 Dec 44	14 Feb 45	Gr. "
Hasiuk, Andrija	Russian	Woman	21 Oct 44	3 Mar 45	Gr. "
Halchorodko, Majja	Russian	Woman	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	Catholic
Helowaschnko, Vella	Russian	Woman	13 Jan 45	6 Mar 45	Gr. "
Hentacharenko, Andrei	"	Man	28 Jul 44	18 Aug 44	Catholic
Horkun, Dymitrij	Russian	Man	24 Oct 44	22 Feb 45	Catholic
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Ignatow, Isidij	Russian	Man	11 Aug 44	6 Nov 44	Catholic
Ijorkow, Victor	Russian	Man	2 Feb 45	13 Mar 45	Catholic
Iskrowa, Jarema	Russian	Child	28 Jul 44	6 Aug 44	Catholic
Iwanow, Gregor	Russian	Man	9 Sep 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
Iwanow, Isid	Russian	Man	1 Mar 45	15 Mar 45	Gr. "
Iwaskewitch, Ivan	Russian	Man	11 Mar 45	11 Mar 45	Gr. "
Izydowski, Jan	Polish	Man	2 Sep 44	7 Jan 45	Catholic
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Jabrov, Ivan	Russian	Man	16 Aug 44	12 Nov 44	Catholic
Jaidonko, Stepan	Russian	Man	16 Oct 44	23 Jan 45	Gr. "
Jakubiak, Franciszek	Polish	Man	5 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Jankowy, Ivan	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	Catholic
Jarawa, Ivan	Russian	Man	20 Dec 44	12 Feb 45	Gr. "
Jarawa, Peter	Russian	Man	11 Aug 44	1 Feb 45	Catholic
Jatschenko, Andrei	Russian	Man	17 Oct 44	22 May 45	Catholic
Jatasbeck, Jan	Polish	Man	27 Aug 44	7 Dec 44	Catholic
Jacek, Franciszek	Polish	Man	17 June 44	19 Jan 45	Catholic

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Was Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Jefimow, Jassili	Russian	Man	31 Jul 44	25 Nov 44	Catholic
Jefimowa, "Kristina	Russian	Woman	11 Jan 44	13 Jan 44	Catholic
Jermisch, Tarassja	Russian	Woman	Not determined	13 Jan 44	Catholic
Jerosimina, "Adjaoka	Russian	Woman	7 Sep 44	18 Feb 45	Catholic
Jewackinsowa, "Arija	Russian	Woman	22 Sep 44	5 Mar 45	Gr. "
Jewitsch, "Constantin	Russian	Man	28 Jul 44	5 Mar 44	Catholic
Juzowyk, "Irina	Russian	Woman	1 Jul 44	14 Aug 44	Catholic
Kachno, "Wlad	Russian	Woman	7 Nov 45	16 Mar 45	Catholic
Kadja, "Czeslawa	Polish	Man	4 Nov 45	17 Mar 45	Catholic
Kalinulin, "Ildar	Russian	Man	30 Sep 44	9 Mar 45	Catholic
Kamirnowa, "Iwan	Russian	Man	28 Jul 44	14 Aug 44	Catholic
Karatschin, "Olga	Polish	Woman	15 Feb 45	1 Mar 45	Catholic
Karotschenko, "Maria	Russian	Woman	2 Nov 45	6 Mar 45	Catholic
Karpeluk, "Lidia	Polish	Man	28 Jul 44	14 Aug 44	Catholic
Karpenkova, "Lidia	Polish	Woman	1 Sep 44	21 Sep 44	Catholic
Kasunow, "Janna	Russian	Man	5 Dec 44	16 Feb 45	Catholic
Kasul, "Aidar	Russian	Man	31 Jul 44	25 Sep 44	Catholic
Kasjina, "Anna	Russian	Woman	18 Oct 44	26 Dec 44	Gr. "
Katschenkowski, "Iwan	Russian	Man	28 Nov. "	9 Dec 44	Catholic
Katschor, "Lidia	Polish	Woman	1 Sep 44	23 Sep 44	Catholic
Keller, "Kassia	Russian	Man	28 Dec 44	7 Feb 45	Gr. "
Kotrykowa, "Stanislaw	Russian	Woman	7 Nov 44	30 Nov 44	Gr. "
Kuba, "Katerina	Russian	Woman	11 Jul 44	23 Dec 44	Catholic
Kulak, "Stanislaw	Polish	Man	1 Dec 44	14 Mar 45	Catholic
Kiritachenko, "Lidia	Polish	Woman	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	Catholic
Kis, "Maria	Russian	Woman	2 Sep 44	29 Sep 44	Catholic
Kischkurno, "Helena	Russian	Woman	8 Nov 44	13 Feb 45	Catholic
Kitljak, "Marija	Russian	Woman	28 Jul 44	23 Aug 44	Catholic
Klimenko, "Jana	Russian	Man	22 Sep 44	26 Oct 44	Catholic

Name	Nationality	Age of Child	Date of Entry	Date of Death	Religion
Glossow, Igor	R	11	7 Sep 44	17 Sep 44	C
Glutkwa, Lufija	R	W	23 Oct 44	25 Jan 45	Gr. C
Konkow, Ivan	R	W	6 Oct 44	11 Mar 45	Gr. C
Kononenko, Lena	R	11	13 Jan 45	15 Mar 45	C
Kontschina, Michael	R	11	11 Oct 44	9 Dec 44	Gr. C
Kopilow, Vladimir	R	11	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	C
Korolenitsch, Lotja	R	11	17 Jan 44	22 Jun 44	C
Korschukowa, Tamara	R	C	29 Aug 44	14 Sep 44	Gr. C
Korshun, Gori Gori	R	11	28 Jul 44	18 Jan 45	C
Korsun, Ivan	R	11	9 Jan 45	14 Mar 45	C
Kosenko, Petlor	R	11	1 Mar 45	17 Mar 45	C
Koslenko, Wija	R	C	11 Mar 45	1 Mar 45	C
Koslow, Georg	R	11	6 Oct 44	21 Dec 44	C
Koslow, Josef	R	W	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	C
Koslow, Wladimir	R	W	11 Aug 44	26 Sep 44	C
Kosoprodowa, Tamara	R	W	17 June 44	19 Jun 44	C
Kowal, Wirta	R	11	2 Sep 44	5 Dec 44	Gr. C
Kowal, Wladimir	R	11	11 Aug 44	20 Dec 44	C
Kowalenko, Witako	R	11	17 Jan 45	31 Jan 45	Gr. C
Kowalski, Wladimir	R	11	1 Sep 44	15 Sep 44	C
Krasnokow, Wladimir	R	W	11 Aug 44	22 Sep 44	C
Krawtschenko, Wladimir	R	11	1 Sep 44	19 Sep 44	C
Krasnow, Stepan	R	11	28 Jul 44	7 Aug 44	C
Krisubow, Anton	R	W	21 Aug 44	16 Sep 44	C
Krisin, Wladimir	R	11	17 Aug 44	4 Feb 45	C
Kriwotow, Ivan	R	11	8 Sep 44	28 Dec 44	C
Krivos, Wladimir	R	11	1 Aug 44	1 Feb 45	C
Kucharski, Bronislawa	R	W	22 Aug 44	19 Oct 44	Gr. C
Kucharski, Bronislawa	R (f)	W	24 Oct 44	28 Jan 45	C
Kuchta, Stepan	R	11	28 Sep 44	29 Oct 44	C
Kuchta, Tamara	R	11	2 Sep 44	13 Sep 44	Gr. C



<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Sex</u> <u>Woman</u> <u>Child</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>of</u> <u>Entrance</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>of</u> <u>Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Kudintsechkova, Maria	R	W	17 Nov 44	3 Feb 45	Gr C
Kudrewtschuk, Alexander R	R	M	28 Jul 44	21 Aug 44	C
Kukian, Piotr	P	M	28 Jul 44	11 Aug 44	C
Kulesch, Lidija	R	W	31 Jul 44	1 Mar 45	C
Kulikova, Anfisa	R	W	11 Aug 44	17 Dec 44	C
Kuprijtsjuk, Sachar	R	M	24 Nov 44	3 Feb 45	C
Kurotschka, Israel	P & R	M	1 Sep 44	11 Sep 44	C
Kurtamtrova, Sweda	R	W	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	C
Kusin, Geor	R	M	28 Jul 44	18 Aug 44	C
Kusenko, Nikolay	R	M	20 Dec 44	15 Mar 45	Gr C
Kusnik, Ivan	P	M	28 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	C
Kutachanov, Ivan	P	M	28 Jul 44	4 Aug 44	C
Kuznetsov, Michail	R	M	9 Nov 44	20 Feb 45	C
Labyrko, Nikolai	R	M	4 Dec 44	3 Nov 44	C
Lach, Michail	R	M	23 Aug 44	29 Sep 44	C
Lasekina, Lera	R	W	28 Jul 44	5 Aug 44	C
Lanowenko, Timofej	P, R	M	24 Aug 44	15 Nov 44	C
Las-Gull, Sofia	R	W	16 Aug 44	19 Oct 44	Gr C
Lika, Anna	P	W	5 Sep 44	8 Mar 45	Gr C
Lisnarska, Elzabeta	P	W	1 Sep 44	22 Sep 44	C
Lisnos, Semen	R	M	11 Aug 44	10 Nov 44	C
Lewtschenko, Samilij	R	M	22 Sep 44	8 Feb 45	Gr. C
Lisnarski, Michail	R	M	31 Aug 44	9 Dec 44	Gr C
Lisenko, Fedir	R	M	29 Dec 44	12 Mar 45	Gr C
Litwinenko, Alexander R	R	M	20 Jul 44	3 Aug 44	C
Litwinenko, Wella	R	W	3 Nov 44	26 Feb 45	C
Liwon, Michail	R	M	28 Jul 44	11 Aug 44	C
Loginowa, Maria	R, K	W	5 Sep 44	12 Sep 44	C
Lomasj, Harrik	R	M	27 Dec 44	17 Feb 45	C
Ionina, Maria	P, R	W	16 Jan 44	25 Nov 44	C

Name	Nationality	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Religion
Lubtschenko, Luta	P	W	16 Aug 44	12 Sep 44	C
Lukaschenko, Fedor	R	W	1 Mar 45	14 Mar 45	Gr C
Lugowsky, Dominik	P	W	8 Sep 44	16 Sep 44	G
Lusovisch, Faska	R	W	31 Jul 44	8 Jan 45	C
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Radri, Johann	F	W	20/12/44	28/1/45	C
Raidak, Swo	F	W	17/6/44	19/6/44	C
Rajcherek, Marian	R	W	2/9/44	23/11/44	CHC
Rakarswa, Wlarsa	F	C	21/6/44	16/9/44	C
Rakarenko, Miril	R	W	4/8/44	15/9/44	C
Rakarenko, Nina	R	W	2/3/45	17/3/45	GRG
Malinokowa, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	24/6/44	C
Raljar, Ivan	R	W	2/8/44	7/9/44	C
Ralnik, Ivan	R	W	1/3/45	17/3/45	GRG
Ralsow, Ivan	R	W	13/10/44	29/1/45	C
Ralsow, Nikolai	F	C	28/7/44	22/8/44	C
Rarek, Franciszek	P	W	1/12/44	3/2/45	C
Rarkow, Peter	R	W	24/6/44	11/9/44	C
Rartenjuk, Marija	P	W	13/10/44	29/12/44	C
Raruschnitsch, Nikolaj	R	W	2/12/44	21/1/45	C
Rasljak, Petro	P	W	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Raslow, Ivan	R	W	24/9/44	6/2/45	C
Ratlasch, Stanislaw	R	W	4/8/44	11/9/44	C
Ratjorinow, Georgij	R	W	17/11/44	5/3/45	GRG
Ratzenko, Victor	R	W	11/8/44	14/9/44	C
Rasijowski, Maria	P	W	30/9/44	21/12/44	
Rakowskij, Maria	P	W	6/12/44	12/3/45	GRG
Ralsow, Maria	R	W	1/9/44	20/9/44	C
Ralnyk, Anna	R	W	16/8/44	5/2/45	C
Richalschuk, Maria	R	W	15/10/44	7/11/44	GRG
Richaltschuk, Anna	P, R	W	8/9/44	7/2/45	C

Name	Nation- ality	Age of Child	Date of Entrance	Date of Death	Religion
Michailow, Ivan	R	C	20/2/44	13/2/45	GRD
Michkows, Anna	R	"	28/1/44	21/7/44	C
Michchenko, Uliana	R	"	4/8/44	23/1/45	C
Mishtschirnikow, Dimitri	R	"	13/9/44	24/1/45	C
Moha., Samokina	R	"	24/11/44	10/2/45	C
Morowa, Sonja	R	"	11/8/44	12/11/44	C
Morojow, Wikoldi	R	"	13/1/45	15/3/45	GRD
Morosow, Michael	R	"	28/7/44	23/8/44	C
Moskin, Leonid	R	"	25/7/44	24/11/44	C
Mozawa, Stanislaw	P,R	"	6/12/44	11/3/45	C
Okytsk, Teodor	R	"	24/10/44	30/12/44	GRD
Oll, Isidor	R	"	2/7/44	3/8/44	C
Opa, Marija	R	"	11/8/44	12/10/44	C
Oskowitsch, Stanislaw	P	"	28/7/44	26/8/44	C
Olesyporezyk, Stefan	R	"	16/1/44	11/12/44	C
Okitenko, Iohail	R	"	25/1/44	5/3/45	GRD
Okitenko, Basil	R	"	4/8/44	2/11/44	C
Olesowa, Maria	R	"	2/2/45	16/3/45	GRD
Mischelskaja, Maria	R	"	28/7/44	28/8/44	C
Nowack, Jaroslaw	R	"	4/8/44	8/9/44	C
Nowikow, Nikolai	R	"	6/7/44	15/9/44	C
Nowotworski, Anna	R	"	16/10/44	1/2/45	C
Nowoschinskaja, Maria	P	C	22/9/44	25/12/44	C
Owlias, Olga	R	"	1/9/44	20/11/44	C
Ochotocznikow, Nikolaj	P	"	24/10/44	30/11/44	GRD
Olafir, Olana	R	"	28/7/44	29/8/44	C
Oleschenko, Gregor	R	"	4/8/44	1/2/45	C
Oliani, Olesana	R	"	22/9/44	27/1/45	GRD
Olitichuk, Anna	F	"	28/7/44	3/8/44	C
Omotek, Maria	F	"	2/1/45	27/3/44	C
Opritschenko, Wasscha	R	"	2/3/45	15/3/45	GRD

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Ostaschewski, Fola	R	M	11/8/44	1/12/44	C
Otrabski, Tadysz	P	M	1/9/43	25/9/44	C
Owili, Maria	R	F	28/7/44	14/11/44	C
Owtscharuk, Anna	R	F	6/10/44	12/2/45	C
Owtscharuk, Iwan	R	M	6/10/44	29/10/44	C
Palanina, Timofei	R	M	21/11/44	28/3/45	GR C
Pankow, Marion	P	M	16/8/44	26/9/44	GR C
Paponia, Proszna	R	M	20/2/45	17/3/45	C
Paschkiwicz, Rowalda	R	M	15/8/44	15/9/44	C
Pasistachenko, Iwan	R	M	28/7/44	8/8/44	C
Pasnowa, Anna	R	F	20/9/44	21/1/45	GR C
Pawlak, Jan	P	M	29/9/44	16/12/44	C
Pechanow, Archip	R	M	11/8/44	4/12/44	C
Pereloma, Nikolai	R	M	10/8/44	1/1/45	GR C
Peretiatko, Theodor	R	M	26/8/44	29/10/44	GR C
Pertsch-Goldschil, Nikolaj	R	M	1/9/44	28/9/44	C
Petrus, Helena	P	F	1/9/44	22/9/44	C
Putrafakow, Maria	R	F	15/2/45	6/3/45	GR C
Petrjaniko, Goldemar	R	M	24/10/44	19/3/45	GR C
Pietrzak, Romuald	R (P)	M	29/8/44	29/10/44	C
Piennek, Franciszek	P	M	3/11/43	9/11/43	C
Pienacko, Anna	R	F	28/7/44	30/8/44	GR C
Pisak, Mathias	R	M	5/2/45	13/2/45	C
Pisow, Maria	R	F	5/9/44	26/9/44	C
Platonowa, Nina	R	F	11/8/44	5/12/44	C
Poraszew, Makow	R	M	26/1/45	13/3/45	GR C
Poribnjak, Anton	R	M	20/12/44	12/3/45	GR C
Polak, Adolf	P	M	27/7/44	1/8/44	C
Polanka, Maria	R	F	1/1/45	3/3/45	GR C
Polina, Maria	R	F	3/11/44	11/12/44	GR C
Folischtschuk, Stefan	R	M	6/9/44	14/12/44	GR C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Reli ion</u>
Folomartsochk, Fedor	R	M	4/8/44	29/3/44	C
Polack, Olga	R	F	28/7/44	1/9/44	C
Popova, Marija	R	F	11/1/44	6/9/44	C
Posolajskow, Dimitrij	R	M	2/1/45	11/3/45	C
Potapenko, Gerasim	R	M	20/12/44	31/3/45	GRG
Pravossud, Jewsef	R	M	21/12/44	11/3/45	GRG
Prislowa, Alexandra	R	F	1/3/45	16/3/45	GRG
Prokopenko, Sinaida	R	F	28/7/44	4/3/44	C
Fruchnik, Franz	P (A)	M	7/1/44	27/9/44	C
Putanow, Gerasim	R	M	22/9/44	25/10/44	GRG
Rachmatula, Piotr	R	M	22/9/44	29/10/44	C
Radonowa, Daria	R	F	8/9/44	9/12/44	C
Radko, Konrad	R	M	21/11/44	13/3/45	GRG
Radunowa, Marija	R	F	17/10/44	10/11/44	C
Ratschonsko, Anna	R	F	5/9/44	9/2/45	C
Razinkow, Andrej	R	M	28/7/44	12/8/44	C
Reula, Alexander	P (A)	M	28/10/44	22/2/45	GRG
Roz, Anastasia	R	F	21/1/44	11/9/44	C
Riback, Ivan	R	M	13/1/44	8/12/45	C
Romjuk, Laima	R	F	10/1/45	12/3/45	GRG
Rosita, Marija	R	F	4/2/44	28/9/44	C
Rossoska, Helena	R	F	Escaped		C
Romajitis, Stanislaw	R	M	22/9/44	25/11/44	C
Romanowa, Sinaida	R	F	1/5/44	14/8/44	Orthodox
Rosolawa, Sinaida	R	F	28/12/44	24/1/45	GRG
Rosinska, Anna	R	F	1/9/44	16/9/44	C
Rudenko, Jaroslav	R	M	8/9/44	6/2/45	C
Rudnitski, Ian	R	M	29/9/44	6/11/44	C
Rytachko, Ivan	R	M	17/6/44	20/6/44	C
Saporoska, Rosa	R	F	28/7/44	3/8/44	C
Saika, Ivan	R	M	28/12/44	29/1/45	C



<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Man Woman Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Salatakaia, Alexandra	R	W	11/7/44	21/1/45	C
Salevitsch, Victor	R	M	17/5/44	22/6/44	C
Salik, Ivan	P	M	23/3/44	19/12/44	C
Saphira, Sadja	R	W	28/7/44	2/9/44	C
Sarano, Basili	R	M	20/12/44	14/2/45	GRG
Sardack, Ivan	R	M	22/7/44	16/2/45	C
Sarsakaja, Maria	R	W	4/8/44	7/12/44	C
Savonova, Elisabeth	R	W	4/8/44	10/11/44	C
Saako, Michail	R	M	25/8/44	4/12/44	C
Scherna, Dolita	P	W	28/7/44	5/8/44	C
Schalokin, Alexander	R	M	4/3/44	18/9/44	C
Schepkwalow, Semen	R	M	7/9/44	8/11/44	GRG
Schewtschuk, Maria	R	W	25/11/44	21/12/44	C
Schirschaskij, Feder	R	M	1/3/45	8/3/45	C
Schkomidna, Ewdowje	R	W	20/13/44	7/2/45	C
Schlupa, Stefan	R	M	1/3/45	15/3/45	C
Schmahlo, Stepan	R	M	3/11/44	30/11/44	C
Schpakk, Rosa	R	W	1/8/44	20/12/44	C
Schpilko, Marija	R	W	28/4/44	9/9/44	C
Schranke, Nikolai	R	M	2/7/44	4/8/44	C
Schryckan, Iwan	R	M	13/2/45	16/3/45	C
Schulz, Dimitri	R	M	20/3/44	3/2/45	C
Schumilenko, Alla	R	W	5/10/44	12/11/44	C
Schutko, Alexander	R	M	28/7/44	13/8/44	C
Schwatz, Jakob	R	M	17/8/44	13/12/44	C
Schytken, Nikolaj	R	M	12/1/45	2/13/45	C
Selensky, Nestly	R	M	8/9/44	24/12/44	C
Semenowa, Palakaja	R	W	24/6/44	17/9/44	C
Seeljansky, Victor	P	M	7/1/44	20/6/44	C
Senes, Anna	R	W	7/9/44	30/12/44	C
Sensila, Nikolay	R	M	31/10/44	24/11/44	C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Non Comm Child</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Serevko, Antharim	F (R?)	Y	1/5/44	15/9/44	C
Serjaskaja, "idia	R	Y	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Serkow, "ikolai	R	Y	28/7/44	24/8/44	C
Servatij, "mos	R	Y	22/9/44	8/12/44	C
Sidak, Iwan	R	Y	1/4/44	30/9/44	GU
Sidorenko, Anastasia	R	Y	28/7/44	7/8/44	C
Sidorenko, "las	R	Y	20/7/44	7/3/45	U
Sidorow, "nat	R	Y	22/3/44	28/1/45	C
Sielewski, Maria	Y, R	Y	23/1/44	27/1/45	C
Sielinski, Antonia	R	Y	28/7/44	15/3/44	C
Sierij, "asilij, Fedor	R	Y	7/9/44	3/4/45	C
Sirotenko, Iwan	R	Y	28/1/44	15/8/44	C
Sitschekryk, Iwan	R	Y	17/4/44	21/6/44	C
Sitschko, "anna	R	C	1/11/44	1/11/44	C
Siwko, Piotr.	R	Y	4/1/44	6/11/44	C
Skordan, "stoson	R	Y	4/6/44	11/12/44	C
Skraban, "stomilase	R, Y	Y	21/7/44	2/11/44	C
Slivinski, "stefan	R	Y	13/1/45	11/2/45	C
"Tcholdruk, "atja	R	Y	28/7/44	29/8/45	GU
Slobodonjuk, Iwan	R	Y	1/9/44	9/12/44	C
Sosha, "atja	R	Y	23/10/44	28/11/44	C
"mirak, "asilij	R	Y	31/1/44	5/9/44	C
Szirnowa, "awdina	R	Y	20/11/44	14/3/45	C
Szolonskaja, "arija	R	Y	7/9/44	25/1/45	C
Szafir, "aria	R	Y	3/11/44	7/3/45	GU
Szoula, "inof	R	Y	25/1/44	15/5/44	C
Szrolski, "osaf	R	Y	30/10/44	24/11/44	C
Solatow, Iwan	R	Y	1/1/44	21/6/44	C
Soljanak, "wlokija	R	Y	9/7/44	25/12/44	C
Soljanow, "aba	R	C	6/1/44	13/11/44	C
Selotych, "wlokija	R	Y	28/12/44	9/3/45	GU

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Non Roman Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Selovia, Stanga	R		21/11/44	25/2/45	C
Serkin, Ewgin	R		1/9/44	27/9/44	C
Serkolin, Dimitrij	R	M	25/8/44	4/2/45	C
Sesulenko, Sergei	P	M	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Stachowiak, Max	P	H	21/11/44	16/12/44	C
Stalinger, Janina	P	W	17/6/44	21/6/44	C
Startschuk, Michail	R	M	1/2/45	17/3/45	C
Stawujak, Kasimier	P	H	29/9/44	22/10/44	C
Styprynski, Kasimir	R	M	1/3/45	16/3/45	C
Subkow, Wasilij	R	M	13/1/45	13/3/45	C
Suhak, Nina	R	W	3/11/44	9/2/45	C
Sujew, Nikolai	P or R	C	16/6/44	4/10/44	C
Sulkow, Peter	R		24/6/44	26/1/45	C
Sunska, Nina	R	W	7/5/44	12/2/45	C
Suschkow, Nikolai	R	M	4/3/44	23/9/44	C
Suworow, Iwan	P	M	28/7/44	16/8/44	C
Swed, Stanislaw	R	P	3/6/44	13/6/44	C
Swiniuck, Julia	R	W	8/9/44	2/2/45	C
Switschowa, Tatjana	R	W	19/1/45	24/2/45	C
Szali, Michael	R	M	20/7/44	1/12/44	C
Szkunbetink, Anna	P	W	17/6/44	22/6/44	C
Szurska, Anna	R or P	W	18/2/44	8/1/45	C
Szed, Jan	R	M	3/11/44	26/12/44	C
Taranowa, Helena	R	W	31/7/44	11/11/44	C
Tarsuk, Wasil	R	M	23/7/44	23/8/44	C
Tarutyński, Adamir	R	M	26/1/45	19/3/45	C
Targonska, Maria	R	W	24/8/44	28/9/44	C
Tatarkowa, Maria	R	W	1/5/44	26/9/44	C
Teretilin, Michail	R	M	21/7/44	1/11/44	C
Ternowski, Iwan	R	M	17/10/44	29/12/44	C
Tisopowa, Alexandra	R	W	1/9/44	21/9/44	C

Name	Nation- ality	Man Woman Child	Date of Entry	Date of Death	Religion
Timoschenko, Andrej	R	M	25/7/44	24/8/44	C
Tischkow, Anton	R	B	5/9/44	16/2/45	C
Tischow, Fawluk	R	B	23/5/44	31/1/45	C
Tischtschenko, Michael	R	M	28/7/44	4/8/44	C
Titarenko, Feter	R	M	28/7/44	7/9/44	C
Titarenko, Feter	R	M	28/7/44	7/9/44	C
Tolatschow, Nikolai	R	M	11/7/44	5/9/44	C
Tomaschowa, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	2/12/44	C
Trofinowa, Antonia	R	W	23/2/45	16/3/45	C
Trufanow, Michael	R	M	11/8/44	26/1/45	C
Tschajko, Sidor	R	M	22/9/44	11/2/45	C
Tschaplowska, Elena	R	W	7/9/44	5/12/44	C
Tscherewan, Grigor	R	M	24/8/44	10/9/44	C
Tscherkaschenko, Grigorij	R	M	9/12/44	5/1/45	C
Tscherkaschina, Marija	R	W	1/3/45	17/3/45	C
Tschernatá, Elvira	R	W	20/9/44	12/2/45	C
Tschernawski, Alexander	R	M	19/1/45	13/3/45	C
Tschervnow, Grigorij	R	M	9/1/45	26/2/45	C
Tschewtschuk, Marija	R	W	28/7/44	2/11/44	C
Tschikiris, Iera	R	W	1/9/44	19/9/44	C
Tschusakowa, Maria	R	W	13/2/45	15/3/45	GRG
Tschumatschenko, Fowel	R	M	17/6/44	22/6/44	C
Tubinski, Filip	R	M	13/1/45	16/3/45	C
Tuktarew, Iwan	R	M	20/7/44	29/8/44	C
Turip, Alexander	R	M	28/7/44	19/8/44	C
Tutow, Nikolai	R	M	1/3/45	12/3/45	C
Twarowsky, Todous	P	M	12/10/44	21/12/44	C
Uglow, Grigorij	P	M	28/7/44	12/8/44	C
Uliandín, Wasilij	R	M	1/9/44	13/10/44	C
Ustinowa, Marina	R	W	13/1/45	13/2/45	C

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nation- ality</u>	<u>Man or Child</u>	<u>Date of Entrance</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Religion</u>
Walowski, Basil	R	M	28/7/44	21/8/44	C
von Wantzen-Bakowski, Franz	P	M	17/6/43	23/6/43	C
Waschkowa, Marija	R	W	13/1/45	16/3/45	C
Wasiljewna, Sinaida	R	W	20/9/44	15/12/44	C
Wasiljonko, Anna	R	W	14/7/44	31/12/44	C
Wasilischchena, Marina	R	W	6/10/44	7/2/45	C
Wasin, Nikolof	R/P	M	6/9/44	15/9/44	C
Wasukowitsch, Elena	R	W	13/11/44	10/2/45	C
Waszrocki, Stanislaw	P	W	5/9/44	25/9/44	C
Waszura, Feodosi	R	M	20/7/44	12/9/44	C
Wasosha, Wladimir	R	M	6/7/44	30/9/44	C
Waschinawaka, Irena	P	W	7/9/44	5/10/44	C
Wasziska, Anna	R	W	17/1/44	24/6/44	C
Wasiljarenko, Wasilij	R	M	7/9/44	15/2/45	C
Wasiljowna, Stepanida	R	W	28/7/44	5/9/44	C
Wasuk, Wladislaus	P	M	Date of Entrance not available	16/3/44	C
Waszko, Ewelija	R	W	17/11/44	19/12/44	C
Waszowienkowna, Anna	R	W	4/7/44	20/1/45	C
Waszowski, Wofsa	R	M	4/1/44	8/1/45	C
Waszowna, Nikolai	R	M	13/7/45	14/3/45	C
Waszowaw, Ischail	R	M	28/7/44	15/11/44	C
Waszownicka, Paul	P	M	17/6/44	19/6/44	C
Waszow, Awan	R	M	1/8/44	11/12/44	C

A certified true copy.



TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 100-731  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSOLE FOR THE CRIMES

before me, Captain Luke P. ROBERTS, being authorized to administer oath personally and/or Heinrich KROPP, was, being duly sworn through the interpreter, did and subscribed the following statement:

My name is Heinrich KROPP, and I live in the Heister Mental Institution. In 1934 I began to work in the Heister Institution in Heister as a Chief-Nurse. About 1933 a POLISH became an intern (Physician) of this Institution. At 1935 Alfred KROPP came to us and was later on appointed chief administrator under a POLISH. In 1940 the program of killing started. The cases were brought to our institution were German mental patients; they were used and then executed. A POLISH informed the personnel of the institution, but they were not allowed to mention anything they heard, and so on. Berlin, 1941.

(page 2 of original)

this work was done with the help of complaints from Germans.

A new program was started in August 1942 under control of KROPP and KROPP. KROPP and KROPP ordered the assistant-nurse KROPP and me to kill the male patients with morphine, strychnine, veronal and chloroform. About the middle of 1942 I began to give these injections to the male patients. It is also given injections to male patients. Injections were given to the female patients by female nurses. Each one was received by an injection, usually within one or two hours. In 1942, I received injection in the arm, shoulder and Polish nurses came to the Heister Institution. These nurses and Polish were brought to Heister to work.

(page 3 of original)

In groups of 2 or 3, sometimes in groups of 10 or 20. We were told that the Russians and Polish citizens (Germans) were suffering from the poison. They were not suffering by a poison. KROPP and KROPP ordered KROPP to give injections to these Russians and Poles. KROPP informed me, that KROPP and KROPP had given the order, as a result the Russians and Poles arrived at the institution. KROPP and I gave them the injections. We gave injections to the Russians. KROPP certainly knew about the reason for these injections because all these persons died two or three hours later. I still do not know the reason for these injections to 200-300 Poles and Russians, but it was very well known to KROPP.

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Each Pole and Russian, coming to us during the time, died within a few hours after his arrival. On 27 August 1945 I took a look at the "Heister Sick Book 1944 (Krankheitsbuch)". I know this book well because I saw it in KROPP's office. The statistics in this book are not correct. These statistics are the official figures as given to the Office of Statistics (Statistik) at Heister. Actually these Poles and Russians died a few hours after their arrival in our institution. KROPP received the statistics of the Russians and Poles, as requested in this case, from KROPP. If Germans died in our institution I informed KROPP myself.

A conference took place in the institution every morning; present were Dr. KROPP, the Chief-Nurse KROPP and myself. In my absence I informed KROPP of the conference.

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at these conferences Dr. "WILHELM" signed the death certificates of the Russians and Poles and we voted which German patients were to get the injections that day. Each of us participating in this conference knew that the Russians and Poles die due to the injections. Every office worker, knew that the Russians and Poles die because of the injections, for they filed their case histories. Everybody, working in the Mental Institution at Hohenhausen knew, that the Russians and Poles die on the injections given to them. Dr. "WILHELM", first determined the prescription, and quantity, to be given to the patients. Nextly the injection was made into the forearm with a Roeder-syringe.

I worked in the Hohenhausen Institution up to 15 March 1945.

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When I was drafted into the SA for 6 1/2 months, I was courtney-clerk (Stammescheiber) in the SA since July 1939.

As if "WILHELM" was the district court-clerk in the institution since 1941 or 1942. "WILHELM" knew all records of the Poles and Russians who were brought to our institution, and their death records too. He was well versed in everything going on in the institution. I often discussed with "WILHELM" concerns in the institution and he spoke about these things. He mentioned that it was not in order.

PHILIP "HILF", "WILHELM's" cousin, was responsible for the transport of the dead to the cemetery. One summer day, "HILF" came with a couple of patients and carried the corpses down to the cellar. After having been weighed, the corpses were brought to the cemetery. I am not sure whether "HILF" was still

(page 7 of original)

working there when the Russians and Poles were brought in.

In 1940 "WILHELM" and "HILF" called me to sign an affidavit that all we were to say, in court, was under all circumstances to be kept secret; otherwise we would be taken into a concentration camp.

I have not had a correct copy of this affidavit, consisting of 7 (seven) pages. I completely understood this affidavit, it was given to me freely and voluntarily. I was subjected to no threat and pressure of any kind. I swear before God that this is true and correct.

(signature) Heinrich KREFF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hohenhausen, Germany, on this 29th day of August 1945.

(signature) LEO E. ROEDER  
Captain, C.I.P.  
Investigating Officer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. VC-731  
CONTINUED

I, ROBERT H. MICHEL, being first duly sworn state that, I truly translated the oath administered by Capt. LAMAR P. ROGERS to Heinrich KUFF and that he thereupon made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

(signature) ROBERT H. MICHEL  
1/5 32 595 783

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Haverhill, on this 29th day of August 1945.

(signature) LAMAR P. ROGERS  
Captain

INTERVIEW OF THE SLAVE

23 October 1945

I, GEORGE H. SLATT, being first duly sworn state that I am the duly authorized agent of the United States Army and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document, VC-731.

G. H. SLATT  
Major

EXAMINATION OF FREDERICK DICKSON BY MAJOR ELLIOT G.  
VOELL, JR CHIEF INVESTIGATING T-1 #6822, U. S. ARMY,  
6TH APRIL, 1945, AT HANSEN-HILL STATION, HANSEN, IN  
LITHUENS, GERMANY.

The Interpreter, Willi Holmann, Endeckasse 1, Potsdam, Germany was sworn in the following manner:

- Q. I do swear that you will truly interpret in this investigation now being conducted by me, do help you will?

A. I do.

The reporter, 1st Sgt. Donald L. Tamm, 15011970, of Trips Investigating Team #6822, U. S. Army, was sworn in the following manner:

- Q. You swear that you will faithfully perform the duties of reporter in the investigation now being conducted by me, do help you will?

A. I do.

The witness, Frederick Dickson, was sworn in the following manner:

- Q. You swear that the evidence which you give in this investigation now being conducted by me shall be the truth, do not lie, and nothing but the truth, do help you will?

A. I do.

Designation of witness.

- Q. What is your name?

A. Frederick Dickson.

- Q. How old are you?

A. 30 years.

- Q. How long have you been in this establishment at Potsdam?

A. Over two years.

- Q. Are you a patient here?

A. Yes.

- Q. Why are you in here?

A. I was sent from home, and was told that I was to stay here.

- Q. Did they say anything is wrong with you?

A. They told me I had a slight case of schizophrenia.

- Q. Have you been in here all the time and have been in Hansen?

A. I was in here at times.

- Q. Do you perform any duties in this establishment?

A. Yes, I work in the kitchen and in the laundry.

- Q. Did you know whether any Polish or Russian were brought to this sanitarium?
- A. Yes, they got transportation from the railroad in town. The Poles and Russians were all mixed up together.
- Q. Did you work in the right wing ward?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you live over there?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you ever in that ward with them?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever see Ellis give any medicine to a sick patient?
- A. No.
- Q. For any time?
- A. Yes. Ellis always got medicine, if there was any, and he carried the bottles down to the cellar.
- Q. Did the patients in this ward ever get medicine from him?
- A. Yes.
- Q. For medicine, yes?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And later, after the hospital was closed, did you?
- A. They would always get it from him.
- Q. Did you ever see him with a bottle?
- A. Yes, the first time, the morning.
- Q. Did you ever see him with a bottle in the ward in the morning?
- A. Yes, the first time he carried the bottle.
- Q. And the bottles were carried from the cellar where they kept?
- A. Yes, from the cellar to the cellar.
- Q. Did you take the bottles of the medicine?
- A. Yes, we took the medicine from the cellar.
- Q. And the bottles with the medicine in the cellar?
- A. Yes, we took the medicine from the cellar.



- Q. How long after they came to the sanitarium did they give the hypodermics?
- A. At first Inspector Klein looked them over there and said that they should be quiet and that everything would be all right the next morning.
- Q. Did he tell them what would happen the next day?
- A. He said they could get up the next day.
- Q. Did they keep all their clothes with them or were they clothed in nightgowns?
- A. When the patients came they took off their clothes and the clothes were put in the cellar. The patients' suitcases were searched and the money put aside. Food that was brought along was taken away. They had to leave on their shirts.
- Q. Were you at the sanitarium yesterday when the needles were being used?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see the woman that was named ...?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see her too?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was she Jewish?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then she was fully dressed?
- A. She had on her stockings and everything.
- Q. Her hair was short?
- A. She got some hair on?
- Q. Was she in bed when they gave her the ...?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see all six of the needles in the sanitarium?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see any of the ...?
- A. Yes, all of them.
- Q. Saw all the ...?
- A. They all got shots in the arm.
- Q. And I am sure they in this sanitarium before they die?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Did you see the ... to give them the hypodermics?
- A. Klein always gave the ...

- Q. Did Dr. Ahlmann ever give the orders?
- A. No, Dr. Ahlmann did not have anything to say about it.
- Q. How about Gillig?
- A. Gillig was the one who did the dirty work, and Busch also.
- Q. Busch was here before Gillig?
- A. Yes, Gillig came here from Harbom.
- Q. Did you hear Klein give orders to Busch and Gillig to give the Polish patients hypodermics?
- A. Yes, I heard that myself.
- Q. Did you hear the same thing with reference to Russian patients?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How long after they were dead were they carried out of the ward?
- A. They were all removed.
- Q. Did anyone make an inspection of the bodies to determine whether or not they were dead?
- A. No, if some were not fully dead they were given another shot.
- Q. If there were not inspectors how did they know whether or not to give them another shot?
- A. That wasn't our business.
- Q. How long after they were dead were they buried?
- A. I started burying them right in the middle of the night. I was not very busy at the cemetery until the bodies were all buried.
- Q. How many bodies did you put in the graves?
- A. About 30 put in two, or three or four. Some people were in a big grave.
- Q. How many in the big or crowd grave?
- A. 37 to 38 when the crowd was big.
- Q. How far is the cemetery from the hospital?
- A. About half an hour - about 700 meters.
- Q. How did you carry the bodies from the hospital to the cemetery?
- A. In coffins.
- Q. How many bodies in a coffin?
- A. Two.

Q. After you reached the cemetery did you bury the bodies out of the coffin?

A. Yes, I dumped them over.

Q. Were the bodies still wrapped?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you bring the coffin back?

A. Yes.

Q. And use it again?

A. Yes.

Q. Since the Americans could hear how many bodies have there been?

A. Five.

Q. The Americans came on the 26th April?

A. Yes.

Q. And that is 6th April?

A. Yes.

Q. That in 12 days there were been five bodies?

A. Yes.

Q. About the Americans that had been buried were there about 10, on an average?

A. On 10 April, and on the 11th and 12th were buried 10 and 11. The bodies had been wrapped in the bodies were not put in the same way. Some of them were from Frankfurt.

Q. Are there any differences in the way the bodies were buried and the way the Americans were buried?

A. The way they were buried in the way they were buried and in the way they were buried.

Q. How you buried the bodies were they buried differently than the others and the others?

A. The bodies were buried in paper shirts and the bodies were buried in their own clothes that they had.

Q. Did you see the film of the bodies in the cellar of this same building?

A. Yes, we saw the film of the bodies in the cellar of this same building.

Q. Did you see the film of the bodies in the cellar?

A. Yes and the bodies.

Q. Were there any bodies of the bodies in the cellar?

A. I don't know.

- Q. Were the German & also with motion identity lines tied to their feet?
- A. Yes, with the mark on the tops.
- Q. Were the Japs and Russians buried with any identification on their feet?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
- A. No.

I certify that the above statement of said (A) person has been read to me in German language Bureau, by the Interpreter, Will Johnson, and that all information contained therein is the whole truth. This is my own true belief. This 13 day of April, 1946, in the presence of Will Johnson, Interpreter U. S. Army, and Master Sgt. Donald C. Rice.

/s/ Frederick Johnson  
Interpreter

- I certify that I have truly and faithfully performed the duties of Interpreter during the above examination and that I have witnessed the signature of Frederick Johnson, by his own handwriting, this 13 day of April, 1946.

/s/ Will Johnson  
Interpreter

I certify that I have truly and faithfully performed the duties of reporter during the above examination and that I have witnessed the signature of Frederick Johnson, by his own handwriting, this 13 day of April, 1946.

/s/ Donald C. Rice  
Master Sgt.  
U. S. Army  
Interpreter

- I certify that I have witnessed the signature of Frederick Johnson, by his own handwriting, this 13 day of April, 1946.

/s/ Donald C. Rice  
Master Sgt.  
U. S. Army  
Interpreter

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF HEINRICH RUOFF

Before me, Captain Luke P. Rogers, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Heinrich RUOFF, who, being duly sworn through the interpreter, made and subscribed the following statement:

In one case a large Russian and Polish transport of about seventy (70) people came to Hadamar. These people were put downstairs into Station Ib and upstairs into Station IIIa. These rooms had been evacuated by the Germans since we knew that a large Russian and Polish transport was supposed to arrive. WILLIG, BLUM and I killed those people. These people were Poles and Russians. WILLIG and I gave the injections and BLUM gave them the tablets. Head nurse HUBER was present at that occasion and some nurses who were on duty in these two stations were also present. I am not sure whether all the nurses working in these two stations were present. The nurses took care of the women and put them into beds. The nurses gave the tablets to the Russians and Poles to kill them.

I do not know if the head nurse HUBER did administer tablets at that occasion, but she was standing there all the time. The next morning all the Poles and Russians of the transport were dead. Another time there was a large transport of Poles and Russians. At that occasion the nurses again helped to undress the women and put them into beds.

Once a Polish or Russian woman came to the institution when WILLIG and I were not there. One of the nurses killed this woman. I do not know which one of them.

When I had no more morphine I went to the head nurse HUBER and she gave me more.

The Poles and Russians were usually put into the small rooms in the back of IB. The nurses BLUM and HUBERBARTH took care of these rooms and were responsible that these rooms were clean and that the beds were made.

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1  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-752  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

page 2

In five (5) or six (6) cases the small rooms downstairs were filled up with Poles and Russians and then we used the small rooms of Station II A for the Poles and Russians. The nurses ZACHOW, BORNOWSKI, and MEYLAND were in charge of these rooms.

I have read this statement and understand its contents. This statement was made voluntarily and without duress. I swear by God that this is the whole truth.

(Signed) Heinrich Ruoff

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hadamar, Germany, on this 6th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers  
Captain, CMP  
Investigating Officer

I, Sigi R. Strauss being duly sworn state that I correctly translated the oath administered by Capt. Luke P. Rogers to Heinrich Ruoff and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

(Signed) Sigi R. Strauss  
33903585

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hadamar, Germany, on this 6th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers  
Captain, CMP

I, William Kaplan, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn translator, and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Heinrich Ruoff given on the 6th day of September 1945, at Hadamar, Germany, made to the best of my ability.

(Signed) Pvt. William Kaplan  
32315687

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, on this 18th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) Luke P. Rogers  
Captain, CMP

I, Henry Sachs, U. S. Civilian, AGO 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-752.

HENRY SACHS  
AGO 441698

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von Seite 20 bis 22.

Dr. Hallervorden had obtained 500 brains from the killing centers for the insane. These patients had been killed in various institutions with carbon monoxide gas. Dr. Hallervorden himself initiated this collaboration, as he put it: "I heard that they were going to do that, and so I went up to them and told them 'Look here now, boys, if you are going to kill all these people, it is best to take the brains out so that the material could be utilized.' They asked me: 'How many can you examine?' and so I told them an unlimited number - the more the better. I gave them the fixatives, jars and boxes, and instructions for removing and fixing the brains, and then they were bringing them in like the delivery van from the furniture company. The 'Gesellschaft für Akuttransport Gesellschaft' (the 'Public Ambulance Society') brought the brains in batches of 150 - 250 at a time." The one who organized this service was Dr. Hagen, a well-tried man from Berlin, whom Dr. Hallervorden remembers as "a merry and agreeable fellow, and talked all the time about himself." "There was very good material among those brains, beautiful and defective, information as well as inutile discarded. I took to these brains of course, where they came from and how they had been used for my business. Dr. Hallervorden went on to say: "This thing was a beautiful thing." In addition to all the material collected, all kinds of other cases were mixed in, such as patients suffering from various types of Parkinsonism, simple depressions, involutional depressions, brain tumors, and all kinds of other illnesses, including psychoses who had been difficult to handle." These were selected from the various areas "the institutions according to an excessively simple and quick method, most institutions did not have enough physicians and what physicians there were were either too busy or did not care, and they delegated the selection to the nurses and attention. However looked back or was otherwise written, patient from the nurses' or attendants' point of view, was put on a list and was then sent to the

cont'd.

killing center. The worst thing about this business was that it included a certain brutalization of the nursing personnel. They got to simply picking out those whom they did not like, and the doctors had so many patients that they did not even know them, and put their names on the list." Of the patients thus killed, only the brains were sent to Dr. Hallervorden; they were killed in such large numbers that autopsies of the bodies were not feasible. That, in Dr. Hallervorden's opinion, greatly reduces the scientific value of the material. The brains, however, were always well fixed and suspended in formalin, exactly according to his instructions. In looking back upon that time, Dr. Hallervorden stated that he always felt slightly nauseated when another batch arrived. He was also offered brains of senile demented and epileptic, but these he refused - not from moral indignation - but because he felt nothing of significance would be found in them. He thinks that the cause of psychiatry was permanently injured by these activities, and that psychiatrists have lost the respect of the German people for ever. Still there were interesting cases in this material. One was a case of a severe atypical disorder which was developed in the child of a mother who suffered accidental carbon monoxide poisoning when she was 5 months pregnant. Autopsy of the brain of the child showed bilateral necrosis of the pili and microgyria of the cortex. This is the only case on record in which the characteristic bilateral necrosis of the pili was produced by carbon monoxide poisoning of a fetus. The mother herself had suffered no lasting ill-effects from the carbon monoxide poisoning. The material also included very interesting cases of microgyria and pachygyria, as well as an unusual lipoma of the corpus callosum. The most interesting cases were, however, several cases of brain tumor, both of oligodendroglioma which developed in what appeared to be direct causal connection with severe or mild cerebral trauma. One was found in

cont'd.

40-year old epileptic woman who had suffered a severe head trauma at the age of 3 years. Beneath the old skull fracture and the meningial scar which still contained cellulose fibers implanted by the trauma through the open skull fracture, and attached to them, was the oligodendroglioma. The old scar and the underlying attached tumor involved the right occipital lobe near the pole. The other case was that of a boy who suffered a severe head trauma at the age of 3 1/2 years. One year later he developed petit mal attacks, later grand mal attacks. He was killed in one of the killing centers at the age of 1 1/2 years. Autopsy showed an oligodendroglioma which involved the splenium of the corpus callosum and an adjacent part of the left hemisphere. This tumor lay underneath a meningial scar, which still contained blood present in scavenger cells. The original injury which in my mind to have given rise to the subsequent tumor formation was obviously a contusion of that part of the brain against the adjacent falx and tentorium. A copy of the manuscript of this important paper (Millerorden, Appendix 5, no. 25), which is still unpublished, will be available in microfilm at the G.I.C.E. Secretariat. Other cases in Dr. Millerorden's collection included three new cases of Millerorden's disease with involvement of the substantia nigra and the midbrain, a case of Parkinson's disease with calcifications that involved the blood vessels, a case with multiple oligodendrogliomas, and a number of striking cases of astrocytic concentric sclerosis of which excellent stained specimens had been prepared. Dr. Millerorden has written a new paper on the general of multiple and concentric sclerosis on the basis of this new cases (Appendix 5, no. 27), the full paper being available in microfilm. Other new findings include a typical case of diffuse sclerosis with giant cell infiltrations, and another case of diffuse sclerosis with gliosis of the larger intracerebral blood vessels.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-808  
COPY OF COPY OF DOCUMENT FOR WAR CRIMES

Sworn statement made to the War Crimes Office,  
Heinestraße 2, Luxembourg, on the medical or  
pseudo-scientific experiments carried out in  
concentration camps.

Before me, Herr Dr. SCHULZ, in accordance with art. 1 and 3 of the Decree of  
the Grand Duchy of 5 July 1945 concerning War Crimes,  
appeared today, 18 October 1945, Herr Otto KESSEL,  
physician, born 29 November 1908 at Solmerberg,  
domiciled in Wallferdingen, who being duly sworn as  
a witness, states:

As a physician I was assigned for duty to the  
Mental Hospital Sigmaring near Altville-Wiesbaden/  
Rhinegau. In this capacity I remained in the  
institution from 2 March 1942 to 30 July 1943.  
Director of this Mental Institution was the Chief  
Physician SS-Oberarztbannführer Fritz H. SCHULZ.  
The First Physician's (Oberarzt) name was Walter  
SCHMIDT. He also held the title of SS-Oberarztbannführer. The institution was built for 600  
inmates, but temporarily accommodated 1400. It  
was in open secret in the SS that the chief  
physician SCHULZ was directed by HIMMLER to  
send the mental institutions all over Germany for  
mentally sick people. When he brought, among other  
things, to Sigmaringen, they were gassed. Indeed,  
I could make the observation that during my stay  
at Sigmaringen the chief physician Fritz H. SCHULZ was  
continuously away on travels. At the time when  
HIMMLER was chief physician and SS Walter SCHMIDT  
the first physician (Oberarzt) of the institution,  
the following incident occurred late in the fall  
of 1942 which I witnessed with my own eyes. One day  
in this late fall SCHULZ said to me: "The  
first physician (Oberarzt) SCHMIDT will come to  
your station tomorrow and then he will give a  
treatment to the patient KESSEL. Order come from  
Berlin to let the man disappear."

Next morning, at 10 o'clock SCHMIDT gave KESSEL  
an injection of 5 cc. Luminol. The Luminol was  
injected intramuscularly. The victim passed out,  
then he was completely undressed and brought into  
a sort of bath room, a room that was laid out with  
glazed tiles and there he was laid on the floor. The  
window was opened. At 5 o'clock KESSEL received a  
second injection; this was the same evening that he  
got that second injection. When I was at the station  
next morning I asked a civil nurse, whose name was  
SCHMIDT, how KESSEL was getting on; the named SCHULZ



(page 1 of original, cont'd.)

showed me the victim KESSLER who still lay naked on the floor of the tiled room. The temperature in the room was ice-cold. SCHMIDT told me that KESSLER had received another injection of 5 cc's luminal that morning. For third day KESSLER passed away. In the death certificate pneumonia was quoted as the cause of death. Since I refused to sign the death certificate, Walter SCHMIDT signed the death certificate in which pneumonia was indicated as the cause of death. If an autopsy had been made pneumonia would have been found to be the cause of death, indeed. By the injections of luminal a paralysis of the breathing centers of the victim was caused. The prevailing cold was unavoidably bound to cause pneumonia.

(page 2 of original)

All the mentally defective children received by the Eichberg institution were murdered, none of them died a natural death. These mentally defective children were murdered by luminal injections. When saying none of these children died a natural death, I have to correct myself: by far the greatest number of them were murdered by luminal injections.

The First Physician (Oberarzt) SCHMIDT also performed medical or pseudo-scientific experiments on these mentally defective children. Systematically an average of up to 60 cc's cerebro spinal fluid was withdrawn from the children by sub-occipital puncture and in its place air was blown in. This caused terrible headaches to the children, so that for half a day they yelled loudly and vomited. After air was pressed into the children's cranium, the children were x-rayed. I person + half responsible for these experiments and for the murder of the mentally defective children was the head nurse Helena SCH. from Sarnbie. This head nurse originated from the Reich and must have had her home near Stuttgart. Her guilt in regard to these crimes was just as great as the guilt of SS-Oberarzt Gerhard Walter SCHMIDT.

In late July 1943, I left the institution Eichberg in order to settle down as a physician in Kichen in der Sieg, because I had moved. I still came to Eichberg a few times. At the occasion of one of these visits I heard in the institution, that 9 - 8 Russian civilian internees had been received by the institution and had been murdered there in a mysterious way.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-208  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd.)

This my statement, which in all details corresponds to the truth, was read to me; then I have signed it with my own hand.

Luxemburg, 18 October 1946

(signature) Dr. SCHIMMER ++

+ Note of translator: The word "half" (halb) is crossed out with pencil in the original.

++ Note of translator: The original signature reads like: "Dr. Schimmer".

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

7 December 1946

I, Siegfried F. TILGER, Civ., No. 443 415, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-208.

Siegfried TILGER  
Civ., No. 443 415

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-195  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COURTESY FOR THE CHIEFS

C O N T.

Excerpt from the files 4a Js 3/46 (Prosecution  
Frankfurt a. Main)  
For 4a Js 28/46

Page 61

Copy from 4a Js 13/46 ././ Schmitt and others page 19 of  
encl.

Administration of the  
District Union, Nassau)  
District Youth Office  
Post No. (11b) 90/43

To the

District Mental Institution  
Niederrhein/Rh.

Subject: Admission of partly Jewish minors  
to the Institution.

In order of the Reich Minister of Interior I set up in  
the District Mental Institution, Badem, District Lim-  
burg, an educational institution, to which all  
Jewish or partly Jewish children and youths, who are now  
under institutional care, in reformatories or in other  
institutions, are to be brought.

For this purpose please send me at your earliest  
convenience, however not later than 30 Aug 1943, a list  
with the names of the partly Jewish minors, who are in  
the Institution there. A report of the same inmates is  
likewise required.

Please inform me in the future immediately of admissions  
of partly Jewish minors to your institution.

By order:  
Signed: Landrat, Landrat  
Dispatched: (District councillor)  
Landratsekretär.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, A-442694, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of the original document No. 10-195.

George H. GRANT  
A-442694

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-896

Copy from the files 4a Js 3/46

For 4 a Js 28/46

Pages 115 to 116 R.  
Kassel, 4 July 1946

Present, Public Prosecutor KESSLER  
and Justice employee NERRETER  
as court reporter.

Summoned, the retired provincial councillor (Landesrat)  
Otto Schnellmann, born 19 November 1880 in Kassel, resi-  
dent in Kassel-Harlashausen, Saengelstein 8, appeared  
and stated the following, after having been informed  
about the subject of the examination:

For the following statement I have, by way of  
precaution, obtained the consent of my agency.

From 1912 on I was employed by the office of the  
governor (Landeshauptmann) in Hesse. On 1 September  
1938 I entered the service with the Wehrmacht as a  
railroad station commander at the main station in  
Kassel. On 1 July 1941 I was dismissed from the Wehr-  
macht because of a serious accident, and I returned to  
my civilian agency, where without interruption, until  
about June 1945, I acted as deputy of Landeshauptmann  
Traupel, who had in the meantime been drafted into the  
Wehrmacht.

1. When I took up my position, on 1 June 1941, the  
so-called planned economy measures concerning the des-  
truction of the so-called life unworthy of being lived  
in the sphere of care for insane persons were in full  
swing. I had until that time heard no details of these  
measures. They induced me, however, to have a detailed  
discussion at once with the heads of the three provincial  
mental institutions, under our jurisdiction - Heine,  
Werkshausen, and Korbach/Lahn. I emphatically instructed  
the heads of the institutions to take the position  
in their reports to the ministries, etc., that insane  
persons, even if they had only slight working ability,  
should absolutely be kept from "transfer" to another  
institution. The consequence was that relatively few  
patients were included in the "transfer". At the end  
of August 1943 these planned economy measures were com-  
pletely performed. They ceased there and as far as I  
know, have never resumed. As far as I remember the  
insane persons are said to have been transported from  
our institutions first to the various institutions of  
the district agency (Bezirksverband) of Nassau and from  
there to the district mental institution at Hadamar and  
Nassau. The order for the "transfer" of insane persons  
did not pass through my office either but to my recoll-  
ection came directly from the Ministry of the Interior  
to the institutions in question. As far as I recall, this  
Ministerial agency was cancelled under the designation  
of a transport company, the orders of which were all  
forwarded as being secret.

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As the institution Hadamar belongs to the district (Regierungsbezirk) of Nassau and therefore was not subordinate to the Landeshauptmann of Hessen, I am also not in a position to make a statement about the procedures carried out there especially with regard to the treatment of the patients. I personally never visited the asylum Hadamar since 1930.

2. On 8 March 1943 a decree was issued from the Reich Minister of the Interior according to which mentally healthy partly Jewish minors (from approved schools) were to be assigned to the partly Jewish section of the Hadamar asylum. With regard to the scrupulous part that Hadamar had played during the treatment of insane persons I was of the opinion that I must be careful and asked on the occasion of my visit in the Landeckhaus in Wiesbaden whether proper treatment of these minors was guaranteed. To this question the lawyer of the institution (Anstaltsdirektor) Landgraf Benndorf answered affirmatively. I was especially assured that satisfactory and good schooling was guaranteed. After that I ordered our institutions at Homburg and Webern to take care of the transfer of the children in question.

(Page 2 of original)

To these measures were subjected the siblings Klara, Alfred, Edeltraud and Amanda Gotthelf from Grosskottzenburg, District Hanau, who were transferred on 1 October 1943 to Hadamar. Soon afterwards we received the news that the children, who had up to then been healthy on the whole, died suddenly. Alfred on 20 October, Amanda on 22 October, Klara on 28 October and Edeltraud on 1 November 1943. One other pupil named Murr (a partly Jewish child) who was also brought on 1 October 1943 from Homburg to Hadamar, died there on 22 October 1943.

Of course this disconcerted me and I demanded the Hadamar institution in a letter of 12 November 1943 to inform me immediately about the cause of death, by enclosing the death certificate. As a reply to this I received a letter of 18 November 1943 from the asylum Hadamar that the four Gotthelf siblings died of enteritis; with regard to the death certificates I was referred to the registry office in Hadamar. To my recollection the latter then confirmed the death of the children by transmitting the death certificates.

I was not able to forward my inquiry of 12 Nov. 1943 to Hadamar any earlier because in the meantime on 22 to 23 October 1943, the office buildings of the district administration (Landesverwaltung) in Kassel had been destroyed by an air raid and as a result all commercial traffic was held up. Also all the files of the administration, in particular those concerning the siblings Gotthelf were destroyed, so that I am only able to speak about the further management of these cases from my own recollection.



These strange casualties disconcerted me so that my scruples could not be put aside even by the official statement of the Hadamar Institution. On the other hand I had to consider the fact that the official statements of the Hadamar Institution were at hand and could not be dismissed as unworthy of belief. I would certainly have met with difficulties for I would never have succeeded, in case the official statements had not been right, in obtaining in answer to my inquiry a rectification or clarification of the procedures. Nothing else remained to me then to avoid a repetition of such events by means of preventive measures. Explaining the state of the case therefore I personally instructed the Heads of our institutions in Wavern and Homburg by word of mouth to send no more children to Hadamar under any circumstances. After that it did not happen any more in any case. If someone had objected to these measures I would have refused to transfer further minors to Hadamar, pointing out what happened to the Gotthelf siblings. I declared this emphatically to a deputy of the Hesse district administration (Landesverwaltung), I do not remember his name at the moment.

3. The Superior of my administration was at that time Oberpräsident Prince Philipp of Hessen. He was very occupied by his other official business and was very often on long official journeys by order of Hitler. Therefore I often did not see him for months and carried out the official business in my section concerning the social tasks and as deputy of the Landeshauptmann independently. Whether Prince Philipp of Hessen knew of the planned economy measures in the sphere of care for insane persons I don't know. So far as I know I never reported to him in that. But I assume that these procedures in general were not unknown to him since they were certainly discussed everywhere as an open secret. In any case I am fully responsible for all that was carried out by my section in this area.

On the other hand I think I can state with certainty that Prince Philipp of Hessen knew nothing about the transfer and the immediate treatment of the partly Jewish minors in Hadamar. I never reported these procedures but acted according to my own convictions and duty and I am therefore solely and fully responsible for this. According to the position at that time I thought the best way I could help the young people was to cease their transfer to Hadamar.

Enclosed I hand over a copy of a decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior of 16 April 1943 with the request to send it back to me again.

I was informed about the confidential nature of my examination of today.

I wish to add as a supplement that although I was the only responsible specialist in this field, there was a subordinate worker, the Provinzialverwaltungsrat

- 4 -

(Page 3 of original)

Rueckert, who one day received an order from the above mentioned so-called transport company, according to which he was responsible for carrying out the measures concerned with the annihilation of lives unworthy of being lived. I cannot remember exactly the text of this writing. Nevertheless, in spite of this letter I clarified, in agreement with Herr Rueckert, that I was the only responsible lawyer and that he was not allowed to carry out measures without my consent. That was also carried out.

Read, confirmed, signed.

Signed Otto Schellmann

signed Kessler.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

6 January 1947

I, George H. Grant, U. S. Civilian, AGC No. A-442894, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-896.

GEORGE H. GRANT

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Viktor BRACK  
SS-Oberfuehrer

Berlin, 27 June 1943  
V 8, Voss-Str. 4

Top Secret!

HH (sign)

To

Reichsfuehrer-SS and Chief of German  
Police

Heinrich HIMMLER,

Berlin SW 11  
Prinz Albrecht Str. 8

Dear Reichsfuehrer,

On the instructions of Reich-Leader (Reichsfuehrer) ROHM I placed some of my men - already some time ago - at the disposal of Brigadier-fuehrer GEBBCKEN to execute his special-mission. On his renewed request I now transferred additional personnel. On this occasion Brigadier-fuehrer GEBBCKEN stated his opinion that the whole Jew-action should be completed as quickly as possible so that one would not get caught in the middle of it one day if some difficulties should make a stoppage of the action necessary. You yourself, Reichsfuehrer, have already expressed your view, that work should progress quickly for reasons of camouflage alone. Both points which in principle arrive at the same result are more than justified as far as my own considerations; nevertheless would you kindly allow me to submit the following argument:

Among 10 millions of Jews, in Europe are, I figure, at least 2-3 millions of men and women, who are fit enough for work. Considering the extraordinary difficulties, the labor problem presents us with I hold the view that these 2-3 millions should be specially selected and processed. This can however only be done, if at the same time they are rendered incapable to procreate. About a year ago I reported to you that agents of mine have completed the experiments necessary

(page 2 of 2 lines)

for this purpose. I would like to recall those facts once more. Sterilization, as normally performed on persons with hereditary diseases, is here not of the question, because it takes too long and is too expensive. Castration by x-ray, however, is not only relatively cheap, but can also be performed on many thousands in the shortest time. I think, that at this time it is already irrelevant whether the people in question had no aware of having been castrated after some weeks or months once they feel the effects.

(page 3 of original cont'd.)

Should you, Reichsfuehrer, decide to choose this way in the interest of the preservation of labor, then Reichsleiter BOEHMER would be prepared to place all planes and other personnel needed for this work at your disposal. Likewise he requested me to inform you, that then I would have to order the apparatus so urgently needed with the greatest speed.

Heil HITLER!

Yours

(signed) Viktor BRACK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

12 November 1946

I, Siegfried TAUSCH, Civ., A-482415, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

Siegfried TAUSCH  
Civ., A-482415

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-206  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsfuehrer - SS

XIa/196 (handwritten)

1314/42 (handwritten)

11 August 1942

SS Senior Col.  
(SS-Oberfuhrer) BRACK

(figure 11 -handwritten)

Berlin W 8

Field Headquarters (Feld Kommando-  
stelle)

Voas-Strasse 4

Top secret

4 copies

4 th copy

1.) Dear BRACK !

It is only to day that I have the opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23 June. I am positively interested in seeing that the sterilization by x rays is tried out at least once in one camp in a series of experiments.

I will be very much obliged to the Reichsfuehrer (Reichsfuehrer) BOEHMER if, to begin with, he could place the expert physicians for the series of experiments at our disposal.

I will mail a copy of this letter to the Reich Physician SS (Reichsarzt - SS) and to the competent Chief of the Main Office (Hauptamt) for Concentration Camps.

Heil Hitler !

Yours

(signed) H. HIMMLER

2.) SS Lieutenant General  
(SS-Obergruppenfuhrer) Fohl

3.) SS Major General  
(SS-Gruppenfuhrer) Dr. WITTKE

for information

By Order

Dr. (handwritten)  
SS Lieutenant Colonel  
(SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer)

(stamp:) 11 August 1942

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 November 1946

I, Siegfried TAUSCH, Civ. A.-443 415, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-206.

Siegfried TAUSCH  
Civ. A.-443 415



Field Post Office  
No 32704  
R Nr 40/42

Kiev, 16 May 1942

TOP SECRET

To: SS-Obersturmbannführer Bruff  
Berlin  
Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 2

Handwritten:  
para.  
2/20/5 Pradel n.2  
5/1

Handwritten: Sinter (1) 1.2  
p 15/5

The overhauling of vans by groups D and E is finished. While the vans of the first series can also be put into action if the weather is not too bad, the vans of the second series (Gazars) stop completely in rainy weather. If it has rained for more or for only one half hour, the van cannot be used because it stands wide apart. It can only be used in absolutely dry weather. It is only a question now whether the van can only be used standing at the place of execution. First the van has to be brought to that place, which is possible only in good weather. The place of execution is usually 10-15 km away from the highways and is difficult of access because of its location; in bad or wet weather it is not accessible at all. If the persons to be executed are driven or led to that place, then they realize immediately what is going on and get restless, which is to be avoided as far as possible. There is only one way left; to load them at the collection point and to drive them to the spot.

I ordered the vans of group B to be camouflaged as house-trailers by putting one set of windows shut on each side of the small van and two on each side of the larger van, such as one often sees on farm-houses in the country. The vans looked so well-known, that not only the authorities, but also the civilian population called the van "death van", as soon as one of these vehicles appeared. It is my opinion, the van cannot be kept secret for any length of time, not even camouflaged.

The Gazar-van which I transported from Sinteropol to Tarnopol suffered damage to the brakes on the way. The Security Command (2) in Tarnopol found the cuff of the combined oil-air brake broken at several points. By repairing and refilling the S.I. (2) we managed to have a spare working, on which the van was sent. Then I came to Stalin and Harlowa a few days later. The drivers of the vans complained about the same trouble. They were afraid to be persecuted if these complaints went into the hands of the command. I told them that I had some spare cuffs for these cars too. In respect two cuffs will be made for each car, six cuffs will stay in Tarnopol as replacements for group A and six cuffs will be sent to SS-Obersturmbannführer Bruff in Berlin for the cars of group C. The cuffs for the groups D and E could be made or taken from Berlin, because transport from Tarnopol to the cars would be too complicated and would take too long. Smaller damages at the cars will be repaired by experts of the command, that is of the groups in the own shops.

Because of the road conditions and the unbearable road and highway conditions the vehicles are getting broken in the course of time. I was afraid it is such cases that the vehicles would be sent to Berlin for repair. Transportation to Berlin would be such the expensive and would demand too much fuel. In order to save these expenses I ordered them to have smaller loads soldered and if that could no longer be possible, to notify Berlin immediately by radio, that the car is out of order. Besides that I ordered that during collection of the all the men were to be kept as far away from the vans as possible, so they should not suffer damage to their health by the gas which eventually could escape. I should like to take this opportunity to bring the following to your attention: several complaints have been made after the application of gas from the men. I brought to the attention of the commandant of about S.I. concerned the human psychological injuries and damages to their health which that gas can have for these men, even if not immediately, at least later on. The men complained to me of a head-ache which appeared after each unloading. Nevertheless they go to work to obey the orders, because they are afraid prisoners called for that work, could use an opportunity to flee. To protect the men from these damages, I request orders to be issued accordingly.

121

The application of gas usually is not undertaken correctly. In order to come to an end as fast as possible, the driver presses the accelerator to the fullest extent. By doing that the persons to be executed suffer death from suffocation and not death by dosing off as was planned. By directions now have proved that the correct adjustment of the levers death comes faster and the prisoners fall asleep peacefully. Distorted faces and exertions, such as could be seen before, are no longer noticed.

Today I shall continue my journey to group B, where I can be reached with further news.

signed: Dr. Becker  
SS Untersturmfuehrer

Police Security - Main Office  
Messing Center

1900, 15 June 1942  
Riga 7-2  
Messing No 152452

Handwritten:  
II D 3<sup>a</sup> Maj Radol  
R 15/2  
Wiedenhorn

Riga 7092 - 15-6-42 - 1855 - RE  
To Police Security Main Office - Room. I D 3 1 - Berlin

TO: POLICE

Subject: E-Trans

A transport of Jews, which has to be treated in a special way, arrives weekly at the office of the commandant of the Security Police and the Security Service of this Province.

The three E-trans, which are there, are not sufficient for that purpose. I request shipment of another E-trans (E-trans). At the same time I request the shipment of 30 gas-buses for the three E-trans at hand (2 Diamond, 1 Saurer), since the ones at hand are badly already.

The commandant of the Security  
Police and the Security Service  
"Detached"  
Room IV - 126/42 UFF  
Signed: [Signature] SS-Inspector [Signature]

Stamp:  
No 2/0/2  
II D 3a 10 June 42

Procedures: (Handwritten)

1. How and in what way another E-trans road?
2. The gas-buses at hand, ordered by which to be delivered?
3. Request number.

Reichs Security - Main Office

II D 3a P Nr 240/42

Berlin, 22 June 1942

TOP SECRET

Stamped:

Message Nr 107903  
Sent by message center  
2018, 22 June 42  
Riga, III 2

1) PS (3)

To the Commandant of the Security Police and  
Security Service Ostland  
Riga

Subject: S-Var

The delivery of a S-ton Saurer can be expected in the middle of  
next month. The vehicle has been at the Reichs Security Main Office for  
repairs and minor alterations up to this time. 100 meters of hose will  
be supplied.

By order of  
(signature as in heading)

2) Dissemination at once by II D 3a (9)

By direction  
LTP

Handwritten note:

Berlin, 13 July 1942

II D 3a (9)

Mr L. Z. Wiedershausen (1) for further action and attention to the note of  
13 July 1942 on back page of telegram from Belgrad. For the reasons mentioned  
5 sections of hose, each of 10 meters, can be supplied now.

By direction

signature illegible

Reichs Security - Main Office

Stamps: 1003 9 Jun 1942

II D 3a No 361/42  
10 June 1942

Handwritten:

After return  
immediate repair

R 10/6

MD. Nr 144702

Notify about repair

Belgrad No. 3116 9.6.42 2960 - 200

To: Reichs Security Office, Amt Binn 2 D 3 HL. 4-2. RD. V.  
Major Pradol - Berlin

Subject: Special-van-Sagor

Preceding messages: None

The Drivers SS-Scharfuhrer GOSKE and MEYER have fulfilled their special mission and could be ordered back with the van mentioned above. In consequence of a broken rear-axle-half transportation cannot be made by car.

Therefore I have ordered the vehicle loaded and shipped back to Berlin by railroad.

Estimated arrival between 11th and 12th June 1942. The drivers GOSKE and MEYER will escort the vehicle.

The commandant of Security Police and Security Service  
Belgrad - Item 1 - 311 3986/42  
signed: Dr. SCHLESER, SS-Charakter-Scharfuhrer

-----  
Bundsrat - note last para

II D 3a (2)  
T.O.G. of Dr. SCHLESER

Berlin, 11 June 1942

For further action and immediate start of repairs.  
I request to be informed about arrival of vans.

By direction:  
signed: JFM  
Berlin, 12 June 1942

II D 3a (9)  
Note

The vehicle arrived 14 June 1942 about 1300 h. After thorough cleaning the repairs will start immediately.

By direction  
signed: (f)

II D 3a 9

Berlin 15 July 1942

1. Note: The 3-truck Nr 71235 is ready.
2. Sent to the Motor-pool commandant T. P. Biederhausen for its information and further action.

By direction  
signed: (f)

-----  
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO 501-PS

22 September 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SWINGLES, Lt (jg) USAF, 301590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 501-PS.





DEGESCH New Address  
German Insecticide D e g e s c h DEGESCH  
Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)  
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 28  
FRANKFURT/M.

Night 24141  
WEISSPRAUNSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20546/  
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/M. II ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.  
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48574 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:  
ALL CODES

To the Oberaufseher  
Kurt Gerstein

(1) Berlin  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

B T L L  
Frankfurt a.M. April 30, 1944  
Mo.

D.G.S.

On March 23, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Dornau, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dornau, to the  
delousing and disinfection department of  
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by freight train:

2 Y 2 D 0 3 3 prussic acid  
without irritant agent

Price Total in  
per kg. Reichsmk.

50120/32 = 15 boxes each, each 10 kg.

30 = 300 kint of 500 g each =

195 Mk. 00

5.00

975.--

Gross : 1051.08 kg

Tare : 170.35 kg

Netto : 880.73 kg

The labels are marked :  
" Caution, no smoking, eat! "

DEGESCH      New Address  
German Insecticide      D e g e s c h      DEGESCH  
Company Ltd.      Friedberg/Hessen      (-Trade-mark-)  
Kaiserstr. 70, F.O.B. 98

FRANKFURT / M.      Night 24141

WEISSPILVENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DIST. NO: 20546/  
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT / F.O.B.  
248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT / TELEGRAM: LIL CODES.

To the Obersturmführer  
Kurt Gerstein

R I L L

(1) Berlin      Frankfurt a.M. April 30, 1944  
Leipzigerstrasse 21/32      Hc.

D.O.S.

On April 11, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the  
dehousing and disinfection department of the  
concentration camp Auschwitz, at location:

2 u v a n w i t z, by freight train:

3 Y F 13 B 3 propane acid  
without irritating agent

Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
------------------	-----------------------

50146/58 = 13 cases, each with 1 liter  
30 = 300 liter at 100 Reichsmk =

13.12.44	5.--	275.--
Contribution		

Brutto : 812,00 RM  
Tare : 276,00 RM  
Netto : 536,00 RM

The labels are marked:  
"Garrison, 23. April 1944"

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT FOI1553-FS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF CONSUL

18

D E G E S C H      New Address :  
D e g e s c h      DEGESCH  
German Insecticide      Friedberg/Weschn      (-Trade-mark-)  
Company Ltd.      Kaiserstr. 70, P.O. B. 93  
FRANKFURT/M.

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20124/LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /  
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.  
P.O.B. 748 POST-OFFICE CHECK 40674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:  
ALL CODES .

To the Obersturmführer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) B e r l i n  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944  
So.

D.G.S .

On April 27, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Weschn, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Hochschule für Luftwaffen, Weschn), to the  
dehousing and disinfection department of  
the concentration camp Auschwitz, station 1.

... .., by freight train

2 x 1 L O S e prussic acid  
without irritating agent

Price	Total in
per kg.	Reichsmark.

50172/84 = 13 crates, each containing  
50 = 500 gms of 50% prussic acid =

137 kg 08	5.--	975.--
137 kg 08		

Brutto : 852.00 kg  
Tara : 276.75 kg  
Netto : 575.25 kg

Th. Inbois was marked :  
" Caution, no warming agent! "

139

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT WD.1553-PS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

19

D E G E S C H  
German Insecticide  
Company Ltd.

New Address:  
D e g e s c h  
Friedberg/Russen  
Kaiserstr.70, P.O.B.98

DEGESCH  
(-Trade-mark-)

F R A N K F U R T / M .

WEISSFRAUENSTR.9 / TELEPHONE:LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE:20546 /  
WIRE ADDRESS:DEGESCH/RAIL ADDRESS:DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.  
P.O.B. 248 POST-OF ICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M.TELEGRAM:  
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I D I

(1) B e r l i n  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944  
61.

D.G.S.

On March 20, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Duesen, with an Army bill of  
lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Heeresamtverwaltung) Duesen, to the  
delousing and disinfection department of  
the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A n t h r a c i t e , by freight train :

3 Y E L L O W B . granuleloid  
without insecticide content

Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmark.
------------------	-------------------------

50107/19 = 13 bags, each containing  
50 = 500 tins of 500 g each =

194 kg 08	5.--	975.--
-----------	------	--------

Brutto : 308.00 kg  
Tare : 276.25 kg  
Netto : 31.75 kg

The labels marked :  
" Onstien, no insecticide content "

139



DEGESCH New Address: DEGESCH  
B e g e s c h (-Trade-mark-)  
German Insecticide Company Ltd. Friedberg/Hessen  
Frankfurt/M. Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

WISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20123/LONG DISTANCE: 20146/  
NIGHT: 24141 WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH  
FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 48674 FRANKFURT/M.  
TELEGRAM: ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmführer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L I

(1) B e r l i n  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., March 13, 1944  
3.

D.G.S.

On March 8, we have taken the following  
shipment from Lager, with no entry bill of  
loading of the ~~exp-~~center-of-distribution  
(Kampfstoffverpackung) Lager, to the  
colonial and distribution department of  
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by freight train

Z Y K L O M B granular acid  
without irritating agent

Price Total in  
per kg. Reichsmark.

50093/106 = 14 cases, each containing

50 = 470 kg of 500 g each =

110 kg 5.00 1,050.--

Brutto : 896.-- kg  
Tara : 397.50 kg  
Netto : 498.50 kg

The labels are marked:  
" Caution, no irritating agent !"

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

21

DEGESCH

German Insecticide  
Company Ltd.

New Address :

DEGESCH

Friedberg/Hessen

Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

DEGESCH  
(-Trade-mark-)

FRANKFURT/M.

Night 241/1

WEISSPRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 /LONG DISTANCE: 20546 /

WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.

P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:

ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I LL

(1) Berlin  
Leipsigerstr. 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., May 31, 1944  
No.

D.O.S.

On May 31, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Heereswaffenamtverwaltung) Dessau, to the  
dehousing and disinfection department of the  
concentration camp Auschwitz, station :

DEGESCH, by freight train:

2 T X L 3 3 3 parallel acid  
without irrigation 2000

Price Total in  
per kg. Reichsmark.

50189/07 = 13 cases, each containing  
30 x 380 lines of 300 g. each =

135 kg. CW 5.-- 975.--

Brutto : 832.00 kg  
Tare : 276.25 kg  
Netto : 555.75 kg

The 10000 are marked :  
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

DEGESCH New Address : DEGESCH  
German Insecticide Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)  
Company Ltd. Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98  
FRANKFURT / M.

Right 24141  
WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20548/  
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / LIT. ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT / M.  
P.O.B. 248 POST OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT / M. TELEGRAM:  
LIL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) Berlin  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., February 16, 1944  
E.

D.G.S.

Today, we dispatched the following  
shipment fromhausen, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Heeresstandortverwaltung)hausen, to the  
delousing and disinfection department of the  
concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by express

3 Y X L O S B granule solid  
without irritating agent

Price Total in  
per kg. Reichsmark.

50053/69 = 15 cases, each containing  
70 = 1050 lbs of 500 = 1050

100 kg Ca 5.-- 375.--  
-----

Gross : 852.00 kg  
Tara : 276.25 kg  
Netto : 575.75 kg

The whole was marked :  
" Option, no outside agent ! "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1555-PS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF CONSUL

23

DEESCH  
German Insecticide  
Company Ltd.  
New Address :  
Deesch  
Friedberg/Hessen  
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 90  
DEESCH  
(-Irado-mark-)

FRANKFURT/M.

WETSPRAUENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: 10044, 20121 / LONG DIST. NO: 20546/  
WIRE ADDRESS: DEESCH/LL ADDRESS/DEESCH FRANKFURT/M.  
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CODES 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:  
LL CODES.

To the Obersturmführer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I E L

(1) Berlin  
Leipzigerstr. 31/32

Frankfurt a.M., February 14, 1944  
S.

D.G.S.

Today, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Haarstrasse 12, Dessau), to the  
delousing and disinfection department of the  
concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

with 2, by express

2 T E S S E 5 praline cold  
without irritating agent

Price per kg.	Total in Mark.
------------------	-------------------

50066/7B = 13 pieces, each containing  
30 = 390 pieces of 500 = each =

1.15 kg. CE	5.--	975.--
-------------	------	--------

Brutto : 837.00 kg  
Tare : 276.00 kg  
Netto : 561.00 kg

The labels are marked :  
" Cotton, no warning agent ! "

137

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1555-PS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF CONSUL

24

DEGESCH New Address : DEGESCH  
D e g e s c h (-Trade-mark-)  
German Insecticide F r i e d b e r g / H e s s e n  
Company Ltd. K o i s e r s t r . 7 0 , P . O . B . 9 9

F R A N K F U R T / M .

W i e s s p r a u e n s t r . 9 / T E L E P H O N E : L O C A L : 2 0 1 2 1 / L O N G D I S T . : 2 0 5 4 6 /  
W I R E A D D R E S S : D E G E S C H / A I I L A D D R E S S : D E G E S C H F R A N K F U R T / M .  
P . O . B . 2 4 8 P O S T - O F F I C E U S E U R 4 8 6 7 A F R A N K F U R T / M . T E L E G R . M :  
A I I L C O D E S .

To the Obersturmfuehrer  
Kurt Gerstein ,

B I L L

(1) B e r l i n F r a n k f u r t a . M . , M a r c h 1 3 , 1 9 4 4  
L e i p z i g e r s t r a s s e 3 1 / 3 2 E .

D . C . S .

On March 8, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Dessau, with an Army Bill  
of lading of the Army-Quartermaster-Administration  
(Heeresverpflegungsverwaltung) Dessau, to the  
dehousing and disinfection department of the  
concentration camp Auschwitz, station :

A u s c h w i t z , by freight train

Z Y K L O N E prussic acid  
without irritating agent

Price Total in  
per kg. Reichsmk.

50079/92 = 14 cases, each containing  
25 = 425 tins of 100 g each =

210 kg 25 5.-- 1.050.--

G r u t t o : 846.00 kg  
T a r r : 207.50 kg  
N e t t o : 638.50 kg

The labels are marked :  
" G a s t o n , A u s c h w i t z 1 "



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1559-FS  
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF CONSUL

25

DEGESCH New Address: DEGESCH  
German Insecticide Company Ltd. (-Trade-mark-)  
Frankfurt/Hessen  
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

FRANKFURT/M.

Wight 24143

WEISSPRUNGENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20540  
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/ALI ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.  
P.O.B. 248 POST-CHECK CHEQUE 48074 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:  
ALI CODES.

To the Obersturmführer  
Kurt Gerstein,

B I L L

(1) Berlin  
Leipzigerstrasse 30/32

Frankfurt a.M., May 31, 1944  
Mo.

D.O.S.

On May 26, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-center-administration  
(Heeresverordnungsamt) Dessau, to the  
delousing and disinfection department of  
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg by freight train:

E.Y.K.L.O. a. H. prusale sold  
without incitation agent

Price Total in  
per kg. Reichsmark.

50198/210 = 13 or 14, each containing 1  
30 = 1/10 of 500 g each =

125 kg ON 5.-- 975.--

Brutto : 851.00 kg  
Tare : 276.25 kg  
Netto : 574.75 kg

The labels are marked :  
" Caution, no incitation agent ! "

136

DEGESCH  
German Insecticide  
Company Ltd.

FRANKFURT/M.

Address:  
Degeesch (-trade-mark-)  
Friedberg/Hessen  
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

WEISSHAUSENSTR. 9 / TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121 / LONG DISTANCE: 20546  
NIGHT: 2421 WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH / MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH  
FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M.  
TELEGRAM: ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer  
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) Berlin  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

B I L L  
Frankfurt a.M. May 18, 1944  
Br.

D. U. S.

On May 12, we dispatched the following  
shipment from Weesau, with an Army bill  
of lading of the Army-Unter-Administration  
(Heeresunterverwaltungs) Weesau, to the  
delousing and disinfection department of  
the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

Oranienburg, by freight train

Z I S L O N B prae acid  
without irritating agent

Price      Tot 1 in  
per kg. Reichsmk.

50159/71 = 13 ctns. each containing  
50 = 500 tins of 500 g each =

192 kg. GW 5.-- 975.--  
-----

Brutto: 832.00 kg  
Tara : 276.25 kg  
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked:  
"Caution, warning agent I"

(page 4 of original)

Graduate engineer for Mine surveys:

(Bergbauingenieur Di. Ingenieur)

Kurt GEMSTEN.

Rottweil, April 20, 1945.

Personal particulars: GEMSTEN, Kurt, Mine Surveyor, expelled from State service in 1933 as an "Aryan", certified engineer. Born on August 11, 1900, at Wunstorf, Westphalia. Partner of the factory De Lion Plume & Company, automatic greasing of locomotives, brakes testinghouse, Korr, etc. Dueseldorf, Industriestrasse, 1-17.

Father: Ludwig GEMSTEN, President of the District Court (Landgerichtspräsident) at Hagen, Westphalia, retired.

Mother: Clara GEMSTEN, née Schwanen, died 1931.

Married since May 2, 1937, to Elfriede née Bensch at Tübingen, Göttingerstrasse 24; 3 children: Arnulf, 5 years old; Adelheid, 3½ years old; Olf, 3 years old. Life: 1900 to 1911, Wunstorf. 1911 to 1919, Sarrebruck. 1919 to 1921, Silberstein; 21 to 23 Wehrpforte near Berlin, graduated from high school in 1923. - Studies 1925 to 1931, Harburg on the Leine, Aachen, Berlin-Charlottenburg University and technical colleges, 1931, certified engineer's examination. Since 1925, active member of the Protestant youth organization the Y.M.C.A., and above all, of the Higher Christian Youth, called the "Bible Circle" (Bk. Bibelkreise). Political career: follower of STRESEMANN and BRUNING, active on their behalf. Since June 1933, persecuted by the Gestapo for Christian activities against the Nazi State. End of May 1933, joined the NSDAP. October 4, 1933, expelled from the NSDAP because of activities against Party and State.

January 30, 1935, public protest in the town of Hagen in Westphalia, against the anti-Christian drama "Hitlerkind". Arrested and wounded by the Nazis. 27 November 1935, mining surveyor's examination (Bergbauingenieur). Then employed by the State at Sarrebruck. On September 27, 1935, imprisoned by the Gestapo for "activities against the State"

Kurt GASTEL

(page 4 of original, cont'd)

because of having sent 8,500 anti-Ari pamphlets to high officials of the State. Imprisoned until the end of October 1936, released, was expelled from civil service. From November 1936 till the beginning of the war, medical studies at the Institute for the Protestant Medical Mission in the tropics, at Tübingen. One-third - approximately - of income, that is one-third of 16,000 Reichsmarks per year, I devoted since 1931 for my ideal religious goals. At my own expense, I had printed and mailed about 23,000 religious anti-Ari pamphlets.

July 14 to August 21, 1938, second imprisonment, in the Solovki concentration camp. Hearing of the massacres of idiots and insane people at Oranienburg, Hadamar, etc., shocked and deeply wounded, having such a case in my family, I had but one desire, to see, to gain an insight of this whole machine and then to shout about it to the whole world! - With the help of two references written by the two Gestapo employees who had dealt with my case, it was not difficult for me to enter the Waffen SS. March 1 to June 2, 1941, elementary instruction as a soldier at Jämsburg-Langenhorn, Arnheim and Oranienburg, together with forty doctors. Because of my twin studies - technology and medicine - I was ordered to enter the medical-technology branch of the SS-Heimwehr-Regiment (SS operational staff office) - Medical Branch of the Waffen SS - Untergruppe D (Division D), Hygiene Department. Within this branch, I took for myself the job of immediately constructing disinfecting apparatus and filters for drinking water for the troops, the prison camps and the concentration camps. My close knowledge of the industry proved me to succeed quickly where my predecessors had failed. Thus, it was possible to decrease considerably the death toll of prisoners. - In account of my successes, I very soon became a Lieutenant. In December 1941, the tribunal which had decreed my exclusion from the Reich obtained knowledge of my having entered the Waffen SS. Consequently efforts were made in order to arrest and persecute me. But due to my successes, I was declared sincere and indispensable.

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Kurt BISSER

In January 1942, I was appointed Chief of the Technical Branch of Disinfection, which also included the branch for strong poisons and for disinfection. On 8 June 1942, the SS Sturmbannführer GÜNTHER of the RSHA

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entered my office. He was in plain clothes and I did not know him. He ordered me to get a hundred kilograms of prussic acid and to accompany him to a place which was only known to the driver of the truck. We left for the potassium factory near Collin (Prague). Once the truck was loaded, we left for Lublin (Poland). We took with us Professor PFABENSTINE M.D., Ordinary Professor for Hygiene at the University of Marburg on the Lahn. At Lublin, we were received by SS Gruppenführer GLOBOWITZ. He told us: This is one of the most secret matters there are on, even the most secret. Whoever talks of this shall be shot immediately. Yesterday, two talkative ones died. Then he explained to us: at the present moment - August 17, 1942 - there are three installations:

- 1.) Belzec, on the Lublin-Lemberg road, in the sector of the Russian demarcation line. Maximum 15,000 persons per day. (Seen!)
- 2.) Sobibor, I do not know exactly where it is located. Not seen. 25,000 persons per day.
- 3.) Treblinka, 120 km. NNE of Warsaw. 25,000 persons per day. Seen!
- 4.) Maidanek, near Lublin. Seen in the state of preparation.

Globowitz then said: You will have to provide the sterilization of very large quantities of clothes, 10 or 20 times the result of the clothes and textile collection (Spinnstoffsammlung) which is only arranged in order to conceal the source of these Jewish, Polish, Czech and other clothes. Your other duty will be to change the method of our gas chambers, (which are run at the present time with the exhaust gases of an old Diesel engine), employing more poisonous material, having a quicker effect, prussic acid. But the Fuehrer and Himmler, who were



Kurt GERSTEIN

(page 5 of original cont'd)

here on August 15 - the day before yesterday - ordered that I accompany personally all those who are to see the installations. Then Professor PLATONOVICH asked: "What does the Fuehrer say?" Then GLOBOCNIK, now Chief of Police and SS for the Adriatic Riviera to Trieste, answered: "Quicker, quicker, carry out the whole program!", he said. And then Dr. Herbert HIEBER, Ministerialdirektor in the Ministry of the Interior said: "But would it not be better to burn the bodies instead of burying them? as a rule generally one might think differently of these matters!"... and then GLOBOCNIK replied: "But, gentlemen, if ever, after us (hand-written notation: there should be) such a cowardly and rotten generation should arise that they do not understand our so good and necessary work, then, gentlemen, all National Socialism will have been for nothing.- On the contrary, bronze plates should be buried with the inscription that it was we, we who had the courage to achieve this gigantic task."--- And HITLER said: "Yes, my good GLOBOCNIK, that is the word, that is my opinion, too." --- The next day we left for Trieste. A small special station of two platforms and a hill of yellow sand, immediately to the north of the railway: Lublin-Lesburg. To the south, near the road, some service houses with a sign-board: "Trieste, service center of the Waffen-SS." GLOBOCNIK introduced us to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer OBERMAIER from Pirmasens, who with great restraint showed us the installations. That day he had to go to bed, but the skill of the whole region, even from the large road, was phenomenal. Next to the small station there was a large barrack marked "Cloakroom" and a door marked "Vestibule". Next a chamber with a hundred "barber" chairs. Then came corridor, 150 meters long, in the open air and with barbed wire on both sides. There was a sign-board: "To the bath and installations!" Before us we saw a house like a bath house with concrete tracks to the

Mr. Gerstein

right and left contained benches or other flowers. After climbing a small staircase, 3 narrow rooms on each side, 4 x 5 meters large and 1.70 meters high. At the back, invisible wooden doors. On the roof a Star of David made out of copper. At the entrance to the building, the inscription: Foundation stone laid. That was all I noticed on that particular afternoon. Next morning, a few minutes before 7, I was informed:

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In 10 minutes the first train will arrive! - An instant, a few minutes later the first train came in from Lublin. 45 cars, containing 3,700 persons; 1,400 of whom were already dead on their arrival. Behind the little barred-wire openings, children, yellow, scared half to death, women, men, the train arrives; 200 Ukrainians, forced to do this work, open the doors, and drive all the people out of the coaches with leather whips. Then, through a loud-speaker instructions are given: To undress completely, also to give up false teeth and glasses - none in the barracks, others will be given in open air. - To tie one's shoes together with a little piece of string (banded everyone by a small Jewish boy of 4 years of age, hand in all valuables and money - the conductor carried "valuables", silver and gold, without receipt. Then the women and girls go to the hairdresser, the cuts of their hair in one or two strokes, after which it is laid into the potato-bags "to be used for special underwear equipment, hair mats, etc.", as the SS-Unter-schleifwagen of 1945 told me. Then, the march to the right and left, barred wire, behind, two dozen Ukrainians with guns. Led by a young girl of striking beauty the approach. The police-Captain with, I stand right before the death chambers. Completely naked they march in, men, women, girls, children, babies, even one-legged persons, all of them naked. In one corner, a strong SS-man tells the poor devils, in a strong deep voice: Nothing whatever will happen to you. All you have

Shurt Garstein

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to do is to breathe deeply, it strengthens the lungs; this inhalation is a necessary measure against contagious diseases, it is a very good disinfectant." asked what was to become of them, he answered: "Well, of course the men will have to work, building streets and houses. But the women do not have to. If they wish to, they can help in house or kitchen." Once more, a little bit of hope for some of those poor people, enough to make them march on without resistance to the death chambers. Most of them, though, knew everything, the odor has given them a clear indication of their fate, and then they walk up the little staircase -- and see the truth! You see, street-walkers, with babies at their breasts, naked, lots of children of all ages, naked too; they hesitate, but they enter the gas chambers, most of them, without a word, pushed by the other behind them, chased by the whips of the SS men. A Jewish girl of about 40 years of age, with eyes like torches, spills down the blood of her children on the walls of their murderers. Five looked into her face, deathly the chief of Police Captain Birth himself, chased her into the gas chamber. Many of them say their prayers, others ask: who will give us the water for our last drink? (Last drink?) Within the chambers, the SS gives the people already terrified; Captain Birth had ordered: "Fill them up full," Heed not stirred by the fear of the others. 7-110 crushed to death on 25 square meters, in 10 -- 12 meters! The doors are closed, then fill the rest of the transport, all naked, wait. Somebody says to me: "Well, it's winter! But they will die that way!".. The answer was: "Well, that's just what they are made for!" And at that moment I understood why it was called "inhalation chamber". Hochenthal was the man in charge of the Diesel engine, the exhaust gases of which were to kill those poor devils. -- Untersturmführer Hochenthal comes to sit the Diesel engine down. At 11.30 am. starts! Captain Birth comes along. It is plain that he is afraid because I am a witness to this breakdown. No.

Kurt GELSTEIN

Indeed, I see everything and wait. Everything is registered by my stopwatch. 50 minutes 70 minutes - the Diesel engine does not start! The people wait in their own chambers. In vain. One can hear their cry.

"Same as in a synagogue", says SS-Sturmbannführer Professor Dr.

Efenschattel, Professor for Public Health at the university of Marburg/Lahn, holding his gun close to the wooden door. Captain Arth, Curican, deals the Ukrainian who is helping Heckenholt 11 or 12 lashes in the face with his whip. -- After 2 hours and 19 minutes - as registered by my stopwatch - the Diesel engine starts. Up to that moment the people in the four already filled chambers were alive. A total 750 persons in 4 times 15 cubic meters. Another.

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25 minutes go by. None of the people it is true are dead at that point. One can see this through the little window through which the electric lamp revolves. For a moment, the inside of the chamber. After 25 minutes only a few are living. After 32 minutes, finally all are dead! From the other side, Jewish workers open the wooden door. On return for their terrible job, they have been promised their freedom and a small percentage of the valuables and the robbery found. Like stone statues, the dead are still standing, those having been no room to fall or bend over. Though dead, the families can still be recognized; their hands still clasped. It is difficult to separate them in order to clear the chamber for the next load. The bodies are thrown out blue, wet with sweat and urine, the legs covered with uncoagulated and venetian blood. Everywhere among the others, the bodies of babies and children. But there is not time -- Two dozen workers are engaged in checking the mouths, opening them by means of iron hooks. "Gold to the left, without gold to the right!" -- Others check anus and genitals to look for robbery, diamonds, gold, etc. Tentative with chisels tear out the gold teeth bridges or caps.



Kurt GERSTEIN

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In the center of everything, Captain Wirth. He is on familiar ground here. He hands me a large tin full of teeth and says: "Estimate for yourself the weight of gold! This is only from yesterday and the day before yesterday! And you would not believe what we find here every day! Dollars, diamonds, gold! But look for yourself!" Then he led me to a jeweler who was in charge of all these valuables. After that they took me to one of the managers of the big Store of the East (Haus des Ostens), in Berlin, and to a little man whom they said play the violin, both chiefs of the Jewish war-prisoner camps. "He is a captain of/royal and imperial (K.u.K.) Austrian Army. (I hold the German Iron Cross 1st Class). I was told by Hauptsturmführer Obermayer, The bodies were then thrown into large ditches of about 100 x 20 x 12 meters, located near the gas chambers. After a few days the bodies would swell up and the whole contents of the ditch would rise 2 - 3 meters high because of the gases that developed in the bodies. After a few more days the swelling would stop and the bodies would collapse. The next day the ditches were filled again, and covered with 10 centimeters of sand. 11 to 12 later, I heard, they constructed grills out of rails and turned the bodies on top with Diesel oil and gasoline in order to make them disappear. At Belzec and Treblinka nobody bothered to take anything approaching an exact count of the persons killed. The figures announced by the SS are inaccurate. Actually, about 25,000,000 persons were killed; not only Jews, however, but especially Poles and Czechoslovaks, too, who were, in the opinion of the Nazis, of bad stock. Most of them died anonymously. Companies of so-called doctors, actually nothing but young SS-men in white coats, rode in limousines through the towns and villages of Poland and Czechoslovakia to select the old, feeble and sick people and to cause them to disappear, shortly afterwards, in the gas chambers. They were the Poles and Czechs of yesterday)



Kurt GERSTEL.

No. III, who did not desire to live because they were unable to work. The Police-Captain, Wirth, asked me not to propose any other kind of examination in Berlin, to leave everything the way it was. I lied - as I did in each case all the time - that the prussic acid had already deteriorated in shipping and had become very dangerous, that I was therefore obliged to bury it. This was done right away. The next day, Captain Wirth's car took us to Tschinkel, about 75 miles NE of Warsaw. The installations of this P.A.A. center differed scarcely from those at Belzec, but they were still larger. There were 8 gas chambers and whole mountains of clothes and underwear about 35 - 40 meters high. Then, in our "Honor", a banquet was given, attended by all of the employees of the institution. The Obersturmbannführer, Professor Pfannenstiel M.D., Professor Hygiene at the University of Marburg/Lahn, made a speech: "Your task is a great duty, a duty so useful and so

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necessary. We are alone in the world of this institution in terms of "honors" of the task, human misery, and to all of them: "Looking at the bodies of those Jews and understanding the greatness of your good work!" The dinner in itself was rather simple, but by order of Himmler the employees of this branch received as much as they wanted as far as butter, meat, alcohol, etc. were concerned. When we left we were offered several kilograms of butter and a large number of bottles of liquor. I made the effort of Friday, saying that I had enough of everything from our way far, so Pfannenstiel took my portion, too. We left for Warsaw by car. While I waited in vain for a vacant berth I met Baron von Otter, Secretary of the Swedish Legation. As all the beds were occupied we spent the night in the corridor of the sleeper. There, with the facts still fresh in my memory, I told him everything, asking him to report it to his government and to all the Allies. As he asked for a reference with

Kurt GERSTEIN

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regard to myself I gave him, as such, the address of the Superintendent-General, Dr. Otto Dibelius, Berlin-Lichterfelde West, Bruedersweg 2, a friend of Martin Niemöller and chief of the Protestant resistance against Nazism. Some weeks later I met Baron von Otter twice again. He told me that he had sent a report to the Swedish Government, a report which, according to him, had a strong influence on the relations between Sweden and Germany. I was not very successful in my attempt to report everything to the chief of the Vatican Legation. I was asked whether I was a soldier, and then was refused an interview. I then sent a detailed report to Dr. Winter, secretary of the Berlin Episcopate, in order to have his pass it on to the Bishop of Berlin and through him to the Vatican Legation. When I came out of the Vatican Legation in the Rauchstrasse in Berlin I had a very dangerous encounter with a police agent who followed me; however, after some very unpleasant moments I succeeded in giving him the slip. I have to add, furthermore, that in the beginning of 1944, SS-Sturmbannführer Guenther of the RSHA asked me for very large supplies of prussic acid for obscure use. The acid was to be delivered to his business office in Berlin, Kurfürstenstrasse. I succeeded in making him believe that this was impossible because there was too much danger involved. It was a question of several carloads of poisonous acid, enough to kill a large number of persons, actually millions! He had told me he was not sure whether, when, for what kind of persons, how and where this poison was needed. I do not know exactly what were the intentions of the RSHA and the SD. But later on, I thought of the words of Goebbels of "slamming the door behind them" should Nazism, never succeed. Maybe they wanted to kill a large part of the German people, maybe the foreign workers, maybe the prisoners of war - I do not know! Anyhow, I caused the poison to disappear for disinfection purposes, as soon as it came in. There was some danger for me in this, but if I

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had been asked where the poisonous acid was, I would have answered that it was already in a state of dangerous deterioration and that therefore I had to use it up as a disinfectant. I am sure that Guenther, the son of the Guenther of the Racial Theory, had, according to his own words, orders to secure the acid for the -eventual- extermination of millions of human beings, perhaps also in concentration camps. I have here bills for 2,175 kg, but, actually about 8,500 kg are involved; enough to kill 8 million people. I had the bills sent to me in my name; I said this was for reasons of secrecy; however, I did this in order to be somewhat free in my decisions and to have a better possibility of seeing the poisonous acid disappear. I never paid for these shipments in order to avoid refunding.

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which would have reminded the SD of these stocks. The director of Degesch, who had made these shipments, told me that he had shipped prussic acid in ammonia for the purpose of killing human beings. On another occasion Guenther consulted me about the possibility of killing a large number of Jews in the open air in the fortification trenches of Maria-Theresienstadt. In order to prevent the execution of this diabolic proposal, I declared that this method was impracticable. Some time later I heard that the SD had secured, through other channels, the prussic acid to kill these unfortunate people at Theresienstadt. The most disgusting camps were not Oranienburg, Dachau, or Belzec, but Auschwitz (Oswiec) and Leichenhaufen-Gusen near Linz/Danube. These are the places in which millions of people disappeared in gas chambers or gas-chamber-like cars. The method of killing the children was to hold a tampion with prussic acid under their noses.

I myself witnessed experiments on living persons in concentration camps being continued until the victim died. Thus, in the

concentration camp for women, Ravensbrueck near Fuerstenberg-Mecklenburg, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Grundlach MD. made such experiments. In my office, I read many reports of experiments made at Buchenwald, such as the administration of up to 100 tablets of Servitins per day. Other experiments - every time on about 100 - 200 persons - were made with serums and lymph, etc., till the death of the person. Himmler personally had reserved for himself the granting of permission to conduct these experiments.

At Oranienburg, I saw how all the prisoners who were there for being perverts (homosexuals) disappeared in one single day.

I avoided frequent visits to the concentration camps because it was customary - especially at Mauthausen-Gusen near Linz/Danube - to hang one or two prisoners in honor of the visitors. In Mauthausen it was customary to make Jewish workers work in a quarry at great altitude. After a while the SS on duty would say: "Pay attention, in a couple of minutes there will be an accident." And, indeed, one or two minutes later, some Jews were thrown from the cliff and fell dead at our feet. "Work accident" was written in the files of the dead. - Dr. Fritz Krantz, an anti-Nazi SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, often told me of such events. He condemned them severely and often published facts about them. The crimes discovered at Mauthausen, Oranienburg, etc., are not considerable in comparison with the others committed at Auschwitz and Mauthausen.

I plan to write a book about my adventures with the Nazis.

I am ready to swear to the absolute truth of all my statements.

(signed in handwriting:) Kurt GERSTEIN.



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Hurt Gerstein, Additional statement.

In my flat in Berlin W 5, Buelowstrasse 47, second floor, left, I was surrounded by a circle of anti-Nazis. Here are some of their names:

Major Lutz R e i s, now at Hamburg, Glasurit-Works

Dr. Felix Buss, chief legal counsel to Telefunken, Berlin SW 11,  
Hallenches Ufer 30.

Director Alex Mende, Hamburg, Glasurit-Works.

Pastor Brebbolz, chaplain of the Plötzensee prison, who accompanied the officers of July 20, 1944, to the scaffold. These officers as well as my good friend, Pastor Martin Niemöller, smoked the cigarettes and cigars I got into the prison for them.

Pastor Mochalsky, who replaced Pastor Martin Niemöller at the Annen-Church at Dablen.

Dorothea Schulz, secretary of Pastor Martin Niemöller.

Mrs. Arndt, secretary of Pastor Martin Niemöller at Dablen.

Phil Meuwenshuizen and his friend Hendrik, from Phillips - Wyndhoven, deportees whom I had met at Church and who, for a long time already were my guests twice or three times a week. They had meals at my place, and listened to the wireless.

Director Hausen, Berlin NW 7, Mittelstrasse, Franke printing works.

Herbert Scherkowsky, editor, Scherl-press.

Captain Ebeltbau and his wife, now at Kirchentellinsfurth-Wuerttemberg.

Dr. Hermann Zbiere, trustee of the Niemöller anti-Nazi resistance Church.

Dr. Ebbo Kies, same as Dr. Zbiere.

Other references: General Superintendent Dr. Otto Ebelius, chief of the Church resistance against Nazism.

Pastor Rohling, Hagen - Westphalia, active in the Westphalian Church anti-Nazi resistance movement.



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Kurt Gerstein

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Prasses Dr. Koch, Bad Gynhausen, same.

Garon von Huene, anti-Nazi professor of the university of Tuebingen.

Bernhard J. Goedecker, producer, Munich, Tizianstrasse. Anti-Nazi

Director Franz Baeuerle, Munich, Siemensstrasse 17. Anti-Nazi.

The Catholic Priest, Valperts, Hagen, Westphalia.

Pastor Otto Wehr, Sarrebruck.

Pastors Schlaeger and Bittkau, Neuruppin near Berlin.

August Franz and his entire family, great Anti-Nazi, Sarrebruck,  
now at Thalheim - Mertenberg

Doctor Straub, Metzingen - Mertenberg, and family (unsigned)

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(Stamped: SHAEF Document section)  
2830

D E G E S C H

GERMAN INSECTICIDE COMPANY LTD. (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer  
Schadlingsbekämpfung M.B.H.)  
Degesch Frankfurt Main Felsenstrasse 9

To the Obersturmfuhrer  
Kurt Gerstein

(1) Berlin  
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

R.B.No. D/0675/5448  
Post address: Degesch Frankf.  
Main POB 248  
Telephone: local: 20121  
long distance: 20546  
night: 24141  
Wire address: Degesch  
Telegram: All codes  
Post Office cheque: 48674  
Frankf./M.

Your reference your letter of 24.5.44 our reference FRANKFURT/MAIN  
K/10. June 9, 1944

Dr. FST/25 gave us your letter to answer. Enclosed please find a  
list of unpaid bills up to the 18th of the month. This list does not  
yet include our two accounts of May 30, amounting to RM 975.— each.

As to your question regarding the preservability of the goods,  
we want to inform you that we guarantee them for one year. We  
do not doubt that the shipments may be stocked even longer; however,  
on account of the particularly

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Kurt Gerstein

difficult situation today, we request that if possible you do not exceed the preservation deadline, but instead already use the oldest shipments for disinfection purposes. In this connection we have to inform you that during the Whitsun holidays our delivery plant was greatly damaged by the attacks and that the production was entirely interrupted. According to information received from our plant, repairs will take about 3 months. During this time we shall therefore be unable to meet our obligations to you. Nevertheless, should you be in very urgent need of shipments - which, according to your own letter we cannot well imagine - we would ask you to inform us. It might be possible for us, in the not too distant future, to have certain quantities produced in another plant.

With regard to the preservability we want to emphasize that a decomposition of the goods can hardly occur, but that it is possible that the cans become affected. The causes for this corrosion are the smallest imperities in the tin which can only be detected microscopically. They produce small holes through which small quantities of prussic acid may escape. But even then there is no danger provided that the substance is kept, as directed by us, in a well-aired room. Should therefore an odor of prussic acid be perceived, it is advisable to unchain the boxes and to use up the damaged containers as soon as possible.

We hope that these lines have given you the necessary information; if not, please contact us again soon, so that, should the occasion arise, we can answer any further question.

Yours faithfully,  
D. G. S. G. H.  
Friedberg/Allgäu  
Kaiserstr. 70 P.O.B. 98

Hell Kistler :  
GERMAN INSECTICIDE COMPANY LTD.  
(signed: Kaufmann, Münstinger.

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Kurt Gerstein,

( -- handwritten document -- )

According to the annexed notes, the prussic acid was requested by the RSHA, Berlin W 25, Kurfürstendamm, by order of SS-Sturmhaupführer Guenther. I was in charge of this particular job and I performed my duties very faithfully, so that once the acid had arrived at Oranienburg and Auschwitz, I could have the boxes disappear into the disinfection rooms. Thus it was possible to prevent a misuse of the acid. In order to avoid drawing the attention of the RSHA to the presence - or, as I should say, to the absence - of these stocks, I never paid for these shipments, the bills for which went to the same address, that is, my own. In this manner, it was possible to have the acid disappear as soon as it had arrived. If the absence of the acid had been noticed I would have answered : It is a mistake made by the local disinfection office which did not know, and should not have known, either, the real destination; or I would have said : The acid had become putrefied and it was impossible to keep it any longer.

( -- signed : ) Gerstein

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS

October 31, 1946

I, Gertrude LEVINGER, X 178, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. 1553-PS.

GERTRUDE LEVINGER  
- C46178

Report on Sterilization in Germany and occupied countries  
to be sent to the members of Committee I  
Submitted by Dr. E. Eder.

Some time ago the Czechoslovak representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission received through the Czechoslovak Minister in Bern the enclosed report of Dr. med. habil. Theo Lang, now senior medical officer at the Kantonale Heil- und Pflegeanstalt Herlian (County Hospital) Switzerland. (Enclosure A). Dr. Lang asked for the report to be forwarded to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Dr. Theo Lang had been working at the German Research Institute for Psychiatry in Munich until 1941. According to his report as early as 1937 methods of sterilization were discussed in circles of well known German doctors--so-called authorities on the subject of racial hygiene. It was intended to sterilize in a way unnoticeable to the victims, persons "undesirable from a racial point of view".

These discussions obviously had at first no results. They were, however, taken up again after the occupation of Poland. Dr. Lang believes it to be likely that already in 1940 experiments were carried out and possible that sterilizations were later practiced in Germany as well as in occupied countries.

Dr. Lang's information should be considered sufficient for further steps and I, therefore, propose that the United Nations War Crimes Commission approach the military authorities in Germany with a view to interrogating the persons indicated by Dr. Lang and generally investigating the whole question.

Dr. Lang further handed to the Czechoslovak Minister in Bern notes on a report which he had made on January 2nd 1942. This report contains material concerning the murder of infirm and aged persons in Germany. A translation of these notes is enclosed. (Enclosure B).



Dr. med. habil. THEO LANG  
actually head-physician at  
the Cantonal lunatic asylum  
at Herisau in Switzerland

Herisau/Switzerland/  
May 10th 1945.

/Until 1941 acting at  
the German Research Institute  
for Psychiatry at Munich/

To the  
Interallied Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes.

Gentlemen: -

Herewith I propose to you also to investigate, whether through official Services of the National-Socialists, especially such as the S.S., also the so-called "unknown sterilizations" have been carried out on opponents of the system, as also on inhabitants of the occupied territories. It would here be the question of an application of X-rays on the gonads, during a radiation or the phototyping of such radiation, of itself quite unsuspected. The reason why I draw your attention to this possibility consists in the following. After the "Law concerning the prevention of the ill after-growth by heredity", enacted in the year 1934, met with some resistance on the part of the population, the following German race-hygienic authorities discussed already in the year 1937 the question, whether it would not be possible to render sterile "elements undesirable to the race" quite unobtrusively, at the same time with an ordinary radiation of the thorax, by means of an increased dose of rays, or by means of the use, at the same time, of a second tube directed at the abdomen and this in a way that the parties concerned would remain quite unaware of the infirmity performed on them. The names of the race-hygienic authorities discussing this problem were:

1st: Professor Dr. med. Ernst Rüdin, ordinary public professor for psychiatry and race-hygiene at the University of Munich, Director of the "Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Psychology and Anthropology" of the German Research Institute for Psychiatry at Munich, Director of the Institute for Race-Hygiene of the University of Munich and "Chairman of the working-committee III for race-hygiene and race-politics of the Reichspräsident-Council for politics of population and race of the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich", Promoting-member of the S.S. and member of the Federation of Swiss National-Socialists.

2nd: Dr. med. and phil. Albert KARRASSEN, his scientific assistant for anthropological work/an Austrian, who directly or indirectly took part in the murder of Dollfus and soon afterwards was admitted by Rüdin at his Institute/ at that time Counsellor of race-hygiene in the Staff of the Superior S.S. leadership, in reality however an most probably a member of the SS security service for the supervision of the S.S. leadership.

3rd: Dr. med. Friedrich Stumpf, the scientific co-worker of Rüdin in the domain of criminal-biology, later on professor for race-hygiene at the University of Innsbruck /also an Austrian/.

4th Dr. med. Heinz Riedel, at that time SS-Sturmführer /later on most probably SS-Sturmabführer/ a stipendiary of the Reichsführer of the SS and designated to Professor Rudin as scientific worker.

I am naturally willing to confirm my above made statements under oath.

The proceedings discussed was at that time not followed up, with the explanation that the technical difficulties were too great.

Soon after the occupation of Poland the question of the unconsensual sterilization was again taken up and this not only by the aforementioned persons, but with them also by the following National Socialists:

5th Dr. phil. Bruno Kurt Schallis/also an Austrian/ at that time professor for race-hygiene at the Superior School for bodily exercise at Berlin-Charlottenburg, "Chef des Rassenamts der SS", and SS-Standartenführer, lately also professor for race-hygiene at the German Karl University at Prague.

6th Dr. med. Herbert Linden, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich, SS-Oberführer.

7th. Dr. med. Carl Heinz Rosenberg, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of the Interior of the Reich and SS-Oberführer, previously scientific assistant at the institute of Professor Rudin.

Probably the following was also called upon.

8th. Dr. med. and Professor H. A. Falder, Director of the Institution for X-rays of the surgical section of the clinique of the University at Frankfurt on the Main, also a member of the S.S.

As the whole matter was dealt with in secrecy, and outside of the institute for research, I was prevented to gather more exact informations, but I have reason to believe that already in 1940 corresponding experiments were carried out.

It is quite probable that about the whole question more conclusive information might be obtained through Professor Dr. W. F. Tschernik-Rasovsky, the leader of the anatomical section of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Institute for Brain Research at Berlin-Buch. Professor Tschernik has been, up to 1941, a really anti-national-socialist and was also very well informed about the cruelties which were being carried out at that time in Poland. I have had with him a conversation about these and other happenings and some scientific problems at his Institute on the 23rd of January 1941.

In order to underline my statements, I would draw the attention to the fact, that I was the first expert of psychiatry who abroad made precise indications concerning



- a./ The Councillor of the Ministry Dr. Herbert Linde of the Reich's Ministry of the Interior.
- b./ Dr. Staehle-Magold, the Chief Physician of Muerthensberg.
- c./ Councillor of Med. Law /Obermedizinalrat/ Dr. Hermann Pfannmueller, Director of the Sanatorium and Nursing Institution Kelling-Haar near Munich.
- d./ Professor Dr. Werner Heyde, Director of the Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic in Jena.

To characterize Dr. Corti, who was born in Tessin, it may be added that he changes his name from Leonhard to Lorenz, according to the change in the German people's feelings, the friendship of the Axis or to the change of feelings in the European community/.

3./ As I have already stated, there were /after careful calculation/ at least 200,000 mainly mentally deficient, imbeciles, besides neurological cases and medically unfit people /these were not only incurable cases/, and at least 75,000 aged people.

4./ The murders were mainly accomplished in Muenchen /Muerthensberg and Linz o/Danube; several gas-chambers with cremation chambers directly attached were constructed there. As the gas-chambers are next to the training grounds of the troops in Muenchen, it is believed that the mentally deficient who were murdered there, were used for experimenting with new poison-gases.

5./ The transport from the institutions to the gas-chambers is carried out by SS Kommandos. These call themselves "Gemeinnutzige Transport A.G., Berlin, L. Bauer". This limited company also stores the individual medical case histories of the murdered inmates of the institutions.

6./ The inmates of the many smaller and middle-sized institutions were murdered almost without exception. The larger institutions are partly - to keep up the pretence to the outside world - still at hand, but they now only have a fraction of the original number of their inmates; for example there are now only some 500 inmates instead of 2500 in Berlin-Buch; in Stettin/Hanow only about 150 instead of 600; in Kaufbeuren/Bayern only 200 instead of 1000, etc. Of the larger Sanatorium and Nursing Institutions the following were already closed down completely some time ago; Illmenau/Baden 800 inmates; Berlin/Borsberg 2500 inmates, Krukenburg/Oberschlesien 1500 inmates; Sonnenstein/Sachsen 800 inmates; Verneck/Unterfranken-Bayern 1111 inmates; Steinhof/Wien 3000 inmates, and others, most probably now also Schleswig with 1000 beds. Garmisch with 400 etc.etc.

7./ The following procedure is popular with old people, who are still perfectly healthy and who possess their own flat: the competent "political leader" reports them for welfare purposes; then a physician /usually an SS doctor/ who establishes "the fact" that the old people



are mentally deficient, appears; he suggests in Court that they are to be put under tutelage and that they are to be sent to a nursing home. This suggestion is naturally put into force. The old people are then sent from the nursing home to the gas-chambers.

8. Farly a very indirect procedure for killing these old people is used. For example a quite sudden transfer of a home for aged people in a very short period is very popular, this being often ordered and carried out in only a few hours, in the hope that through the excitement already a part of the old people will be killed by an apoplectic fit. The home for aged people is also frequently transferred into premises which are absolutely insufficient as far as sanitary conditions are concerned; another way is that suddenly all the nursing staff are called up for work in the Red Cross or in a munitions factory and the helpless patients are left to look after themselves.

Written in December 1941.

/s/ Dr. T. Lang.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY



NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 6

Book 16 *Addendum*

No Title

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

CASE NO. 1 - TRIUNAL NO. 1

PROSECUTION

FOUNDED BOOK NO 15 ADREWEUM

ENGLISH



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File No. 429

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. PG-1430  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Working Association  
Mental Institutions

Berlin W 9, 15 August 1944  
P.O.B. 252  
Telephone 22 35 82

Dr. B/Schw

Director  
Dr. FALTLHAUSER

Kaufbeuren/Allgäu  
Mental Institution

Dear Mr. FALTLHAUSER,

With reference to my letter of 11 August 1944,  
I should be glad if you would also include the  
insane Eastern workers whose names appear on  
the attached list, and hand them over to the  
Head of the Transport on 5 September 1944.  
A questionmark behind the name of the patient  
on the list indicates that their arrival is not  
certain.

With kind regards and

Heil Hitler !

(signature)  
Dr. Schw.

REPLICATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSOLE FOR WAR CRIMES

Reich Working Association  
Mental Institutions

Berlin U 9, 11 August 1944  
F.O.S. 262  
Telephone 22 33 32  
Dr. B/Weiss.

Director Dr. FAITHLEIGH  
Kaufmann/Alleged  
Mental Institution

Dear Mr. FAITHLEIGH,

The German workers, whose names appear on the attached list, will arrive at your Institution by 2 September 1944. Mr. ROHLF, our head of this transport, will transfer these patients from your Institution on 5 September 1944. Please, send also all German workers whom you already have in our Institution and whose names are entered on the list with this transport.

Heil Hitler!  
(signature) Dr. ROHLF

Enclosure



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
War Crimes

GROSS-SACHSENHEIM

Current No.	Last name, first name	born	residence
1.	Schtschihil, Iwna *repatriated	1927	Collecting Camp for Patients of the Labor Office, Group Gross-Sachsenheim
2.	"? Jazik, W-silij	1923	" "
3.	Kystuk, Mario	1919	" "
4.	Dselina, W-selina	1906	" "
5.	Tonditnik, Sifin	1921	" "
6.	Lugowa, Oksana	1922	" "
7.	Schtschalke, Anet-sia *released	1918	" "
8.	Protschka, Ekatarin *released	1922	" "
9.	Dimitriowa, Stasja	1917	" "
10.	Iwnak, Lida	1910	" "
11.	"? Filina, Mario	1924	" "
12.	Konstantinowa, Agafin	1908	" "
13.	"? Grakowa, Mario	1921	" "
14.	Tatrenko, Mario	1925	" "

" handwritten remark

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1450  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

GROSS-SACHSENHEIM

Current last name, first name No.	born	residence
1. Karolenco, Nikolai " + 5.7.44	1924	Collecting Camp for Patients of the Labor Office, Gau Gross-Sachsenheim
2. Schtschikil, Iwan " repatriated 10.10.43.	1927	" " "
3. Jazik, Wassilij	1923	" " "
4. Medostup, "138 " + 25.5.44.	1923	" " "
5. Kysak, "108 " + 25.5.44.	1919	" " "
6. Dselin, "108 " + 25.5.44.	1906	" " "
7. "124 Tenditnik, Sifin	1921	" " "
8. "102 Lugowa, Oren-	1922	" " "
9. "103 K. lita, Ekaterina " + 7.7.44.	1925	" " "
10. Mainirowska, Anna " released 11.1.44.	1923	" " "
11. Schtschikil, Anastasia " released 1.10.43.	1918	" " "
12. Oshos, Anna " released 15.11.43.	1923	" " "
13. Protach, Ekaterina " released 4.10.43.	1922	" " "
14. Dimitriewa, Stasja "100	1917	" " "
15. Drugowa, Risa " + 16.11.43.	1923	" " "
16. Lukeschewitsch, Anna " released 22.6.44.	1907	" " "
17. Iwasz, Lida "17	1910	" " "
18. Filina, Maria "129	1924	" " "122.12
19. Konstantinowa, Agafia "104	1908	" " "
20. Katirilo, Tekla " released 14.8.44.	1916	" " "
21. Dulko, Maria " released 17.12.43.	1920	" " "
22. Grakowa, Maria "120	1921	" " "
23. Tmarenko, Maria "105	1925	" " "

" handwritten remark.

Mental Institution Grafschaun/ Transport of 5 September  
1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

current No.	last name, first name	born	residence
1.	Burdowa, Alexandra	1921	Mental Institution Lohr /Main
2.	Tiliata, Stadia	20.7.26	" " "
3.	Petri, yon, Theodor " admitted 29.8.	20.2.15.	Mental Institution Ansbach /Bav.
4.	Gondelt, Anna " does not come	23.6.22.	" " "
5.	Stasusk, Henryk " does not come	27.7.23.	" " "
6.	Gasa, Ludwig " does not come	25.12.25.	" " "
7.	Szyrka, Andreas	27.1.25.	Police HQ Karlsruhe, Border Police-Konstanz
8.	Sielaki, Josef	10.4.16.	Didier-Works-AG. Marktredwitz
9.	Hargowitsch, Ulina	23.12.09.	Municipal-Hospital/ Ingolstadt
10.	Pulag, Josef " not here	10.4.16.	Mental Institution/ Kaufbeuren
11.	Gobura, Rozalia	9.8.13.	" " "
12.	Iachwa, Stanislaus	6.5.14.	" " "
13.	Kot, Tarka	15.7.24.	" " "
14.	Pechenegochuk, Lida " 2 25.6.44.	1925	" " "
15.	Saweljew, Wassili	23.12.22.	" " "
16.	Tscherny, Wassili	2.1.21.	" " "
17.	Bepata, Wasyi " released 3.2.44	21.2.24.	" " "

" handwritten remark

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES

L I S T

East workers, sick, to be repatriated 5 September 1944

current No.	last name, first name	born	residence
1.	Birdova, Alexandra	1921	Mental Institution-/Loar/Main
2.	Tiliala, Stasia	20.7.26.	" " "
3.	Petrianyan, Theodor	20.2.15.	Mental Institution Ansbach/Bav
4.	Sobara, Rosalia	9.8.13.	Mental Institution Kaufbeuren
5.	Lachwa, Stanislaus	6.5.14.	" " "
6.	Kot, Warka	15.7.24.	" " "
7.	Sewaljer, Wassili	23.12.22.	" " "
8.	Tschorny, Wassili	2. 1.21.	" " "
9.	Jozik, Wassili	1923	Collecting Camp for Patients of the Labor Office, Gau Gross-Sachsenheim
10.	Kyslak, Maria	1918	" " "
11.	Deelina, Erselina	1906	" " "
12.	Tenditalk, Sifla	1921	" " "
13.	Lugowa, Emma	1922	" " "
14.	Dimitriew, Stasja	1917	" " "
15.	Iwack, Lida	1910	" " "
16.	Filina, Maria	1924	" " "
17.	Konstantinowa, Agafia	1908	" " "
18.	Orskowa, Maria	1921	" " "
19.	Tschrenke, Maria	1925	" " "

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1430  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Div. No. A-442 694, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of the document  
No. NO-1430.

George H. GRANT  
Div. No. A-442 694



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1436  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Copy

The Chief  
of the  
Central Budget Office of  
Mental Institutions.

Berlin W 35, 9 October 1944  
Tiergartenstrasse 4 (hut)

Reference: O/A - 8

To the  
Mental Institution  
Karlshagen

Concerning: Eastern Workers.

1. Assets:

Underwear and clothing may be used by the institution. I should like you to keep valuables and souvenirs for a certain time as there is a possibility that relatives equally employed in the Reich might put in a claim. Money (also foreign exchange) will have to be accounted for to this office.

2. Cost of Transportation:

New arrivals will mostly come from other institutions as it will hardly ever be possible to make direct delivery to the collecting centers. I must ask you to advise the accompanying personnel of transports from other institutions about claims for cost of transport etc. will have to be relieved. As a matter of routine I must stress the fact that this does not apply if the patients are brought to the collecting centers straight from their place of work.

3. Forms:

Within a few days we will be sending you forms for arrivals and medical statements. We are sorry that the printing of these forms has been slightly delayed.

per (signed:) Signature

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ., No. 4-443 894, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1436.

George H. GRANT  
Civ., No. 443 894

A F F I D A V I T

I, Irmgard H u b e r, swear, depose and state:

1) I was born on 9 June 1901 in Reisch in the District of Wasserburg Inn and from 1914 to 1917, after leaving the Volksschule, attended the continuation school (Fortbildungsschule). From 1920 to 1925 I was apprentice nurse (Lernschwester) at the institution Gaberssee and passed my state examination and was a state licensed nurse. From 1932 to 1945 I worked in the state institution Hadamar as nurse and after 1944 as head nurse.

2) On the basis of my long years of service in various mental institutions and my service as head nurse in the institution Hadamar, I am in a position to state the following:

3) In May 1943 Mischlinge (half Jews) - all children - were brought to the institution Hadamar. I cannot give the exact number of children, but to the best of my knowledge there were 15 - 20 girls. Almost all these children were healthy. Several had skin eruptions. These children were all killed by injections. When I returned to Hadamar in October 1943 after a 24 day leave, I was told that all the children were gone.

4) From July 1944 until the collapse of Germany four hundred Russians and Poles (men, women and children), all of whom ostensibly had tuberculosis, came to the mental institution Hadamar. These people were always killed by means of injections immediately after their arrival.

I have read the above statement consisting of one (1) page in the German language and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is the full truth. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement voluntarily without any promise or reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat.

Frankfurt am Main, 4 January 1947.

(Signature) IRMGARD HUBER  
Irmgard Huber

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1427  
CONTINUED.

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO D 432576, a U.S. Civilian, appeared Irsgard Huber, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 1 (one) page in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 4th day of January, 1947.

/s/ Fred RODELL, AGO D 432576,  
Interrogator,  
CGCWC.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1427.

/s/ Nancy H. FENSTERMACHER,  
AGO A-422788.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Hermann W e s s e, M.D. swear, depose and state:

1) I was born on 22 January 1912 in Duesseldorf, Germany, studied at the Koeln University from 1931 to 1936 with an interruption from 1932 to 1934, and from 1936 to 1939 at the Medical Academy in Duesseldorf where I passed my state examination. On 1 April 1933 I joined the NSDAP and held party number 1706063; in 1936 I became a member of the NSV. Early in 1941 I was drafted into the Wehrmacht in the Grenadier Replacement Unit 688 in Elberfeld but after three weeks was again classified as deferred. On December 1, 1943 I was again taken into the Infantry Replacement Unit 488 in Hannover; in February 1944 I came to the Medical Replacement Unit 11, in Bueckeburg and from there was summoned by teletype in March 1944 to the Reich Chancellery and had to report there to Herr von Hegenor. My last rank in the army was that of Medical Soldier (Sanitaetssoldat). From May 1944 till the entry of the American troops, I worked in the Mental Rehabilitation Institution (Heilerziehungsanstalt) Kalmenhof in Idstein. During this time I was Chief Medical Officer of the above-mentioned institution. In my capacity as Chief Medical Officer of the Mental Rehabilitation Institution Kalmenhof, as well as expert for the Reich Committee for Research on Hereditary Diseases and Constitutional Susceptibility to Severe Diseases, as well as my professional connection with Herr von Hegenor, I am in a position to make the following statement:

2) In March 1944 I was summoned by teletype to the Reich Chancellery and had to report there to Herr von Hegenor. Herr von Hegenor informed me about the so-called "Euthanasia Program" and swore me to silence about it. It was made absolutely clear to me that the Euthanasia Program was carried out along two separate lines, namely, the killing of mentally ill adults who were unfit for work on the one hand, and the killing of mentally inferior and asocial children on the other. I heard the name of Professor Dr. Karl Brandt of



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1428  
CONTINUED.

the first time in this connection. It was made clear to me that Brandt was one of the leading personalities of the entire Euthanasia Program.

3) I know for sure that the Euthanasia Program for children was carried on until six weeks before the Americans marched in.

I have read the above statement, consisting of 1 (one) page in the German language, and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward and I was subjected to no duress or threat.

Frankfurt am Main, 3 January 1947.

(signature) Hermann Wesse  
DR. HERMANN WESSE

Before me, Fred Rodell, AGO D 432576, a U.S. civilian, appeared Hermann Wesse, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (affidavit) consisting of 1 (one) page in the German language and swore that the same was true. On the 3rd of January 1947.

signed (signature) Fred Rodell  
AGO D 432576,  
Interrogator,  
OCCNG.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1428.

/s/ NANCY H. FENSTERMACHER  
AGO A - 422788



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1314  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

A F F I D A V I T

I, Arthur DIETSCH, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 2 October, 1901, in Pausa i. V. I am a German national. My present address is Detmold (Lippe) Steinstrasse No. 4. I attended the following schools: 4 years public school, 9 years high school. I was graduated in 1919 from the Agl. High School in Plauen i. V. On 1 April 1920 I entered the Reichswehr as a volunteer. On 1 October 1923 I was promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. My regiment was called up in 1923 in the action of the Reichswehr against the Saxony government. At this time the Reichswehr was enlarged by Students, temporary volunteers and members of the Steel Helmet, the so-called Black Reichswehr. This organization was secret and maintained its own secret arsenals. Since I already sympathized with the goals of the Socialist workers at that time, I gave information about the Black Reichswehr and the secret arsenals to the agents of the workers. During a search of the house of one of the KPD agents my name was found among the papers. In order to escape indictment I deserted from the Reichswehr on the same day. On 4 December 1923 I was arrested. On 25 May 1924 I was sentenced to 1 year imprisonment by the Reich Court for high treason. In 1925 my penalty was reduced to 10 years. From 1923 to 1933 I served my penalty in various prisons and forts.

2. In the spring of 1933, about three quarters of a year before the end of my sentence, I was transferred to the Concentration Camp Esterwegen. From 1933 to 1937 I was lodged in several other concentration camps. In the summer of 1937 I was transferred to the Concentration Camp Buchenwald where I remained until the liberation by the American Army. Not until 1937 was I given the protective custody order which stated as a reason that I must stay in the concentration camp because of urgent suspicion of activities against the state.

3. In the summer of 1938 I was assigned to the infirmary as a clerk, where I handled the patients' card-index until 1941. In November or December 1941 I was thrown into the bunker for six weeks on account of alleged communistic activities in the infirmary. In January 1942 I was assigned as an assistant to Dr. Ding, alias Senator. I worked for Dr. Ding until the camp was disbanded. My work consisted of the following: 1) in administration and, from 1943, also as superintending nurse.

4. In my capacity as administrator and superintending nurse for Dr. Ding's department at Buchenwald I gained insight into the records, including those which were classified strictly secret. Dr. Ding frequently discussed internal office matters with me. For the reasons stated above I am in the position to make the following statements:

5. In January 1942 typhus stations were established in Blocks 44 and 49 at Buchenwald Concentration Camp. In January

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1314  
CONTINUED

a preliminary experiment was performed on about 5 persons. At the beginning of February the first large experiment took place, which involved about 150 persons. These people were divided into 5 groups. Four groups received protective vaccinations, which were administered by the nurses of the stations. One group received the Weigl, one group the Behring I, and one group the Behring II vaccines. I cannot recall the name of the vaccine used for the fourth group. (2nd page of original).

The 5th group received no protective vaccination and served merely as a control group. At that time a medical commission came to Buchenwald which inspected also the Typhus Station headed by Dr. Ding. As far as I recall, this commission consisted of 3 to 4 people. Just for curiosity's sake I asked Dr. Ding for the names of those gentlemen. Of those names I still remember the following: Professor Gildemeister, President of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, and Professor Rose, Medical Adviser for the Luftwaffe in Berlin. Since at that time Dr. Ding was not sufficiently familiar with Typhus infection, Prof. Gildemeister carried it out himself. The infection matter for the above described experiments came from the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin and consisted of rickettsia cultures cultivated on egg yolk. For these first experiments Jews were used almost exclusively.

6. In May 1942 after termination of the experiments, Dr. Ding made a report in which he put down in writing the findings of the experiments. At about the same time I read these entries and in the files I found on the first page entries regarding a meeting of physicians that had taken place in Berlin. I recall the entries regarding the medical meeting as follows:

In this meeting in November 1941, in which Professors Hendloser, Schreiber, Gildemeister, Krugowsky, Rose, and Dr. Ding took part, it was decided to perform vaccine experiments on human beings since animal experiments had not produced any decisive findings. Dr. Ding is to be charged with carrying out the experiments. The Buchenwald Concentration Camp is considered the most suitable for these purposes. Dr. Hoven is appointed deputy. The above mentioned names are the only ones I still recall but there were several other names mentioned which, however, have escaped my memory. After having read the above mentioned entries I asked Dr. Ding some time later who those gentlemen were. He told me that Hendloser was the Medical Inspector of the Government, Gildemeister the President of the Robert Koch Institute in Berlin, Krugowsky the Chief of the SS Hygiene Institute in Berlin, Rose, Medical Adviser to the Luftwaffe. Schreiber's function has escaped my memory.

7. Late in Summer 1942 the experimental stations 44 and 49 were disbanded and block 46 was established instead. In the beginning of 1943 block 50 was established. Both blocks carried the name Hygiene Institute of the SS, Department for Typhus and Virus Research Buchenwald. I remember this name from a sign put up at the entrance to block 50. Dr. Ding designated block 46 as the clinical department and block 50 the research building proper.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1314  
CONTINUED

8. Altogether about 1000 persons were used for the experiments, about 100 of whom died. These figures include all the experiments carried out at the Typhus station. To these experiments belong typhus, typhoid fever, phosphorus burns, testing of a combined inoculation for smallpox, typhus typhoid fever, jaundice, diphtheria and various other vaccines. At the beginning of 1945 Dr. Ding came and asked the station clerk, a Pole by the name of Gudzinski, to make a list of all the sick and dead who had gone through the station. It is from that list that I remember the above mentioned figures.

Page 3 of original

9. All persons used in the experiments had to be completely healthy and of draft age. If persons came to the station who did not fit the physical qualifications, they were first fattened, so that they approximated the health level of the Wehrmacht.

10. Reports on the carrying out of all experiments as well as the details of others, were sent to the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin. These reports contained also the numbers of persons who died from the experiments. Dr. Ding told me once that all these experiments were carried out on commission of the Wehrmacht. According to his version, Dr. Ding was on good terms with Dr. Gensken, Medical Inspector of the Waffen SS, and was much helped by him. Dr. Gensken was the superior of Dr. Krugowsky, the head of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin, who was again the superior of Dr. Ding.

11. I remember the following visits which were made to the Typhus station in Buchenwald:

Professor Gildemeister, Prof. Rose, Dr. Krugowsky, Dr. Syer. The above named persons I saw myself in Block 46. Dr. Syer was, according to Dr. Ding, the head of the Wehrmacht Institute of the OK in Gredow. According to Dr. Ding, the following people visited the concentration camp at Buchenwald: Dr. Gensken, Dr. Brandt, personal physician of the Fuehrer. I personally have seen many other high-ranking personalities in Buchenwald, and have heard of others who visited this same camp, whose names escape me.

I myself have written the above statement, consisting of 3(three) pages in the German language, and afterwards reread it, and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have had the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have made this statement voluntarily and without any promise of reward and I was subjected to no pressure or threat.

Stamsuhle, 26 Dec. 1946.

(signature) ARTHUR DIETZSCH

- 4 -

Before me Herbert H. Meyer, AGO 441 694, a U.S. Civilian, Interrogator, OCCMC, appeared Arthur Dietzsch, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 3 (three) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 26th day of December 1946. (signature) HERBERT H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry Sachs, AGO 441 698, U.S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1314.

/s/ HENRY SACHS  
AGO 441 698



4/16/44 No. 734

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-921  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR MANCHUKUO

(Excerpt From:

Report on 1st Congress of Consulting Experts)

page 76 of original

SHUGOVSKY indicated that, according to his investigations, Shiga seems only to appear in Southern Russia, but this may change again. Protective vaccinations against dysentery, as performed on 12,400 individuals in concentration camps, proved the complete inefficiency of the absorbent-vaccine from the Behring works, but typhoid administered to 11,000 individuals and the vaccine of the Smolensk serum works administered to 8,000 as well as typhoid administered to 4,000 individuals had a very good effect. Success was only judged thereby, on the basis of whether or not an epidemic in a camp stopped or continued. Typhoid-vaccine was not tested. Phages (Behring works) was administered to 12,000 individuals three times 10 cc a fortnight, with very good results.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION

I, Elmer Jasinski, AGO D-434562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and Russian languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. NC-921.

ELMER F. JASINSKI  
AGO D-434562



CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. NO- 222 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 435)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Report re: 2nd meeting of  
consultant specialists

Excerpt from: Report on the 3rd Meeting East  
of the Consulting specialists from  
24 to 26 May, 1943 at the  
Military Medical Academy, Berlin.

(Page 99 of original)

Flottenarzt Prof. Ruge:

Experiments with a new typhoid-fever vaccine.

Since a long time already, efforts are being made to obtain a typhoid-fever vaccine which is more efficacious than the existing ones, and which could be administered with a single injection. Especially GRASSET worked on these problems and he succeeded in producing an apparently rather efficacious vaccine. He proceeded by freezing and rewarming repeatedly the typhoid bacteria, then keeping the emulsion for several days at 37 centigrades, flinging it off and adding formaline to the remaining liquid to inactivate eventual toxics. According to his statement, a considerable number of individuals were inoculated with this vaccine and the vaccination proved rather good results which were at least equal if not superior to the three-fold inoculation with the usual vaccine. Others simplified the production of the vaccine later on, the adding of formol was omitted, and it was claimed that good inoculation results were also obtained.

Based upon the existing research work, I worked since 12 years on the same problem, but I started from producing an adsorptive vaccine to avoid reactions as eventually caused by formaline. As Grasset did, I first destroyed the typhoid fever bacteria by repeated freezing and rewarming (freezing at 80 centigrades below freezing point, and re-thawing at 56 centigrades), and afterwards I put the emulsion into the incubator. Subsequent experiences however proved that freezing and re-thawing was not necessary for destroying the bacteria, it was sufficient to keep them at 37 centigrades. The residuum was flung off and aluminium hydroxide was added to the remaining liquid. The vaccines thus produced were concentrates and were diluted for the injection 1 to 10. Animal experiments resulted in titer for oxygen and hydrogen up to 1:50,000. The vaccine was well tolerated and did not produce any local irritations. Test vaccinations of human beings gave the same picture.

Based upon work on the Vi-antigen, I later used a whole series of typhoid fever strains for the production of the vaccine. I inoculated highly virulent strains which were isolated anew or which were obtained from great epidemics once more to mice and used them afterwards for producing the vaccine. I did not find substantial differences.

(Page 100 of original)

among the single groups. Later on, I restricted myself to one single strain and one Vi-strain. I took the Vi-strain also into consideration for producing the vaccine because it is now generally considered to be the most important immunizing agent. Based upon long experimental series which were often to be interrupted due to external situations, I arrived at the following method of work.

(page 112 of original)

/ Stabsarzt Dr. Haagen:

Protective vaccination against yellow fever.

It is entered upon the various proceedings of protective vaccination against yellow fever as well as upon the personal experiences with inoculation by scarification according to Peltier and his collaborators.

Stabsarzt Dr. Hoering:

About yellow fever of town-dwellers and jungle fever.

Both diseases are clinically and bacteriologically identical, they only differ epidemically (epidemiologically?). Originally, the yellow fever is a disease of the apes of the primeval forest, and may be brought to human settlements by human beings who were infected in the primeval forest (by mosquitoes), there it conveyed on by *Aedes aegypti*. In the endemic areas of Africa, yellow fever is a "children's disease", and prevails as such permanently, often without being recognized clinically. Genuine jungle fever without *Aedes aegypti* has never been proved in Africa as yet but can be taken for existing because yellow fever has been spotted also in Africa as spontaneous disease of apes. The present yellow fever situation in Africa is determined by the great epidemic in 1940 in the Sudan (Nuba mountains), and by the fact that the U.S.A. armed forces instigated large scale vaccination, as shown by the report of 25585 cases of post-vaccinational Icterus simplex (and 62 death cases) among U. S. soldiers.

Discussion about yellow fever:

Zschukke: inquiry why the combination with small pox vaccine as recommended by French authors was not used.

(a) This is said, according to the Frenchmen, to improve the protection against yellow fever,  
(b) and to procure the saving of one inoculation since a small pox vaccination is administered prior to each journey to Africa regarding the increased danger of small pox infection.

Answer: (a) The alleged improvement of protection by vaccination against yellow fever has not been verified in individual experiments.

(b) Since every soldier is vaccinated against small pox on joining the armed forces, a post vaccination is unnecessary.

Eyer: Yellow fever vaccines can be stored at least for 2 years at 2 centigrades if they are properly produced. The danger of importing an alien virus who produces yellow fever when working with neuro Tropic virus from mice brains is smaller than when using the attenuated strains of Soper (D 17) as the Americans prefer to do.

The emulsion is being separated by centrifugal force, the residuum is soaked, distilled water is added, and put into the incubator for some time. To the remaining liquid aluminium-hydroxide is added, the residuum is washed out and kept as a concentrate in phenol salt. Parallel, a Vi-dialysat will be produced from a good Vi-strain in the usual method. 20% of the dialysat are added to the vaccine. Experiments on rats carried out according to Bieling's experimentations but administering only one injection, resulted in a survival of the rats up to 40-fold dose letalis minima 16.5 f. d.l.m. (?) ..... The rats were killed afterwards and examined bacteriologically as to eventually remaining germs. Only in some individual cases typhoid fever bacteria could be found in the spleen but never in the intestine or blood of the surviving animals. As a matter of course the infection was produced by a heterolog. (?) strain. Unfortunately the lack of experimental animals prevented me to perform animal experiments on a larger scale.

To make use of all quantities of bacteria for the production of vaccine, the remainder treated with distilled water were used to obtain dialysis. They still showed agglutinational (?) characteristics. Inversely, it was tried to obtain anti-agents from the remaining dialysat of the Vi-strain.

In the course of the experiments it became evident that not only the nature of the individual bacteria strains had to be considered, but that the quantitative balance plays a certain role as well. It is therefore necessary to weigh the bacteria and to make the adjustment accordingly. A good lead is given by the behaviour of the remaining nitrogen and of the albumen as a whole.

At the time being my work advanced that far that only an evaluation in animal experiments is necessary. No obstacles then oppose tests on human beings.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-923  
CONTINUED.

These strains are worked up with human serum.

Hoering: Inquiry by Zeiss: The possibility of imported epidemics in Southern Europe still exists today as it did in the last century, because *Aedes aegypti* exist all over Southern Europe.

- Concerning Haagens remark: to classify yellow fever cases after yellow-fever vaccination as a weakened yellow-fever (is wrong). Such cases have been examined before the war already, and they were proved to be impossible because many of the vaccinated individuals who fell sick with jaundice (always after a long period of incubation) had long ago acquired high titers of protective matter in their blood against yellow-fever at the beginning of their interus.

Re inquiry Eyer: The vaccine used in U.S.A. might have been the egg culture vaccine 17D of the Rockefeller Institute. From that vaccine any serum has been removed according to these experiences with the result that, at least for the time being, the cases of jaundice discontinued. The identity of those cases of vaccination with our Hepatitis epidemics however are questionable. It is contrary to it that no contact-infections originating from those cases have been observed in the 25685 cases in the U.S.A. Forces.

I, Arthur L. Petersen, War Crimes Attorney, AG# No. D-416833, hereby certify that the extracts contained in this document No. NO-923 are true and correct as set forth in Bericht über die 3. Arbeitstagung der beratenden Fachärzte vom 24 - 26 Mai 1943 in der Militärärztlichen Akademie Berlin.

(Signed) ARTHUR L. PETERSEN

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian Citizen, Ident. No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-923.

CHARLES E. IPPEN



Excerpt from: Report on the 4th Meeting of Consulting Physicians  
from 16 to 18 May 1944 at the SS-Hospital Hohenlychen.

Address by the General Commissioner of the Fuehrer for Health and  
Sanitation. (Page 13 of original)

Gentlemen, I am to welcome you here to Hohenlychen in the name of the  
Reichsfuehrer SS on the occasion of the 4th Meeting of Consulting  
Specialists.

I am glad that it was possible to have this meeting carried out in  
spite of the difficult external conditions. The events of war hold our  
close attention, and see us all in our accustomed readiness.

That this meeting is particularly emphasized.

That you, Dr. Conti as Reich Chief for Public Health and  
Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, also were able to  
accept the invitation of the Chief of the Medical Service of the  
Wehrmacht has to be regarded as more important than a mere participation  
in a meeting. I enjoy it as the expression of a mutually comprehensive  
unity in face of the tasks and achievements which are expected from  
us physicians at home and in the field.

Today, this unity in general is the supporting element. But this is  
particularly so within our medical profession.

All of us are bound to this common cause.

To be a physician means to give aid, and to give aid means pledging  
one self again and again.

All other considerations have to recede to-day in the face of this  
imperative demand. Our resolute and determined fight demands it. The  
Public Health Service and the Medical Service of the Wehrmacht are  
closely united.

Generaloberstabsarzt Handloser, you, a soldier and a physician at  
the same time, are responsible for the use and the performance of our

medical officers.

The Reichsfuehrer desires that the meeting which you have called will not fail to have the expected success. I convey to you personally his special greetings.

I believe, and this probably is the sole expectation of all concerned, that this meeting which to-day starts in Hohenlychen will be held for the benefit of our soldiers. The achievements to date <sup>of</sup> your physicians, Herr Generaloberstabsarzt, confirm this unequivocally, and their readiness to do their share makes all of us proud and - I may also say - confident.

(page 14 of original)  
We have arrived here <sup>with</sup> visible good-fellowship and in the spirit of mutual confidence. The heavy responsibility which we bear at a decisive point in this war holds us strengthened and rendered more acutely by the events of the 5th year of war, strongly bound together.

We are aware of the value of our work. We do not have to step aside, but on the other hand we cannot consider this as simply a matter of rank either. Everybody knows that the German physicians at home as well as those in uniform are accomplishing deeds unheard - of, and are dutifully performing their obligations. I do not need to describe the readiness for sacrifice of the practicing physician at home. All of you know his truly hard work by day and night. No terror bombing restrains him. Nor do I need to refer to our medical officers who are fighting intrepidly together with their troops, and in numberless hospitals are healing wounds which this pitiless war has inflicted.

We therefore realize - and I say so with all emphasis, with determination and frankness - that we too stand in the first line in the fight for existence and the future of our German people.

This our responsibility, which no other profession can take over from us, is the more binding.

To deal with it is a fact as sober as it is self-evident and honorable for all of us.

where we are standing - where any German physician is standing - nothing but this ultimate dutifulness can be expected. This cannot be explained away.

We are proud of the fact that we are not only responsible to the people in our common effort, but that this responsibility is borne by each of us individually, completely and with its full weight.

This reminder of our individuality has become a noble and thus a most deeply rooted German duty.

Therefore I may extend my best wishes to this meeting out of my own conviction.

The exterior frame-work already promises success. The preparations which SS-Gruppenfuhrer Gebhardt, our host, has made for this meeting are promising in themselves.

Hohenlychen, which is for all of us the concept of genuine medical practise, medical efficiency and of soldierly life, provides the exterior frame.

To this house the recognition and thanks of innumerable injured and wounded are due. This is the inner worth and as such it is to your credit, comrade Gebhardt. The work of your assistants is also closely connected with your name. I believe all of us look with appreciation upon your work. The solemn seriousness of this meeting is emphasized by the bestowing of a decoration upon you for the whole of your medical work, and all of us rejoice in it.

The Fuehrer has bestowed upon you the Knight's Cross of the War Service Cross with swords (Ritterkreuz zum Kriegsverdienstkreuz mit Schwertern). I am ordered to present this decoration to you.

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Permit me to add a few more words to my repeated congratulations. It is understood that with the far-reaching frame work of our medical

field special results must be shown, that we must accomplish special tasks as the fighting forces know that also. We will learn about such a field here at Hohenlychen, and Dr. Gebhardt will show and exhibit it to us. We will then extend, with appreciation, the honour bestowed by the Fuehrer, to the medical collaborators and the unnamed assistants who, shoulder to shoulder with their chief are prepared to work indefatigably and without rest in scientific and soldierly pursuits.

While in our medical activity at home repeated operations and treatments, and painstaking rehabilitation therapy which tries the patience of patient and doctor, play a major part, and often take an excess of time and preparation, the physician in the hard struggle on the fighting front, on the other hand, is often confronted with making lightning quick decisions, and his assistants with taking immediate action.

A shot makes a sharp decision.

Above all I am thinking of treatment of the skull and brain, besides that of injuries to the large cavities of the body.

To-day, brain surgery is a concept which wants itself regarded as a special field, this in opposition to Paracelsus' interpretation that the understanding of diseases and human beings should be looked upon as an entity. All of us perceive this emergency demand of the war, and therefore recognise the necessity of separate development and special working methods which the war is bringing about.

You, colleague Toennis, know of these tasks and of these problems. Your efforts in this connection are unique. Not only did you use new ways of organization with the help of the staff at your disposal in the Luftwaffe; but more than that, your medical knowledge helped to relieve the soldier of fear of the most serious injuries and their consequences. You helped to strengthen confidence in us physicians and medical officers, finally, which is most decisive, you helped the



soldier in seemingly hopeless cases. Those who know your special hospital (Sonderlazarett) know about your work. It certainly requires unshakable faith in oneself and in one's task, not to lose courage.

Here, if anywhere, the 'physician himself' is to be valued above all.

The Fuehrer honors this.

His heart is with his soldiers.

But all who are helping the wounded may be sure of his thanks. He has given me the order to present to you the Knight's Cross of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ Service Cross with Swords.

Page 16 of the original.

Gentlemen,

we should be happy and proud to know that all of our cares and endeavours are thus appreciated. There is no doubt about this. And we, gentlemen, simply look at it that way.

The field of our work is enormous. The responsibility, of which we are conscious is tremendous.

It is good simply to call these things by their names and to look at them as they are. This meeting is the visible expression of it - it is, it shall be and it must be so in every respect: the Consulting Physicians are gathered around their Medical Chief. - When I look at these ranks, you Generaloberstaabsarzt Handlkear, are to be envied medical experts, with the best and most highly trained special knowledge, are at your disposal for care.



of the soldiers. In reciprocal action between yourself and your medical officers, the problems of our medical knowledge and capacity are kept alive.

I have admired you during the inspections we frequently made together. your position did not involve - and I consider this of primary importance - your renouncing your physicianship. Your interest which you kept alive from the time of your own practice in the field of internal medicine, has always led you to approach. Acute problems. Home- Therapy, hepatitis epidemica, field nephritis - all these became true and serious problems, to the work on and the treatment of which you give all your support and assistance. All of internal medical science and its researches is assisting you in account of the importance of these and similar diseases and therapeutic measures which the events of war learn from us. Your Consulting Physicians, Prof. Gutzeit, has been, a faithful assistant to you. To all know the influence which has emanated from Dr. Gutzeit's personality and from his department. His unselfish personal effort, his scientific research work, the importance as consulting physician to his Chief are incontestable.

Professor Gutzeit!

The Emperor honors you and internal Medical Science, which you represented and bettered upon you. The Knight's Cross to the war service Cross with Swords. In the light of the old comradeship which binds us together, it is particular pleasure for me, to be permitted to present you with this decoration.

I assume Gentlemen, that you share my joy and that you feel justified satisfaction in this honoring of medical officers. It is an appreciative thanks for the indefatigable effort in which the individual is immediately effective through his own personality but in the long run vanishes in an army of millions! But we should be proud of that too.

The front knows that. The front knows what we mean to them. Calling for the medic has long since ceased to be ridiculous. To-day it means justified expectation of help and care.

In spite of all that we do not want to overtax ourselves and we want to be grateful to receive fulfillment of our life in the fulfillment of our vocation.

page 17 of original

Who is still able to do that to day? The war demands of us always to be both physician and soldier. This we are and want to be. and now I conclude this train of thought, and pictures of the front again are covered by pictures of the homeland. It is not destruction of terror-bombings alone which is causing trouble for and testing the homeland, but posing additional problems for us physicians.

Five years of war are showing effects!  
we must clearly recognize and express this. we can meet  
a danger only if we perceive it. Mental and physical over-  
strain cause mental and physical instability. To combat  
and repress these conditions is difficult to fulfill as  
those of the soldier at the front. Only the outward  
appearance will be different.

How tedious it is for the physician at home to care for  
innumerable patients with stomach troubles during his  
consultation hour, how difficult is it for him in this  
time of need to carry out a positive but necessary fight  
against Tuberculosis. enormous tasks are to be accomplished  
in this field. and they are being accomplished! But all  
of us have to help, and we will want to help. There are  
no limits to competence. There is no exceptional position  
either. Only the rational solution of all these most  
difficult problems can be considered. To know without  
further discussion what Tuberculosis, for example means.

Here does it not appear? There is it not possible that  
it might appear? Must not all we physicians stand  
prepared and concentrate all our attention on that  
alone?

It goes without saying that the physicians stand prepared wherever he is needed: He is combating Tuberculosis in the city as well as in the country. He fights against it in adults and in children. He fights against it in soldiers and in women!

It is the "disease" which concerns us physicians, and it does not matter what positions or what sphere of responsibility the individual physician might hold. If we want to master the problem which the people and state have given us, we physicians must face this concept of "disease as such" in one phalanx.

Therefore, no difference exists between the practicing physician and the military officer; and in the long run no differentiation can exist among or against medical officers. If the Wehrmacht, foreseeing this, gives his judgment, we recognize his fundamental decision.

In combating a disease it is most closely expressed in the fight against Tuberculosis, for instance.

We are facing it in a severe effort. We have to attack it jointly and from all directions, and consequently we must create the leadership of the best experts.

Professor Brandtferd bore your work steadily before us. You helped to take up the fight against Tuberculosis at an early date.

page 18 of original.

During the world war you already were Chief of St. Elisabeth Army Hospital. Yesterday I was in the fortress hospital at Hohenstein where your inner bond with the Navy. Then came the hellish destruction work of the inflation and post-war period which <sup>besides</sup> a long established and unreserved reputation of your person brought about today's honors. Your infinite knowledge and experiences will help us in this war too, to master Tuberculosis.

Now I present to you, the Reichsmarschall, the well deserved Federal Decoration. He has bestowed on you the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross as Cross with Swords.

In conclusion I think I should tell you: Good will!

builds a bridge from the past to the present, which find us prepared. It is Gerners' paper's main, which may be a vow for us for the future too. The word of the deceased will keep our heart strong:

Faithful to oneself!  
Faithful to the people!  
Faithful to the Father!

I, Henry Sachs, US Civilian, AGO No. A 44/603, hereby certify that the extracts contained in this Document No. NO-924 are true and correct as set forth in Bericht über die v. Arbeitstatistik der deutschen Frau. v. 15. - 18. Mai 1944 in SS-Lagerhaft Hohenlychen.

s/ Henry Sachs.

Certificate of Translation:

I, Elliner P. Jasinski, AGO D-434562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct Translation of Document No. NO-924.

s/ Elliner P. Jasinski  
AGO D-434562.



CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO- 1437 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 438)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Dienstalterliste der Schutzstaffel  
der NSDAP

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO- 1438 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 439)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Dienstaltersliste der Schutzstaffel  
der NSDAP

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO-1441 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 440)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: SS, The Soldiers Friend, pocket  
calendar

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO-1730 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 441)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Interrogation of K.Brandt

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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AFFIDAVIT OF KURT DOBBS

I, Kurt DOBBS, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I was born on 31 January 1894 in Siefeld (Germany). In 1912 I graduated from secondary school (Mittelschule) in Dortmund and studied medicine at Göttingen. Due to the war, I had to interrupt my studies in 1914, but resumed my medical studies in 1919 and passed the state examination in 1920 at the university of Hockel.

2. In 1931 I joined the Wehrmacht and later on I attained the rank of Sanitätsführer of the medical service (Sanitätsführer). In 1943 the German Party Medal was bestowed on me. After many years of private medical practice, I was called to Berlin in 1934 by the Reich Chief of Physicians (Reichsarztführer), Dr. Gerhard Schäfer. There I took over the position of adjutant in the main office of the German Red Cross. Furthermore it was my task from 1935 on to organize medical higher education (medizinisches Fortbildungswesen).

3. In 1939 I became deputy to the Reich Chief of Public Health (Reichsgesundheitsführer), Dr. Leonardo Ullrich, who was Dr. Schäfer's successor. I represented Dr. Ullrich in his position as

- a) Chief of the Reich medical association (Reichsarztverband),
- b) nominally Chief of the main Office of Public Health of the Party, (Leiter des Hauptamtes für Volksundheit der Partei)
- c) nominally Chief of the National Association (Leiter des Nationalsozialistischen Ärzteverbandes),

4. In consequence of my above mentioned positions I am able to state the following:

5. My knowledge of a program to kill persons mentally ill (Nerven-kranke) originated in 1940. When I heard that such a program was planned I discussed the matter with Dr. Ullrich. The latter refused to discuss any details of this program. However, Ullrich can state that it concerned a secret order given to Germany and Poland. One day I got an invitation to a conference in 1940 or 1941.

(Page 2 of original)

I can not remember the exact date of the conference which took place in Munich. Dr. GOETT informed me that this conference had been convoked by him and that Dr. Karl BRUNDT intended to present details of the euthanasia program. Viktor BRACK represented Dr. Karl BRUNDT at this conference and presented a alleged euthanasia law signed by HIMMLER. This was to become effective and be published at the end of the war. During the years 1939 to 1941 the mercy killings ("Mitleiden") were undertaken on the basis of a so-called secret law which, however, was never published. In 1941 HITLER prohibited continuation of the program. In wide medical circles this program was considered contrary to the existing morals and customs, and illegal.

6. In 1943 I was appointed Commissioner for Cancer research (Beauftragter fuer die Krebsforschung). This research was conducted by the Reich Research Council (Reichsforschungsrat) over which Hermann GOERTEL presided.

7. In 1943 a conference took place at Berlin. The object of this conference was to discuss the possibilities of applying an alpine plant (Hochgebirgsplanta) as a cancer cure. This plant had been proposed by a cousin of HIMMLER, Dr. von MUTHUSLOFF. Dr. von MUTHUSLOFF, Professor HUBER, WEITZ, GLAVAS, and Dr. RAUCHER participated in this conference.

8. Dr. RAUCHER told me that he had executed experiments on human beings at the Dachau concentration camp. One of them served to determine the effect of Polypal on blood coagulation in the case of wounds incurred on the battle-field and during operations etc. RAUCHER showed me laboratory studies concerning blood coagulation. Polypal seemed to be of value to our armed forces.

9.

Experimente on human beings

I became fully aware that experiments on human beings were conducted in concentration camps. Dr. RAUCHER informed me of completed water experiment, and I remember that he stated, when asked, that during these the case of death had occurred.

(Page 3 of original)

himself discussed with me experiments on human beings important for the war effort and stated that refusal was treated as treason. For the experiments, only civilian criminals, who had been sentenced to death and who were to be granted amnesty under certain circumstances after the experiments, were to be used. I discussed with him the possibility of, after the war, finding a legal way for conducting such experiments for the solution of the cancer problem on a voluntary basis.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of three (3) pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was given by me freely and voluntarily without any promise or reward and I was subjected to no coercion or duress of any kind.

Munich, the 25th October 1940.

(signed) Kurt Doss  
(signature)

before me, Leon Davison, a D.C. Civilian, No. 442938, appeared Kurt Doss, to me known, and in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" (statement), consisting of three (3) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, on the 25th day of October 1940.

(signed) Leon Davison

1 Nov. 40.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Gertrude LeVinson, Civ., a 146178, hereby certify that I thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

Gertrude LeVinson  
Civ., X 146178.



OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE  
CRIMINAL  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1313

Schwarzsee near/Kitzbuchel,

20 August 1940.

Dear Director,

The heavy rains during the first half of my vacation had the advantage of giving me sufficient leisure for reflection, and I am very grateful to you for your great kindness and consideration in giving me this time to make up my mind. The new measures are so convincing that I thought I could let personal considerations go by the board. But it is another thing to approve of measures of the State with full conviction, and something else to carry them out oneself, in their final consequences. I am reminded of the difference which exists between judge and executioner. Therefore, in spite of all intellectual insight and goodwill on my part, I cannot escape the realization that according to my personal nature I am not suitable for this job. As vivid as my desire is in many cases to improve upon the natural course of events, as repugnant it is to me to carry this out as a systematic job after cold-blooded deliberation and according to scientific objective principles, and not urged by medical feeling toward the patient. What has endeared to me the work in the Children's House was not the scientific interest, but the physician's urge, amidst our often fruitless labor, to help and at least to improve many of our cases here. The psychological evaluation, and the curative and pedagogic influence were always much closer to my heart than anatomical curiosities, no matter how interesting they were. And so it came about that, although I am sure that I can preserve my full objectivity in giving expert opinions, I yet feel myself somehow tied emotionally to the children as their medical guardian, and I think that this emotional contact is not necessarily a weakness from the point of view of a National Socialist physician. However, it hinders me from combining this new duty with the one I have hitherto carried out.

If this should force you to place the work in the Children's House into other hands, it would certainly be a painful loss to me. However, I consider it more right to see clearly and to recognize in time that I am too soft for this job, instead of disappointing you later.

I know that your offer to me is a sign of special confidence, and I cannot honor your confidence in any better way than by absolute honesty and openness.

Hail Hitler

Your very devoted

(signature) E. Hoelzel

(Rubber stamp):  
Directorate  
of the Gelfing-Bear  
Insane Asylum of the  
regional association  
of upper-Bavaria

(handwritten): Received 22 August 1940, 1800 hours (initials)  
Pfennueller.

4

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR U.S. CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1313 (Cont'd)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1313

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. #20063, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of Document No.  
NO-1313.

Charles E. IPPEN  
#20063.

OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1310

DA.FM

Ltd. 20 September 1940 W.

To the  
Bavarian State Ministry of the Interior  
Health Department  
Theaterstrasse  
Munich

Eglfing, 20 September 1940

Subject: Transfer of mentally diseased Jews.  
Refer to the decision of the Ministry of  
4 September 1940. N. 5236 a 44

Inclosures: 1 list of Jewish men  
1 list of Jewish women.

In execution of the above decision, I am herewith  
submitting a list of the patients institutionalized in  
the Eglfing-Beer Insane Asylum, who are full Jews of  
German or Polish nationality or stateless Jews.

The institutionalized Jews enumerated in the in-  
closed list were transferred to a collective institution  
by the Charitable Patient Transport Corporation, Berlin  
(Gesellschaft für Krankentransport G.m.b.H.) on 20 Septem-  
ber 1940. I hereby report to the State Ministry that from  
now on my institution harbors only mentally diseased Aryans.  
In the future, I shall decline admission of mentally diseased  
full Jews.

In my institution remains only one mentally diseased  
full Jew, whose home is in the Protectorate of Bohemia and  
Moravia, and whose transfer into an institution of the  
Protectorate should be initiated as soon as possible.

(initialled) F (Fannmaeller).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1310

I, Charles E. Ippen, Inst. 130063, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of Document No.  
NO-1310.

Charles E. IPPEN  
20063

The Director  
of the Insane Asylum  
of the Regional Association  
of Upper Bavaria  
Eglfing-Haar

OBLIGATION

The director of the Eglfing-Haar Insane Asylum has informed me about the nature of my activity and my duties in the special department of the children's house of the Eglfing-Haar Insane Asylum, where children of the Reich Committee for the Scientific Registration of Hereditary Diseases and Constitutional Susceptibility to Severe Diseases (Reichsausschuss zur Erfassung von erb- und Anlagebedingten Schweren Leiden) are housed. I undertake to carry out my duties in this department according to the directions of my chief, and I confirm that my attention has been called to the fact that the treatment of these children in this department is a matter of the Realm (Reich) which has to be kept absolutely secret. I have been instructed that I have to keep strictest silence concerning all happenings of which I should become aware during the treatment of these children, and that any breach of this silence on my part will warrant the legal death penalty. I have given my word to maintain strictest silence, and I shall adhere to this at all times and toward all people.

Eglfing, 26 April 1941.

(signatures) DR. TLOGER,    and  
                  SPINDLER,    Marin  
                  LANG,         and

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1312

I, Charles L. Ippen, Ident. #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1312.

Charles L. Ippen  
20063

OBLIGATION

I, the undersigned, have been obligated by handshake instead of by an oath, on the part of the director, to receive and to copy matters concerning the Reich which have to be kept secret. Such papers are of a special confidential nature. I herewith undertake to keep all papers which should become known to me under the heading 'Top Secret' strictly secret, and never to give anyone knowledge of them without specific order from the director of the Institution Dr. FRANKFURTER. My attention has been called to the fact that if I should not keep this oath of secrecy, I will face prosecution by the Gestapo, and that I will have to count with the possibility of the death penalty if I should either carelessly or deliberately divulge matters which have become known to me as 'Top Secret'.

Gifing-Haar, 20 February 1942.

(signature) Erich Frank

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1311

I, Charles A. LEWIS, Ident. #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1311.

Charles A. LEWIS  
#20063



NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 17

Target 8

Book 18 (~~XXXXXXXXXX~~)

No Title

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO. 7  
CASE NO. IX  
Prosecution Document Book No. XVIII

= 18

*Engl.*



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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3848

(Page 1 of original)

6th Area  
Military prison  
of Strasbourg

Imprisonment Report

The individual called: Bichenbach Otto

has been imprisoned on: 3 May 47

Charged with: murder and complicity

Jail-book: 1456.

Strasbourg, May 3, 1947  
The commander of the military prison  
(signature)

(Page 2 of original)

6th Area  
Military Government of Strasbourg  
and district of Alsace,  
Military Prison of Strasbourg.

Strasbourg, May 3rd 1947  
The Agent Principal Jestin,  
Commander of the Military Prison to  
The Military Justice captain Margraff,  
examining magistrate at the  
Military Tribunal of Strasbourg.

I have the honour to inform you that the individual  
named: Bichenbach Otto, whose name figures on the warrant  
for arrest dated 24 August 1946 of Cdt. Jadin, has been  
imprisoned today.

You will find attached herewith the document, con-  
cerning him handed over by the constables.

(signature) Jadin (?)  
R. Seal: Military Prison  
Strasbourg  
The Commander

(Page 3 of original)

FRANCAIS REPUBLIC

Permanent Military Tribunal  
of the 6th Area  
in Strasbourg

On May 6th, 1947, at 10 o'clock,

Before us, Captain MARGRAFF, Judge at the military tribunal

contd.

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CONTINUED

(Page 3 of original, contd)

assisted by Sergeant RICHERT, clerk of the court, and Staff Sergeant BUCHER, interpreter for the German language who has been sworn according to article 33c of the CIC (Code of Criminal procedure)

In our office, at the Military Tribunal, has appeared the individual named hereafter:

RICHARDSON Otto

who, having been asked about his name, age, profession, place of birth, domicile, and other information regarding his status and family has furnished us with the following information:

Name: RICHARDSON

Christian name: Otto

Nationality: German

Profession: Physician, Age: 46 years

Domiciled before he entered the service at RIPPOLD-  
FERRICH, District of Sieg, province of Cologne

Born on March, 11th, 1901 in RIPPOLDFERRICH, District

of Sieg, province of Cologne  
Son of the late Wilhelm

and of Wilhelmine, born Villach

3) Married, 3 children. Allegedly without previous

convictions Class ... Subdivision...Roll No...

In the .....Corps

1) Name and rank

2) Name and rank of the clerk of the Court or Assistant  
Clerk.

Signatures: Richert

3) Single, married, etc.

Margroff

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3848  
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original)

After having established the identity of the person appearing, we informed him of the facts he is charged with. He consequently told him that he was charged as having from 1940 till 1944, all cases at Strasbourg without the statue of limitations applying been guilty of murder and complicity in murder offenses which are not justified by the laws and customs of war.

Offenses described and punished by the Articles 295 and following, 59 and 60 of the Penal Code and the decree of August 28th, 1944, relating to the punishment of War Crimes.

and we invited him to make his statements after having warned him that he was free not to make any.

The defendant now made the following statements:

I consent to make the following statements for this interrogation without the assistance of a defense counsel. I studied medicine at the medical school of Munich. After having passed by various examinations I was appointed lecturer at the medical Faculty of Heidelberg and deputy to the Chief physician at the medical clinic . . . . .

On 27 August 1939, I was mobilized as a Stabsarzt. On 16 November 1941 I was appointed Professor at the Kaiser-Wilhelms-Universität of Strasbourg - Medical Faculty - and put in charge of the Medical Polyclinic (General Hospital), though I remained still mobilized in the Wehrmacht. I am ready to give you all the explanations

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848  
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original, continued)

concerning my scientific work and the consequent experiments. During the summer of 1939, when I was a member of the Medical Faculty of Heidelberg, I had to treat a particularly severe case of pulmonary edema in consequence of a cardiac affliction. A phlebotomy could not be resorted to because of the accelerated blood coagulation. I had the idea of using "Hirudin" which had the characteristic quality of checking the blood coagulation. After applying this remedy, the condition of the patient improved rapidly. After my mobilization on 29 August 1939, I received from my chiefs the order to deliver lectures on the effects of gases. I then started on my own some research work concerning the chemical products which would check coagulation of the blood because I had the intuition that the effects of phosgene gas could be fought by anti-coagulating products. So I was led to consider the use of hexamethyl tetramine. I made experiments on animals (cats and monkeys) so as to put my method to test. The results were conclusive. These experiments which were conducted with all scientific exactitude proved that hexamethylene tetramine, also called Urotropine, was a very effective protection

(Page 5 of original)

Against the asphyxiating effects of phosgene gas. I rendered account to my chiefs about my work and they assured me that it was a very interesting invention which they would report to higher places. Some time later I was called before a military commission to explain the results of my work. I add that, to my great surprise,



(Page 5 of original, continued)

Professor HIRSH was a member of this commission. This commission was rather reserved about my work and about the practical applications that could be given to my invention. The members of this commission were more interested in a therapeutic remedy for phosgene gas than in a preventive medicine. Now, my invention consisted of a prophylactic means and not of a curative means. HIRSH, himself was sceptical and suspicious. Later on, the possibility of a gas-war did not seem so imminent and I discontinued my work. During 1943, HIRSH told me that HITLER had given the order that I was to experiment with urotropine on human beings. I raised objections saying that these experimentations were not necessary because the efficacy of the protective means that I had found was scientifically and experimentally established. I told HIRSH too that I wanted to test the efficacy of urotropine previously on myself. HIRSH referred the matter to HIMMLER who forbade me to try this experiment on myself. He gave me the order to start the experiments on human beings. I was told that the men who were to be used as guinea-pigs were individuals who had been sentenced to death by virtue of regular decision of a court. I found myself in a tragical conflict of loyalties because HIRSH had told me that HITLER had given me this order in my capacity as an officer and that except it I could not. While my conscience as a physician forbade me to proceed with such experimentations, I then went to BERLIN to consult Professor Doctor BRANDT, personal doctor to the Fuehrer and his general deputy for

(Page 5 of original, continued)

health and hygiene questions. I told him about my hesitations and asked him to intervene with HILLER. I told him also that, scientifically, experimentations on human beings were not necessary in this case because the efficiency of hexamethylene-tetrazine had been amply demonstrated by the numerous experiments I had carried out on animals. I asked him to intervene with HILLER and to ask him to let me proceed with the experiment on myself. Afterwards, Professor Doctor BRANDI came to Strasbourg and let me know that HILLER insisted on the experimentations taking place and that I was not authorized to make an experiment on myself. At that moment, the military situation was bad for the Reich. The Allies had landed in Africa and the Abwehr knew that 50,000 tons of phosgene gas were stored in Africa. My chiefs had informed me of the fact. The gas-war seemed unescapable. The supreme command of the Wehrmacht was convinced at that moment that the Allies would be compelled to use gas.

(Page 5 of original)

to force the "Fortress Europe." It is under these conditions that finally, during 1943 and 1944, I proceeded with the experimentations that are held against me now. I add that, though HILLER had forbidden it to me, I had carried out an experiment on myself in the gas chamber of Fort MEY. I carried out two series of experiments: on forty persons the first time and on fourteen the second time. I said that I don't remember exactly the figures; I refer to my reports which are in the hands of the Court of Justice. The first

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848  
CONTINUED

(Page 6 of original, continued)

time, there was no casualty. Only one man became sick after the experimentation. During the second experimentation, four men died. I attribute the causes of these deaths to the defective condition of the individuals concerned. The persons subjected to the experiments showed symptoms of pulmonary edema. I want to state that, the first time, HIRS was not present; he was present at the second experimentation. LEIZ was equally present at the second experimentation. I admit that the reports which you present to me originate from me in as far as they are not signed by HIRS or LEIZ. I add that I do not know anything about professor HIRS's work. Nevertheless, I know that he was searching after a means to combat the effects of the Lost Gas, commonly called mustard gas. I recognize that experimentations on human beings are contrary to the medical ethics. I carried them out nevertheless because knowing the horrors of gas-war and that the German population was not protected, I thought it my duty to do everything to insure this protection and to save the lives of thousands of Germans, especially the children and women; on the other side, because I had to obey HITLER's orders. I had always been assured that my discovery was the only means of protection; professor BRANDT himself had told me so.

Reading and translating having been done, the defendant recognizes his statement as correctly translated and written, persists and signs together with us, the clerk of the court and the interpreter, approving the cancellation of 7 printed lines which are null and void.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO - 3848  
CONTINUED

(Page 6 of original continued)

We told the defendant that we have officially appointed a defense counsel. We mentioned the fact that there is a warrant for arrest against the defendant which we read to him.

Signatures:

RIC-ERA      MARGRAFF      O. RICHENBACH

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 June 1947

I, Frank W. Young, AGO No. D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and French languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO - 3848.

/s/ Frank W. Young  
AGO No. D-429702

8  
End



DEPOSITION

of

Fritz SUHRM.

Deposition on oath of Fritz SUHRM, male, at present detained in No. 5 CIC, PADERBORN, sworn before Capt. JACOB ELLIS, East Surrey Regiment, of War Crimes Investigation Unit, British Army of the Rhine, at PADERBORN, on April 1946.

1) In October 1942 I was appointed commandant of the concentration camp RAVENSBRECK and I went there, in this capacity. After I had taken up command in RAVENSBRECK, in November 1943, experiments were carried out there on women, with regard to the healing of burns and similar wounds. These experiments were being carried out, by a physician of Gruppenfuhrer GEBHARDT's section (General of the Waffen-SS). I am unable to describe in detail, how these experiments were carried out. But I have seen the scars on the women that afterwards came to ask me, not to send them to AUSCHWITZ. Thanks to my endeavours these women were not sent to AUSCHWITZ and many of them were handed over to the Red Cross and consequently must be still alive.

2) At the beginning of 1943, I went to BERLIN, for the purpose of requesting Gruppenfuhrer MULLER of the SSMA, to have these experiments stopped in my camp, for different reasons: a) because the experimental subjects in question, were women, b) because the matter could no longer be kept secret, c) because, in my camp, no space was available for such things. MULLER agreed with me, and said that in future these experiments were no longer to be carried out in the RAVENSBRECK camp. He added, that in case it was imperative for GEBHARDT to do such things, he should make provisions to carry them out in his own camp. I could not infer from my talk with MULLER, whether he was against these experiments on principle, yet I agreed that they would no longer be carried out in my camp.

3) These experiments then ceased for the time being, until Dr. TROMNER reported to me one day, that a representative of GEBHARDT's had arrived, with a request for additional women for experimental purposes. I told TROMNER that this request would not be considered and that I would not furnish women for experimental purposes. My answer most likely must have been passed on by Dr. TROMNER, as GEBHARDT gave me a good scolding over the telephone the very same evening, and threatened to submit the matter to the Reichsfuhrer. His last words were: "You must do it!" I then called up MULLER, who unfortunately was not in, and discussed the matter with his deputy, who promised me to inform MULLER about it.

4) A week later, I was told to report to Gruppenfuhrer GEBHARDT, who asked me on what grounds I had dared to refuse a request of GEBHARDT's, whose official position should be known to me.



(page 2 of original)

and I answered that MUELLER had given me authority to do so. GLUECKS then told me that I would have to accompany him to see GERHARDT, to settle this matter. Two days later GLUECKS arrived at my office, to take me to ROSENLYCHEN for a meeting with GERHARDT. There, I tried to give my own opinion on this matter but I was not allowed to speak and I was forced to beg GERHARDT's pardon in a very humiliating way. GLUECKS then ordered me to make three additional women available for these experiments. As far as I know, these were the last women ever used as experimental subjects. During my tenure of office as camp commandant, no further experiments were carried out in my camp.

5) At the beginning of 1945, GLUECKS' Intergroup B gave me the oral order to transfer certain camps, situated east of the Oder, to RAVENSBRECK. I also was ordered, to take the entire equipment with me to RAVENSBRECK, as far as this was possible. The following camps were transferred to RAVENSBRECK: WILLES, STANDART, KOENIGSBERG/NEUMARK, EITZSHAUSEN, FINOW, and GERMERS. Approx. 4000 inmates were transferred from these camps to RAVENSBRECK, among them were 3000 women and 1000 men.

Sworn by said Deponent Fritz SUHRER,  
voluntarily at PATERBORN on April 1946  
before me, Captain Duncan ELIOT,  
detailed by C.-in-C, British Army of the Rhine.

CERTIFIED that this is a true copy from the original deposition  
of Fritz SUHRER.

(signature) A. K. MANT

(A. K. MANT)

(Stamp): Major R.A.M.C.

Special Medical Section,  
War Crimes Group (M.C.E.)

"End"

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, U.I. Rudmann, RM-# 41513, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 30-5648.

Muensterberg, 9 June 1947

U.I. Rudmann  
RM-# 41513

The entire German Clemency Law  
and related subjects

Texts and Footnotes

by

Wolfgang Menschell

Ministerial Counsellor

Deputy Chief of the Main Department for  
Clemency affairs of the Chancellery of  
the Leader of the NSDAP.

Fifth enlarged Edition

German Law Publishing Company Ltd.

Berlin - Leipzig - Vienna

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3070  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

(Page 21)

Edict of the Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor pertaining  
to the execution of the pardon right.

1st February 1935.  
(RGBl I S 74)

On the basis of paragraph eight of the "Reichsstatthalter" law of 30th January 1935 (RGBl I S 65) I order the following pertaining to the execution of the pardon right in criminal matters and in criminal matters of the service, cancelling the edicts of 3rd and 7th of December, 21st of March, 16th of April and 24th October 1934.

(RGBl I S. 22, 27, 311, 336, 1029).

I. I reserve for myself

1. The decision on the execution of the pardon right,
  - a) in the case of death sentences,
  - b) in the case of sentences for high treason and treason
  - c) in the case of soldiers and army employees, if a sentence of six months or more was pronounced,
  - d) in the case of other sentences, where I express my reservation either in general or specifically.
2. The question of criminal proceedings which are under the jurisdiction of the courts, and of court-martial proceedings, which have been instituted before service courts.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-3070

Frank W. Young  
AGO D-429702

The entire German Clemency Law  
and related subjects

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Ministerial Counsellor

Deputy Chief of the Main Department for  
Clemency affairs of the Chancellery of  
the Leader of the NSDAP

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3071  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

(Page 25)

Edict of the Fuehrer and Reichs Cancellor on the authority of the Reichminister for Justice to make rejective decisions in high treason and treason cases.

2nd May 1935

In the edict of 1st February 1935 (RGZL I S74) I have reserved for myself without exception the execution of the pardon right in the case of sentences for high treason and treason.

In limitation of this reservation, I delegate the authority to make negative decisions to the Reichminister for Justice (with the right of further delegation) in all cases in which the pardon authority (higher state attorney, Imperial state attorney) has expressed itself against the granting of a pardon.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3071

I, Frank A. Young, SO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-3070.

Frank A. Young  
SO D-429702

yes



The entire German Clemency Law  
and related subjects

Texts and Footnotes

by

Wolfgang Mensdorf

Ministerial Councilor

Director of the Main Department for  
Clemency Affairs of the Chancellery of  
the Leader of the NSDAP.

Fifth enlarged Edition

German Law Publishing Company, Ltd.  
Berlin - Leipzig - Vienna

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3072  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

(Page 17)

Edict of the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor on the execution of the pardon right in the "Generalgouvernement".

30th January 1940  
(RGFL I S.399)

I transfer to the General Governor for the Occupied Polish Territories (with the right of further delegation) the execution of the right to ~~execute~~ and the authority to grant pardons ~~and to make~~ denying decisions in pardon matters, for the occupied Polish territories. I reserve to make decisions in individual cases myself.

Paragraph 114 of the edict on military criminal proceedings during the war of special provisions of 17 August 1939. (RGFL 1939, I, 2) German language. Also understood that the execution of the pardon right in matters of German police jurisdiction.

DESCRIPTION OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3072

I, Frank W. YOUNG, AGO D-289702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-3072.

Frank W. YOUNG  
AGO D-289702

16

REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENT No. NG-3073  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

The entire German Clemency Law  
and related subjects

Texts and Footnotes

by

Wolfgang Mensdorf

Assistant Counsel

Approved by the Department of  
Clemency Affairs of the Department of  
the Justice of the United States

Fifth enlarged Edition

German Law Publishing Company, Inc.

Berlin - Leipzig - 1944

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3073  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

(Page 28)

Edict of the Governor General on the execution of  
the Pardon right in the "General Government".

8th March 1940  
(VOBL GG F I S99)

By the edict on the execution of the Pardon right in  
the occupied Polish territories of 30th January 1940  
(RGBl I S S:399) the Fuehrer and Reichschancellor has del-  
egated to me, with the right of further delegation, the  
execution of the right to quash and the authority to  
grant pardons and to make denying decisions in the occu-  
pied Polish territories.

In this connection, I order on the execution of the  
right to pardon in the case of death sentences:

The execution of a death sentence pronounced by a  
regular court, a special court or a police court  
martial shall take place only when my decision has  
been issued not to make use of my right to pardon.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3073

I, Frank W. YOUNG, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that  
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of Document No. NO- 3073

Frank W. YOUNG  
AGO D-429702

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
AFS 696-A U. S. ARMY

COPY OF DOCUMENT No. WO-3253

A Z E I D A N I T

16 June 1947

I, Francis Bayle, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am a Doctor of Medicine and presently commissioned as a Commander in the Medical Corps of the French Navy. I am a specialist in neuro-psychiatry. I have had approximately 12 years experience in the experimental study of handwriting.

My expert training in the analysis of handwriting started in 1930 and consisted in the study and application of the works of the two most outstanding French specialists in this field, Crespieux-Jamin and Carton.

Crespieux-Jamin's works on the question, Practical Treaty of Graphology, Handwriting and Character, Fundamental Basis of Graphology, Age and Sex in Handwriting, Elements of Secundaria Handwriting, ABC of Graphology, are known the world over and he himself is considered as the creator of modern scientific graphology.

I have been, and I still am, a direct and personal pupil of his still-living co-worker, Carton, who wrote in particular "Mentality Diagnosis by Handwriting", "Diagnosis and Conduct of Temperaments", "Medical Art", "Keys of Individuality Diagnosis", and thirty other important books.

Since 1935, I have been the psychiatric expert of the French Navy courts martial in Toulon, and I have used my knowledge of graphology in performing such work.

2. I have been submitted three documents for study. First, Document WO-265, which contains 30 "Ding" signatures and 4 "Schuler" signatures; second, Document WO-576 which contains one "Ding" signature; and third, Document WO-257, which contains one "Schuler" signature. I



have been asked to determine whether the "Ding" and "Schuler" signatures appearing on these three documents were written by the same writer.

3. The documents submitted to the expert's judgment consist of 31 "Ding" signatures, one of which is followed by the abbreviation of the term "SS-Sturmabfuhrer", and 5 "Schuler" signatures.

By connecting the species of handwriting with their genus, we find that the following species which are of primordial importance, are the same in the two kinds of signatures:

<u>Speed:</u>	cut short, accelerated.
<u>Pressure:</u>	pointed, thick, tapered.
<u>Form:</u>	angular, crann, overturned, swollen, inharmonious.
<u>Dimension:</u>	dilated, swollen, uneven, large, raised.
<u>Direction:</u>	contrivotal, turning left, slightly organized.
<u>Arrangement:</u>	spaced out.

It is admitted in graphologists' circles that the establishment of ten species, permits the identification of a given handwriting among hundreds of thousands of other handwritings; without any difficulty I have gathered more than twenty species which belong both to the two different signatures. This is a strong proof of identity.

One very rare specie, the frequentery specie, which belongs to the genus continuity, is found in the "g" of "Ding" and the "c" of "Schuler".

The continuity is also unfinished in an identical manner in several letters in the words "Ding" and "Schuler".

The "u" in "Schuler" is written with a Latin character and a Gothic stroke, as in the "u" in "Sturmabfuhr".

Several letters are identical in size and in nature in the different documents:

The letters "Dr" which precede "Ding" and "Schuler".

The "S" in "Sturmabfuhr" and the "S" in "Schuler".

The "u" in "Sturmabfuhr" and the "u" in "Schuler".

The first "Schuler" signatures which appear in July 1944 are hesitant and shaky.

The "Schuler" signature of July 1945 is clear and confident.

4. I conclude that the "Schuler" signature appearing on Document NO-357 and the "Ding" signature appearing on Document NO-576 and the "Ding" and "Schuler" signatures appearing on Document NO-285 were all written by the same person.

(signed) Francis Boyle

Before me, Fred Rodell, U. S. Civilian, AGO Identification No. D-432876, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel

for War Crimes, appeared Francis Boyle, to be known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of two pages in the English language and swore that the same was true, on the 16th of June 1947.

(signed) Fred Rodell

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. NO- 0080

EXTRACT OF TRANSCRIPT OF  
MILITARY TRIBUNAL No. 2,  
CASE NO. 4, 21 April 1947.

EUGEN KOGON, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

Q Doctor, you stated that in the first series of typhus experiments which began in January 1942, is that right?

A Yes, that is correct. It perhaps had already started in December, 1941.

Q Now, you stated that in that first series there were some volunteers, and I would like to investigate that for just a moment. Do you know whether these so-called volunteers were informed that they were to be subjected to typhus experiments in which they would be artificially infected with typhus?

A No, they had not the slightest knowledge of that. They were only told that there was a slight fever which was to be produced.

Q Can you further testify as to whether these so-called volunteers were told that there was a very good chance that they would die during the course of these experiments?

A No, certainly not.

Q In short we can assume that the word "volunteers" is hardly the proper way to describe these persons who were induced to come into the typhus clinical station?

A If I make somebody think something quite wrong and induce him to commit something and he reports in, then I can only call him a volunteer theoretically, but practically, of course, he is no volunteer.

Q Now, Dr. Kogon, were some of these experimental subjects non-German nationals?

A Yes, repeatedly.

Q And were there political prisoners who were experimented upon?

A During the second period which I have mentioned, that is, as from about spring, 1942, until the end of 1943, there were also quite a number of political prisoners amongst those who were sent to Block 46.

Q And did it also happen that in the third period, when the criminal prisoners predominated, that political prisoners were also included for one reason or another, perhaps by the illegal camp management?

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10

EXTRACT OF TRANSCRIPT OF MILITARY  
TRIBUNAL No. 2, CASE NO. 4, 21 April,  
1947 (Cont'd)

A. Yes; always during the third period foreigners were brought to Block 46 for different experiments; had been against the measures of the Reich Criminal Office, or also directly, for instance, as far as Russian prisoners of war were concerned.

THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal will now recess.

THE MARSHAL: Tribunal is in recess for fifteen minutes.  
(A recess was taken.)

THE MARSHAL: Tribunal II is again in session.

Q. Mr. Kogon, were any or all of the experimental persons condemned to death?

A. As far as I know, none of the prisoners who was taken to Block 46, was ever sentenced to death. Later on I was told four or six Russian prisoners of war who had been used for experiments were said to have been sentenced to death, that is to say, sentenced to death by shooting.

Q. But other than these four or five Russian prisoners of war, you can say that none of the experimental subjects had been condemned to death; is that right?

A. Yes, I can say that none was ever sentenced to death.

Q. Now, you have mentioned four or five Russian prisoners of war. Were any other prisoners of war used in any of the experiments in Buchenwald?

A. Apart from the Russian PW's I know no other category of PW's who were taken to Block 46.

Q. Well, were there any Russian PW's other than those four or five that you have already mentioned?

A. Yes, there were two experiments: in one case, four Russian PW's; in another case, six were used. I don't know in which case four were used and in which case six.

Q. Were they used in the typhus experiments, or do you now have reference to the poison experiments?

A. In one case it was a poison experiment; and in the other case the Russian PW's were used, as Dr. Ding-Schuler told me, for being shot at with poisoned bullets.

Q. The poisoned bullet experiment, however, was not one which took place in Buchenwald, was it?

A. That was an experiment which was carried out in Sachsenhausen in the presence of Krugowsky. But there was another poison experiment which was carried out on Russian prisoners of war in Buchenwald in the crematorium. (Official English transcript, Pages 720, 731, 732, 733).

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1320  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

initialed: illegible

IVg 4351/42  
2640

(handwritten) 3.II.43

Berlin, 11 December 1942

initialed:  
H. D. Bicker

Dr.H./Be.

File-note

On the occasion of a visit to the foreign department of the Reichs Chamber of Physicians (Reichsarztekammer), SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer W i l l e, Chief of the Staff Reichs Physician-SS, informed me today, that the manufacturing of typhus vaccine from rabbit lungs, by the method of the Pasteur Institute, should start now on a large-scale basis in the hygienic institute of the Waffen SS. In the meantime this vaccine had been tested among concentration camp inmates with excellent results. This vaccine seems to have better effects than the egg vaccine, although it is not quite as reliable as the vaccine by the Weigel method. The manufacturing of the lung vaccine can now be carried out in the hygienic institute of the Waffen-SS, since through intervention of our Liaison office the hygienist Dr. D a n g learned this process in the Pasteur-Institute in Paris. At that time the French Government agreed to place the method at our disposal. It should be interesting to observe the further development in this matter, because great amounts of probably useful vaccine will be manufactured there.

IVg 4347/43

Signature: Dr. Haubold  
(Dr. Haubold)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1320

Frank W. Young  
AGO D-429702

24



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1322  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

ROBERT-KOCH-INSTITUTE  
Reich Institute for the  
Combating of Contagious  
Diseases.

(illegible handwritten note)

Berlin W 65 18 January 1943  
Foehrerstrasse 2  
Telephone: 46 41 36

Post Bank Account: Berlin 29260 / Reich Ministry of the Interior  
21 Jan. 1943 A.M.

Diary No. 30/43  
(In reply please refer to above  
diary number)

(stamp)

VG. 1h. IV g 4547/ 43  
5540 (stamp)  
(handwritten note)

Original with 2 enclosures

to the Reich Minister of the Interior  
Berlin

returned with the enclosed statement.

The assertions of Dr. Kaubold are not correct. Through a discussion with Dr. Ding, who carried out the considerable experiments, and with Dr. Bruckow, under whose supervision the experiments took place, I have established the following: According to the experiments of Dr. Ding, the rabbit-lung typhus vaccine of the Pasteur Institute in Paris shows the same protective effect as the egg-culture vaccine of the Robert Koch Institute and the mouse vaccine from Weipl. There can be no talk of a better effect from rabbit-lung vaccine.

(marginal handwritten notes illegible).

The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS has not yet begun the production of rabbit-lung vaccine. Several months will pass before production in this institute is in full force.

There is no reason for the Robert Koch Institute to stop production of the egg-culture vaccine. I have worked so hard with the women who work with me on the egg culture method that we have been able to increase production substantially. It must not be overlooked that the extraction of vaccine from mouse lungs, as well as rabbit lungs, can run into great difficulties, which would cause a sharp decrease if not a complete interruption of production.

After the subject of typhus vaccine quieted down, it would be too bad if renewed unrest were stirred up among the physicians through false representations.

(signature) Gildemeister .  
Berlin, 23 January 1943

The Reich Minister of the Interior

IV g 4547/43-5540-

Original To: Secret with 2 encl.

to the Reich Chief for Public Health, Berlin W 35  
K / L (handwritten initials)  
with the request for attention.

By order (illegible initials).  
W.23 T (handwritten).

(page 2 of original)

The Reich Minister of the Interior      February  
Berlin, 3 (January) 1943

IV g 4547/43  
5540

(rubber stamp):

7 3 February 1943  
(illegible initials)

Referee: MR. Prof. Dr. Sieber  
Dispatcher: - - -

- 1) To the  
Foreign department of the Reich Chamber  
of Physicians,  
attention of Dr. Haubold,  
at Berlin NW 40  
Beethovenstrasse 3.

(rubber stamp):  
Ab 2 Sch

The Robert Koch Institute took the following attitude concerning your note for files of 11 December 1942 - Dr. H/bc. By consulting Stabsarzt Dr. Ding who performed the comparative experiments, and with Stabsarzt Dr. Ruckwies who directed the experiments, I established what I tell you.

According to Dr. Ding's experimentations, the typhus vaccine from rabbit lungs of the Pasteur Institute at Paris proved a protective effect equal to the vaccine from egg cultures of the Robert Koch Institute and to the lice vaccine of Weigl. There cannot be any talk about a better effect of the vaccine from rabbit lungs.

The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS did not yet start production of vaccine from rabbit lungs. It will still take several months until production in this institute will start.

The Robert Koch Institute has no reasons to abandon production of the vaccine from egg cultures. I myself and my collaborators are now so acquainted with the method of the egg culture that we were able to increase our production considerably during the last time.

(page 3 of original)

It must not be overlooked either that the production of vaccine from the lungs of mice as well as from the lungs of rabbits may offer acute difficulties which may cause a heavy decrease if not an interruption of the production.

Since the topic 'typhus vaccine' calmed down already it would be very regrettable if incorrect representation would again trouble the ranks of physicians.

The Reich Chief for Public Health has been informed hereof.

By order  
(initials:)  
W (?)

2) To be filed

(initials)  
B 30. I C 30/I P30.I. St. 30/I.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1322 Co

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, U.S. civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1322.

Frank W. Young,  
AGO D-429702.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSOLE POL. & CRIMES  
RE-CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3671

Dr. Med S. Rascher

Dachau 3 K  
November 18, 1943.

To  
University Professor Dr. Pfannenstiel  
SS-Obersturmbannführer

Marburg (Lahn)

Physiologic Institute of the University

Highly esteemed Professor,

The Deputy Reich Medical Chief (Reichsarztchef) SS-Gruppenführer Prof. Dr. Mengele with whom I am working together informed me that he has this day forwarded to you my thesis for habilitation as a university lecturer. This was to be chosen according to the Reichsführer SS rule that the work be classified as secret. Consequently, I was not allowed to submit the work originally. I therefore had to choose this procedure. May I, obediently, request permission to ask you, highly esteemed Professor, at what time I eventually may visit you and discuss the habilitation?

At the same time, I dare to ask whether you are still interested that we carry out the experiments on human beings on the fostering of vitiligo resistance by administering vitamins. If so, I would devotedly request you to apply to the President of the Reich Research Council (Reichsforschungsrat), chief of the business and finance board, SS-Standartenführer Geyers, Berlin-Steglitz, Grunewaldstrasse 25, that the low-pressure chamber be requested from the Luftwaffe for your and my joint experiments. On October 27, 1943, I talked about the experiments with Reichsarztchef-SS, SS-Gruppenführer SS would very much appreciate if such experiments would be performed. I could easily perform such experiments with my present secret work. May I, very esteemed Professor, obediently request your decision?

Yours Hitler  
(initials) Rascher

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

7 June 1947

I, Charles L. LeMay, Ident. No. 30083, hereby certify that I have thoroughly conversed with the English and German languages and that the above is true and correct translation of Document No. 10-3671.

CHARLES L. LEMAY

Excerpt from Volume I, Official Text  
in the English Language, TRIAL of THE  
MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS BEFORE THE INTER-  
NATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, Nuremberg,  
14 November 1945-1 October 1946.

#### THE LEADERSHIP CORPS OF THE NAZI PARTY

Structure and Component Parts: The Indictment has named the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party as a group or organization which should be declared criminal. The Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party consisted, in effect, of the official organization of the Nazi Party, with Hitler as Führer at its head. The actual work of running the Leadership Corps was carried out by the Chief of the Party Chancellery (Hess, succeeded by Bormann) assisted by the Party Reich Directorate, or Reichsleitung, which was composed of the Reichsleiter, the heads of the functional organizations of the Party, as well as of the heads of the various main departments and offices which were attached to the Party Reich Directorate. Under the Chief of the Party Chancellery were the Gauleiters, with territorial jurisdiction over the major administrative regions of the Party, the Gau. The Gauleiters were assisted by a Party Gau Directorate or Gauleitung, similar in composition and in function to the Party Reich Directorate. Under the Gauleiters in the Party hierarchy were the Kreisleiters with territorial jurisdiction over a Kreis, usually consisting of a single county, and assisted by a Party Kreis Directorate, or Kreisleitung. The Kreisleiters were the lowest members of the Party hierarchy who were full-time paid employees. Directly under the Kreisleiters were the Ortsgruppenleiters, then the Zellenleiters and then the Blockleiters. Directives and instructions were received from the Party Reich Directorate. The Gauleiters had the function of interpreting such orders and issuing them to lower formations. The Kreisleiters had a certain discretion in interpreting orders, but the Ortsgruppenleiters had not, but acted under definite instructions. Instructions were only issued in writing down as far as the Ortsgruppenleiters. The Block and Zellenleiters usually received instructions orally. Membership in the Leadership Corps at all levels was voluntary.

On 28 February 1946 the Prosecution excluded from the declaration asked for, all members of the staffs of the Ortsgruppenleiters and all assistants of the Zellenleiters and Blockleiters. The declaration sought against the Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party thus includes the Führer, the Reichsleitung, the Gauleiters and their staff officers, the Kreisleiters and their staff officers,



the Ortsgruppenleiters, the Zellenleiters and the Blockleiters, a group estimated to contain at least 600,000 people.

Aims and Activities: The primary purpose of the Leadership Corps from its beginning was to assist the Nazis in obtaining and, after 30 January 1933, in retaining, control of the German state. The machinery of the Leadership Corps was used for the widespread dissemination of Nazi propaganda and to keep a detailed check on the political attitudes of the German People. In this activity the lower Political Leaders played a particularly important role. The Blockleiters were instructed by the Party Manual to report to the Ortsgruppenleiters all persons circulating damaging rumors or criticism of the regime. The Ortsgruppenleiters, on the basis of information supplied them by the Blockleiters and Zellenleiters, kept a card index of the people within their Ortsgruppe which recorded the factors which would be used in forming a judgement as to their political reliability.

The Leadership Corps was particularly active during plebiscites. All members of the Leadership Corps were active in getting out the vote and insuring the highest possible proportion of "yes" votes. Ortsgruppenleiters and Political Leaders of higher ranks often collaborated with the Gestapo and SD in taking steps to determine those who refused to vote or who voted "no", and in taking steps against them which went as far as arrest and detention in a concentration camp.

Criminal Activity: These steps, which relate merely to the consolidation of control of the Nazi Party, are not criminal under the view of the conspiracy to wage aggressive war which has previously been set forth. But the Leadership Corps was also used for similar steps in Austria and those parts of Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Poland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Yugoslavia which were incorporated into the Reich and within the Gaue of the Nazi Party. In those territories the machinery of the Leadership Corps was used for their Germanization through the elimination of local customs and the detection and arrest of persons who opposed German occupation. This was criminal under Article 6 (b) of the Charter in those areas governed by the Hague Rules of Land Warfare and criminal under Article 6 (c) of the Charter as to the remainder.

The Leadership Corps played its part in the persecution of the Jews. It was involved in the economic and political discrimination against the Jews which was put into effect shortly after the Nazis came into power. The Gestapo and SD were instructed to coordinate with the Gauleiters and Kreisleiters the measures taken in the pogroms of 9 and 10 November 1938. The Leadership Corps was also used to prevent German public opinion from reacting against the measures taken against the Jews in the East. On 9 October 1942, a confidential

information bulletin was sent to all Gauleiters and Kreisleiters entitled "Preparatory Measures for the Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe. Rumors concerning the Conditions of the Jews in the East." This bulletin stated that rumors were being started by returning soldiers concerning the conditions of Jews in the East which some Germans might not understand, and outlined in detail the official explanation to be given. This bulletin contained no explicit statement that the Jews were being exterminated, but it did indicate they were going to labor camps, and spoke of their complete segregation and elimination and the necessity of ruthless severity. Thus, even at its face value, it indicated the utilization of the machinery of the Leadership Corps to keep German public opinion from rebelling at a program which was stated to involve condemning the Jews of Europe to a lifetime of slavery. This information continued to be available to the Leadership Corps. The August 1944 edition of Die Lage, a publication which was circulated among the Political Leaders, described the deportation of 430,000 Jews from Hungary.

The Leadership Corps played an important part in the administration of the Slave Labor Program. A Sauckel decree dated 6 April 1942 appointed the Gauleiters as Plenipotentiary for Labor Mobilization for their Gau with authority to coordinate all agencies dealing with labor questions in their Gau, with specific authority over the employment of foreign workers, including their conditions of work, feeding, and housing. Under this authority the Gauleiters assumed control over the allocation of labor in their Gau, including the forced laborers from foreign countries. In carrying out this task the Gauleiters used many Party offices within their Gau, including subordinate Political Leaders. For example, Sauckel's decree of 8 September 1942, relating to the allocation for household labor of 400,000 women laborers brought in from the East, established a procedure under which applications filed for such workers should be passed on by the Kreisleiters, whose judgment was final.

Under Sauckel's directive the Leadership Corps was directly concerned with the treatment given foreign workers, and the Gauleiters were specifically instructed to prevent "politically inept factory heads" from giving "too much consideration to the care of Eastern workers." The type of question which was considered in their treatment included reports by the Kreisleiters on pregnancies among the female slave laborers, which would result in an abortion if the child's parentage would not meet the racial standards laid down by the SS and usually detention in a concentration camp for the female slave laborer. The evidence has established that under the supervision of the Leadership Corps, the industrial workers were housed in camps under atrocious sanitary conditions, worked long hours and were inadequately fed. Under similar supervision, the agricultural workers, who were somewhat better treated, were prohibited transportation, entertainment, and religious worship, and were worked without any time limit on their working hours and

under regulations which gave the employer the right to inflict corporal punishment. The Political Leaders, at least down to the Ortsgruppenleiters, were responsible for this supervision. On 5 May 1943 a memorandum of Bormann instructing that mistreatment of slave laborers cease was distributed down to the Ortsgruppenleiters. Similarly on 10 November 1944 a Speer circular transmitted a Himmler directive which provided that all members of the Nazi Party, in accordance with instructions from the Kreisleiter, would be warned by the Ortsgruppenleiters of their duty to keep foreign workers under careful observation.

The Leadership Corps was directly concerned with the treatment of prisoners of war. On 5 November 1941 Bormann transmitted a directive down to the level of Kreisleiter instructing them to insure compliance by the Army with the recent directives of the Department of the Interior ordering that dead Russian prisoners of war should be buried wrapped in tar paper in a remote place without any ceremony or any decorations of their graves. On 25 November 1943 Bormann sent a circular instructing the Gauleiters to report any lenient treatment of prisoners of war. On 13 September 1944, Bormann sent a directive down to the level of Kreisleiter ordering that liaison be established between the Kreisleiters and the guards of the prisoners of war in order "better to assimilate the commitment of the prisoners of war to the political and economic demands". On 17 October 1944 an OKW directive instructed the officer in charge of the prisoners of war to confer with the Kreisleiters on questions of the productivity of labor. The use of prisoners of war, particularly those from the East, was accompanied by a widespread violation of rules of land warfare. This evidence establishes that the Leadership Corps down to the level of Kreisleiter was a participant in this illegal treatment.

The machinery of the Leadership Corps was also utilized in attempts made to deprive Allied airmen of the protection to which they were entitled under the Geneva Convention. On 13 March 1940 a directive of Hess transmitted instructions through the Leadership Corps down to the Blockleiter for the guidance of the civilian population in case of the landing of enemy planes or parachutists, which stated that enemy parachutists were to be immediately arrested or "made harmless". On 30 May 1944 Bormann sent a circular letter to all Gau- and Kreisleiters reporting instances of lynchings of Allied low-level fliers in which no police action was taken. It was requested that Ortsgruppenleiters be informed orally of the contents of this letter. This letter accompanied a propaganda drive which had been instituted by Goebbels to induce such lynchings, and clearly amounted to instructions to induce such lynchings or at least to violate the Geneva Convention by withdrawing any police protection. Some lynchings were carried out pursuant to this program, but it does not appear that they were carried out throughout all of Germany. Nevertheless, the existence of this circular letter shows that the



heads of the Leadership Corps were utilizing it for a purpose which was patently illegal and which involved the use of the machinery of the Leadership Corps at least through the Ortsgruppenleiter.

Conclusion

The Leadership Corps was used for purposes which were criminal under the Charter and involved the Germanization of incorporated territory, the persecution of the Jews, the administration of the slave labor program, and the mistreatment of prisoners of war. The Defendants Bormann and Sauckel, who were members of this organization, were among those who used it for these purposes. The Gauleiters, the Kreisleiters, and the Ortsgruppenleiter participated, to one degree or another, in these criminal programs. The Reichsleitung as the staff organization of the Party is also responsible for these criminal programs as well as the heads of the various staff organizations of the Gauleiters and Kreisleiters. The decision of the Tribunal on these staff organizations includes only the Amtsleiter who were heads of offices on the staffs of the Reichsleitung, Gauleitung, and Kreisleitung. With respect to other staff officers and Party organizations attached to the Leadership Corps other than the Amtsleiter referred to above, the Tribunal will follow the suggestion of the Prosecution in excluding them from the declaration.

The Tribunal declares to be criminal within the meaning of the Charter the group composed of those members of the Leadership Corps holding the positions enumerated in the preceding paragraph who became or remained members of the organization with knowledge that it was being used for the commission of acts declared criminal by article 6 of the Charter, or who were personally implicated as members of the organization in the commission of such crimes. The basis of this finding is the participation of the organization in War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity connected with the war; the group declared criminal cannot include, therefore, persons who had ceased to hold the position enumerated in the preceding paragraph prior to 1 September 1939.

(Pages 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262).

A certified true copy.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR CRIMES.

A F F I D A V I T

FRANZ XAVER SCHWABE, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says:

That he was duly appointed National Treasurer of the National Socialist German Labor Party (hereinafter to be NSDAP) by the Fuehrer of said Party, Adolf Hitler, in the year 1925 and acted officially in such capacity thereafter until the dissolution of said NSDAP in May 1945, and that in addition thereto he was a Reichleader of the NSDAP.

That by virtue of said Party offices held by him as aforesaid, affiant was in charge of the financial administration of the NSDAP during the period of time above set forth and thereby acquired full and complete knowledge of the organizational structure and chief leadership personnel of the NSDAP during said years.

That affiant has been shown and has carefully examined a certain chart captioned "National Socialist Party (NSDAP)- March 1945" and which said chart is attached to this affidavit and made a part thereof by reference and for identification has been signed and dated by affiant concurrently with the execution of the herein affidavit.

That said chart so attached hereto as aforesaid, to the best of his knowledge, is a true and faithful representation of the organizational structure and chief leadership personnel of the NSDAP as it was constituted and existed in March 1945.

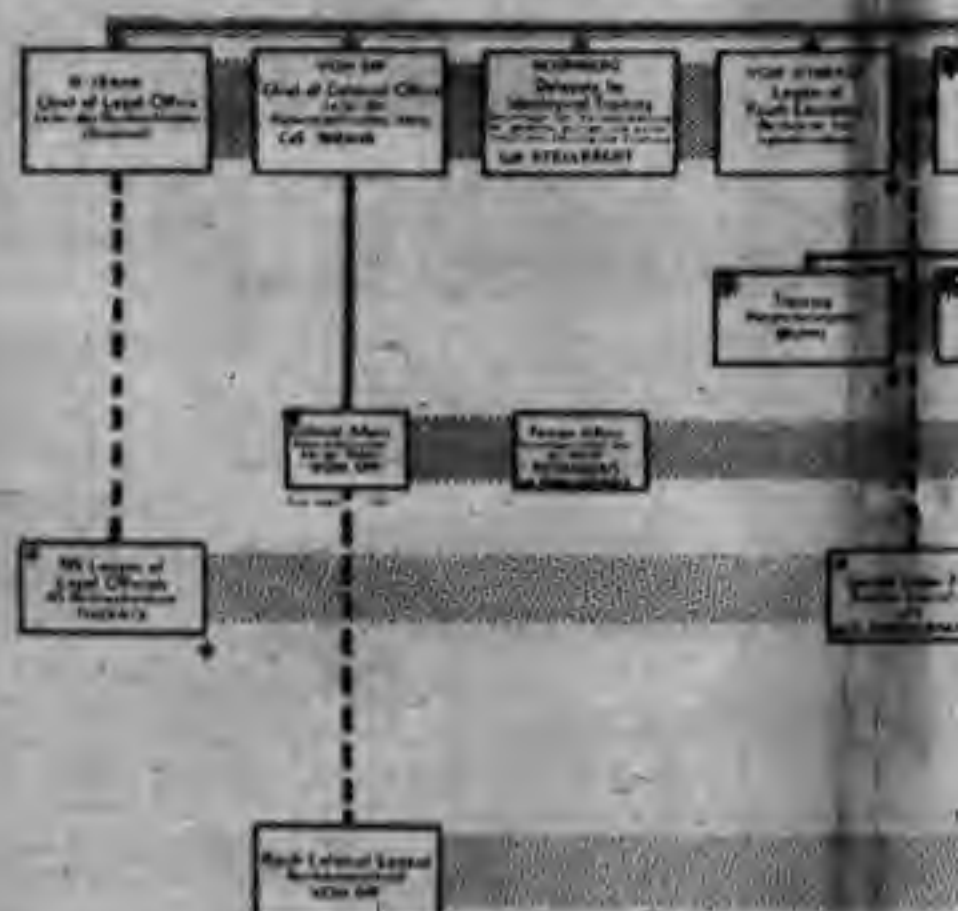


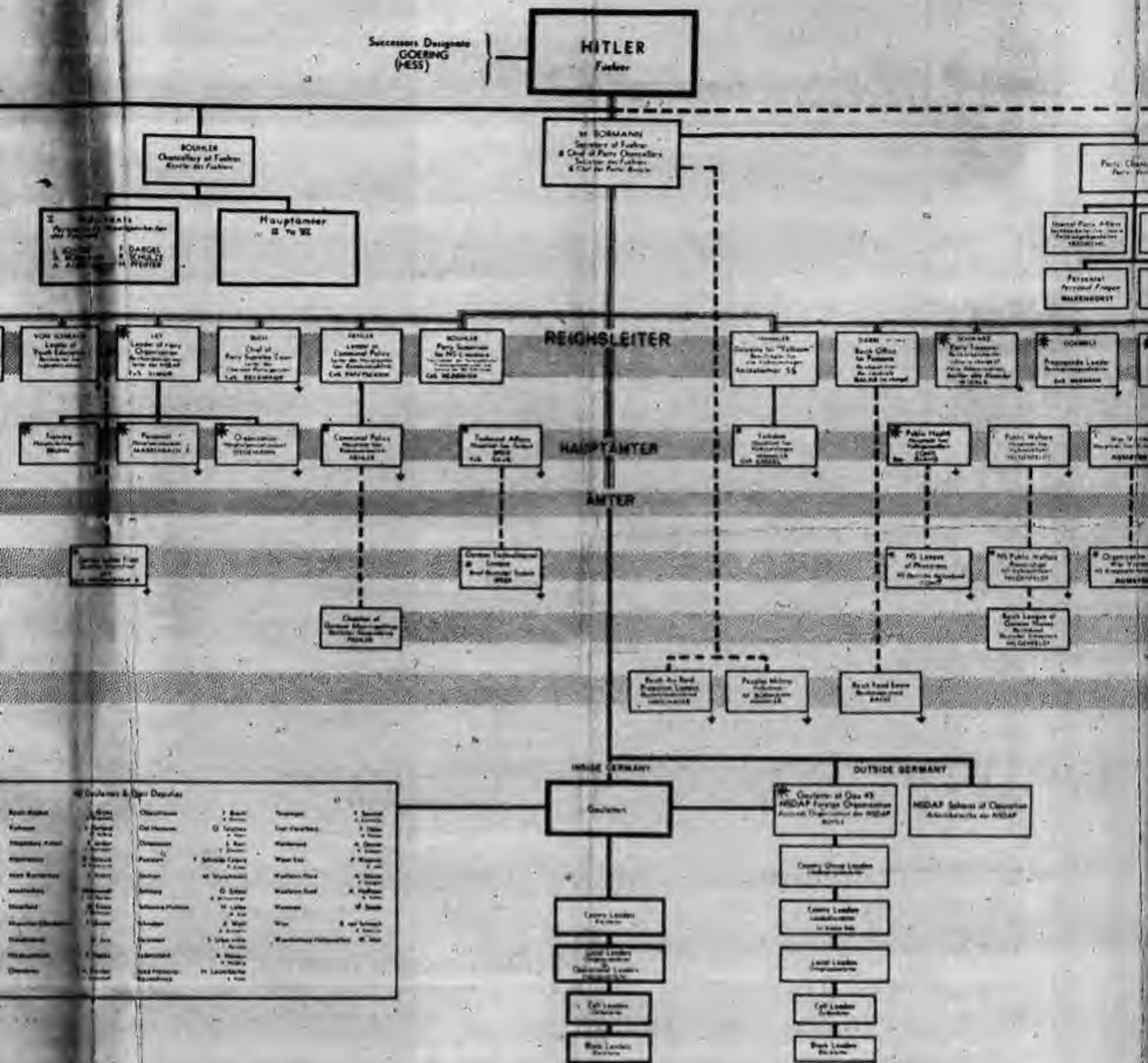
and further affiant sayeth not.

/s/ Frank Lever Schwere

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of  
November 1945.

Thomas F. Lombert, Jr.  
Lt.(jg) USNR, 276337

[illegible][illegible]

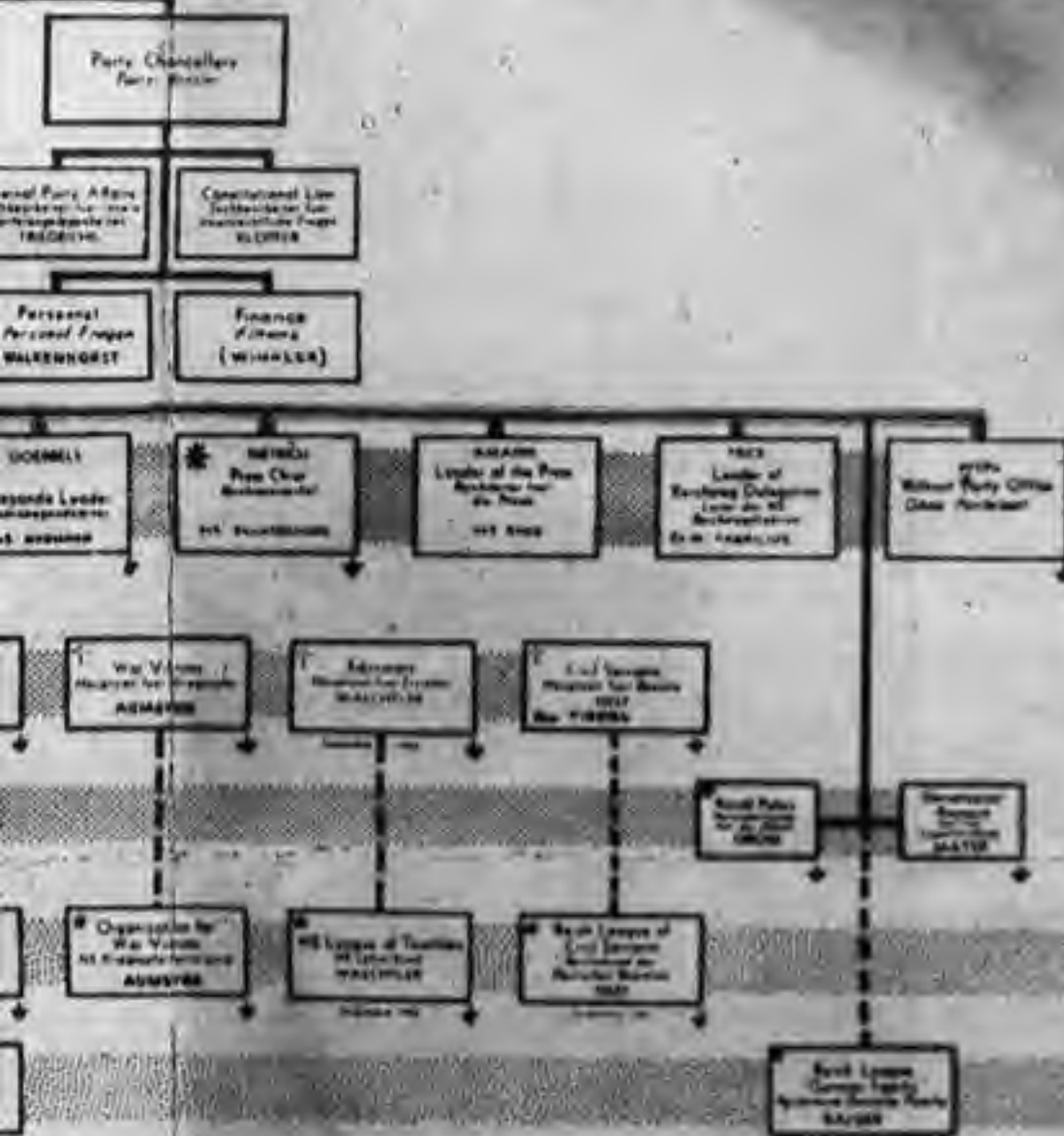




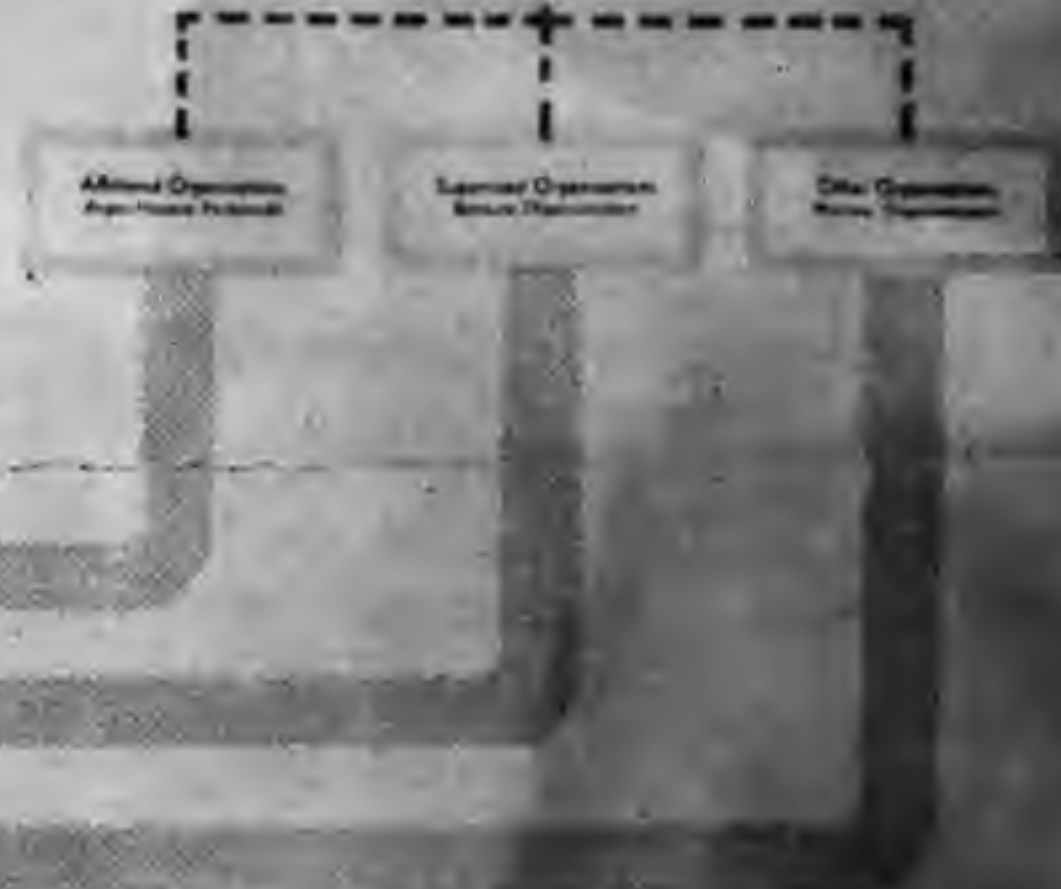
# NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY

(NSDAP)

MARCH 1945



## PARTY-CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS



*Identified with a photograph  
in November 1945  
from the [illegible]*

- Identification
- Date of [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]
- ★ [illegible] [illegible]
- † [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] [illegible]
- 1. [illegible]

2903-PS  
PRESENTATION - 3A  
SP-1002

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
APC 696 A U. S. ARMY

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-  
MO- 3837

Research Tasks Yellow Fever- Typhus.

Date:		Receipts:	Expenditure:
1942			
21 February	Transfer for disbursements in cash	200.-	
22 February	Miss Grodel; special and risk bonus for January, February, March	Fos. 1	180.-
24 February	Postage for transfer of 3800 kg Professor Lungen		1.-
27 March	Donation of blood ( Helmut Schlemmer)	Fos. 2	10.-
2 April	Bill ( 50 kilos of oats) Army Head Office of Supplies	Fos. 3	11.-
1 April	Donation of Blood ( Miss Sprauer)	Fos. 4	
28 March	Transportation 1 package of, white mice	" 5	0.80
9 April	Payment for disbursements in cash to Prof. Boegen	500.-	
15 April	For payments in cash	500.-	
16 April	Costs of transportation package of breeding eggs	6	0.45
8 April	Postage expenses (8 tons- reitling, 10, 1000 of breeding mice)		0.15
20 April	Transportation of empty egg cartons	" 7	1.15
20 April	Bill Ernst Wilke Berlin dt. 17.4.42		
	500 white mice	" 8	375.-
	Car expenses carrier of above mice (Berlin)	" 9	10.-
	Car expenses carrier of above mice (Strassburg)	" 10	5.-
		1200.-	584,55



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-  
NO- 3837 cont'd

Date:		Receipts:	Expenditure:
	transfer:	1200.-	594, 35
13 April	Bill Army Head Office of Supplies( 50 kilos of cats Pos. 11		11.01
24 April	Costs of transportation package of breeding eggs " 13		0.25
1 May	Costs of transportation carton breeding eggs		0.10
6 May	Egg boxes returned to Vietz 14		1.10
6 May	Forms for dispatching of Express goods		0.20
12 May	Bill army Head Office of Supplies ( 50 kilo of cats) 15		11.01
16 May	Dispatching of rice boxes and egg cartons 16		3.--
5 May	For disbursements in cash ( Dr. Greefe)	400.-	
9 May	Travelling expenses and ex- penses for rice ( 500) (Dr. Greefe)	18	415.30
19 May	Bill Fuenderer Jangler 18		5.20
22 May	For disbursements in cash ( Miss Grodel)	500.-	
24 May	Bill Schilling ( 1 glass cutter ) 19		3.--
2 June	Return of 2 cartons Fe. Hunger 20		2.--
7 June	Transportation costs package of eggs 21		0.25
10 June	Tacks and nails 22		0.90
10 June	Transportation costs package of eggs		0.25
11 June	5 padlocks for egg boxes 25		2.--
		2.100	1049.92

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.--  
 17- 3837 cont'd

Date:	Receipts	Payment:
transfer	2100.--	1049.92
11 June Bill, Skeis credit, 1 pair of scissors Pos. 24		5.25
15 June Expedition 5 eggs o.e. box for mice " 26		6.85
15 June Expedition 1 box for eggs " 26		1.15
18 June Delivery charges eggs Vietz" 27		0.10
24 June " " " Heiligen- borg 28		0.35
25 June " 1 box to Heiligenborg 29		1.45
26 June " 1 " " Vietz 30		0.10
30 June -special-and-danger-pay-Fra- -Grafel-Appl., May, June-1942- 31		-180.--
30 June Special and danger pay Schultz April, May, June 1942 32		100.--
4 July Delivery charges eggs Vietz 33		0.35
7 July " " " Heiligen borg 34		0.35
8 July Transport of 3 eggs boxes Vietz 35		7.75
7 July Bill Mueller and Co. Berlin 36		48.80
9 July Purderer-Jaylor, Dallas 37		1.75
9 July Delivery charges eggs Vietz		0.10
	2100.--	1.134.22

examined

Pencilled:

2.100.--  
 1.134.22  
 965.78

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-  
NO- 3837 cont'd

Date:	Receipts:	Expenditure:
	Transfer: 2100.--	1134.22
10. July	Transfer charges for direct payment 1. Hlb. Pos. 38	1.55
11 July	postage 1 box Heiligenbg. " 39	0.50
20 July	Delivery charges 1 box " " 40	0.25
20 July	" " 1 box Aerzen ( mice ) " 41	0.35
20 July	" charges 1 box Vietz " 42	0.10
24 July	Return 1 box Heiligenberg " 43	0.85
23 July	Dr. Graefe, travel expenses and taking of blood " 44	43.--
29 July	Return box Vietz 1.60 printed dispatch label 0.40 charges 0.05 " 45	
21 July	Delivery charges egg Vietz " 46	0.10
1 Aug.	Travel expenses Berlin Frl. Grodel " 47	102.--
13. July	Bill-M-A-Krw.-13-Juli-Zee-48- mice-account-of-German- research-association	-282.--
3. Aug.	Return of mice boxes to Aerzen 49	2.35
4. Aug.	Delivery charges eggs Heiligenberg 50	0.40
4. Aug.	Return egg box Vietz 51	1.95
28 July	2 new lighters and postage ( Frl. Grodel ) 52	3.15
3 Aug.	Delivery charges egg Vietz 53	0.10
3 Aug.	" " " " 54	0.10
8 Aug.	Return 1 box Heiligenberg 55	0.50
12 Aug.	" 2 boxes Vietz 56	3.10
25 Juli	Expenses for an official journey to Cologne (Dr. Graefe) 57	14.90
	2100.-	1311.92

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No.-  
 NO- 3837 cont 'd

Date:		Receipts:	Expenditure:
	Transfer	2100.-	1311.92
17 Aug	Delivery Charges Tour Vietz Fos. 58		0.10
18 Aug	" " Tour Heiligenberg Fos. 59		0.35
20 Aug	Telegram Miss Selter and 1 case Vietz Fos. 60		1.65
18 Aug	Return Transport 2 boxes rice breeding " 61		3.40
20 Aug	Return Transport 1 case Heiligenberg " 62		0.85
21 Aug	Filling Station Freiburger- str. 15 litres benzine " 63		6.45
26 Aug	Return Shipment 1 case Vietz " 64		1.55
28 Aug	Delivery Charges 1 case rice " 65		0.35
		2100.-	1326.62

Settlement of Accounts to the Reich Ministry  
 of Aviation

26 Aug	Delivery Charges Vietz	0.10
27 Aug	Filling Station Zwibel 10 litres benzine	6.30
31 Aug	Return Shipment of a case to Vietz	1.55
"	Delivery Charges of a case Heiligenberg	0.35
"	Return Shipment of a case to Aersen	2.95
1 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 case Aersen	0.35
2 Sep	Return Shipment 1 case Heiligenberg	0.85
8 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 case Vietz	0.45
10 Sep	Return Shipment 1 case Aersen	2.15
11 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 case Goettingen	1.15
13 Sep	Delivery Charges 1 case Heiligenberg	0.25
		14.45

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-  
MO- 3837 cont'd

Brought Forward	14.35
14 Sep Return Shipment 1 case to Viets	13.55
15 Sep Address cards for express notes	0.60
Delivery Charges 1/case to Heilbronner	0.35
17 Sep Return Shipment of 2 case to Herzen and Heilbronner	2.15
14 Sep Delivery Charges 1 case to Herzen	0.30
15 Sep Handles for cartons	0.25
21 Sep Rice and Rat Breeding Delivery Charges	0.25
24 Sep Minor Viets Return Shipment case	5.75
26 Sep Grissler & Rat-traps	1.20
26 Sep Bill My Icho Institute 500 Rice	500.--
" Delivery Charges case minor	0.10
28 Sep " " " Heilbronner	0.45
30 Sep Special-and Assistant-Genus July, Aug, Sept, Schulz	50.--
30 Sep Bill Poultry-yard minor Bill of 31 Aug.	108.--
1 Oct Return Shipment case Viets and Heilbronner	5.75
11 Sep Lentzer and Grissler Bill Lynnet 2 cases minor	3.--
30 Sep Delivery Charges 1 case to Viets	0.10
1 Oct Pick up rice from Herzen	0.10
6 Oct Return Shipment 1 Bundle ( 2 cases)	5.70
" Return Shipment 1 case Viets	7.20
7 Oct Bill Grissler 20 s. Rice	1.70
" Delivery Charges 2 s. for batching. Viets	0.10
	<hr/> 759.05



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-  
W - 3837

	Brought forward:	759.05
13 Oct	1 case returned to Vietz	10.20
14 Oct	Carrier's charges, 1 case to Heilienberg	0.35
19 Oct	" " 1 case of guinea-pigs	0.35
"	1 case returned to Heilienberg	0.85
22 Oct	Invoice Grimsen	1.20
23 Oct	1 case returned to Vietz	5.75
29 Oct	50 tons for express goods	1.10
30 Oct	Return of cases Vietz & Heilienberg	7.70
9 Nov	1 draw-spring (Bayer)	1.--
9 Nov	Case returned to Vietz	5.75
11 Nov	Return of rice cases to Lerson	5.70
16 Nov	" " cases to Heilienberg	-.45
20 Nov	" " " Vietz	5.75
13 Nov	Carrier's charges, case Heilienberg	0.10
28 Nov	Return of case to Heilienberg	0.45
11 Dec	Bakhouse Doppel, Str. bread (ascertained)	20.40
15 Dec.	Return of case to Heilienberg	0.50
17 Dec	" " 2 cases poultry from Huner	12.--
23 Dec	" " 2 " Heilienberg & Vietz	6.15
5 Jan	" " 2 " Vietz	9.50
21 Dec	Charges for extras & risks Laboratory Schulz, Oct.-Dec. 42	90.--
7 Jan	Return of 1 case to Heilienberg	0.45
14 Jan	" " 2 cases to Vietz	12.--
		956.75

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-  
No- 3837 cont'd

	Brought forward:	956.75
14 Jan.	Tele. from Air Force office, Inspector	3.--
18 Jan	2 kilos wire ( Vo. t )	0.60
22 Jan	Return of 1 case to Baillanberg	0.45
2 Jan	Charges for extras & risks, January 43, Miss Grodel	60.--
25 Nov.	Filling Station, 15 liters Benzine	6.60
26 Nov	10 liters Benzine ( Chr. Zwibel)	4.40
29 Jan	25 liters benzine	11.--
2 Feb	Charges for extras & risks, February 1943 Miss Grodel	60.--
3 Feb	Return of 1 case to Vietz	5.70
20 Oct 42	25 liters Benzine ( Schaffler & Mueller)	11.--
30 Dec 42	Breeding Institution 300 also 1 box to 30 Dec	300.--
11 Feb 43	Return of 1 case to Vietz	6.60
10 Feb 43	Carrier's charges 1 case Baillanberg	0.10
12 Feb 43	Return of 1 cardboard box to "	1.25
18 Feb	" " 1 case to Vietz	1.50
22 March	Christ. Zwibel, Strassburg ( Benzine )	4.40
26 March	Main Office for Linseed oil, Strassburg ( Benzine )	6.60
31 March	Tele. from Medical Chief Eric Samrine	3.30
29 March	1 long distance call to A's I. No. 750019	9.--
31 March	See-muller's charges for carriage	12.30
"	Israel post charges for Robert Koch In- stitute ( printed letter Yellow fever vac- cine)	3.25
2 April	Return of 1 case to Vietz	5.70
		1573.42

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-  
 NO - 3837

Brought forward

5 April	Price of carriage 1 box Heilgenberg	0.50
20 April	" " " " " "	0.50
" "	Express goods Albert, Schirneck	0.60
30 "	Return of goods 1 box Viets	5.75
25 "	Chr. Zwickel (Benzin)	11.--
11 May	Chr. Zwickel "	11.--
13 May	Price of return carriage by rail	6.30
13 May	Kehr, Uhm. Price of carriage	0.40
26 May	Zwickel, lit. Benzin	11.--
3 June	Seequeller, lit. Benzin as far transport	9.55
10 June	Zwickel, lit. Benzin	11.--
11 June	Telegram Stabsarzt General Military Prof. Neubauer	4.50
23 June	Price of carriage Dresden-Brand	0.70
18 June	Chr. Zwickel	11.--
24 June	1 telegram Hies Groedel Berlin, Str. Sabur	6.--
22 July	Chr. Zwickel, Benzin	7.30
6 Aug	Return of boxes Viets in Heilgenberg and addresses	10.13
31 July	Price of carriage, box, Viets	0.10
4 Aug	Central Office for mineral oil, Benzin	0.40
6 Aug	Hies Groedel, additional charges in case of danger, Aug. 43	60.--
17 July	First check, bill of 17 July	7.75
4 Aug	Seequeller, Federal transport	10.55
6 July	Telegram Stabsarzt Prof. Neubauer, Berlin Weiche - Luftfahrt - Ministerium	3.30

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carried over

6 Aug	Return of 1 box Viets and labels	5.80
8 Aug	Central Office for mineral oil, benzoin	2.20
12 Aug	" " " "	3.60
14 Aug	Charges for carriage, Viets	0.10
18 Aug	Central Office for mineral oil (benzoin)	4.40
18 Aug	Charges for carriage Heilienberg	0.10
23 Aug	Return of 1 box Heilienberg	0.65
28 Aug	Charges of carriage Viets	0.10
31 Aug	Return of 1 box Viets	1.60
3 Sep	Post-office orders new	0.25
7 Sep	Return of boxes Viets and Heilienberg	1.95
8 Sep	Benzoin (Central Office for mineral oil)	14.--
10 Sep	Return of 4 boxes Viets	19.--
11 Sep	Charges for carriage, 1 box Viets	0.10
16 Sep	Return of 2 boxes Heilienberg	0.70
18 Sep	Charges for carriage Viets	0.10
24 Sep	Return of 1 box, Heilienberg	0.45
25 Sep	Charges for carriage, 1 box Viets	0.10
27 Sep	Chr. Zwibel, Strossburg, benzoin	8.80
2 Oct	Jen Mueller, Strossburg, charges for transport of fodder	9.18
2 Oct	Return of 2 boxes Viets, 1 box Heilienberg nice boxes transport charges	11.35
4 Oct	1 telegram Oberstaedtstr. Dr. Bernist, Berlin ( 22 and 14 )	5.--

Page 11 of the original

8 Oct	Return transport 1 case Heilienberg	0.45
"	Delivery charges Heilienberg	0.10
11 Oct	Delivery charges 1 case Heilienberg	0.10
19 Oct	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	1.--
27 Oct	Return shipment 2 cases Viets and Heilienberg	4.25
13 Nov	Return shipment 1 case Heilienberg	0.65
26 Nov	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	0.65
30 Nov	Gasoline station Holfert, Str.	8.80
2 Nov	Invoice Beyer, Str. of 2 Nov. 43	300.--
5 Dec	Invoice Beyer, Str. of 5 Dec. 43	400.--
28 Oct	Telephone call Schirneck	1.60
16 Dec	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	-.60
24 Dec	" " " "	-.70
30 Dec	J. Holfert, Str., Gasoline	8.--
2 Jan 44	Telephone message to Beyer	2.40
15 Jan 44	Return shipment 2 cases Heilienberg	0.65
19 Jan 44	1 to feed line	8.--
26 Jan 44	without name of concern (whiskered for animal husbandry)	6.60
26 Jan 44	Gasoline from Heinrich Loos	3.60
12 Feb 44	Tr. to Schirneck	25.--
3 Mar 44	Billy Holfert Gasoline	4.40
9 Feb 44	Christian Zwibel	17.80

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No -  
10- 3837 cont'd

Forwarded:

( page 13 of the original )

12 Feb 44	Return shipment 2 cases to Brouschel Lucht	0.65
14 Feb "	Christian Zwiebel	2.20
24 Feb "	" "	5.50
26 Feb "	Vietz H. Hunger	0.10
1 March 44	1 case to Brouschel-Lucht Willenberg	0.45
8 "	15 Chicken Farm Hunger	8.10
26 Feb. 44	Central office for petroleum products 5 litres gasoline	2.20
26 Feb. 44	Christian Zwiebel, gasoline	15.40
4 March 44	Vietz H. Hunger	0.10
10 March 44	Christian Zwiebel gasoline 10 litres	4.40
11 March 44	Willy Holfert gasoline 15 litres	6.80
8 March 44	Telephone calls	1.--
25 Feb 44	" "	0.60
16 March 44	Christian Zwiebel gasoline	6.60
22 March 44	" "	6.80
21 March 44	Telephone Lehr, Gervena, Hense	6.--
21 March 44	Return shipment 2 cases H. Hunger and Willenberg	1.65
28 March 44	Additional fee for Reserve Hospital I Kreka Infantry detachment	0.40
12 July 43	Societe Alpha S. r. l.	17.88
18 March 44	Katzweiler, one telephone call	0.50
25 March 44	H. Hunger, Vietz	0.10
1 April 44	Barliss Knuth telephone	2.50
11 April 44	President Hilschmeister	3.55

( page 13 of original )

12 April 44	1 telegram with answer paid Lehr	0.20
20 April "	" " " " Gervena	0.30
27 April "	Gas station Holfert	11.60
27 "	" " " "	11.--
" "	" " " "	8.--
20 "	Return boxes to Vietz and Willenberg	10.20
8 May	" box Willenberg	0.55
25 April	Telephone calls Katzweiler	2.--
5 May	" " "	0.60
6 May	" " "	1.20
25 May	Gas station "	6.80
30 May	Books	3.50
31 May	Return 1 box Willenberg	0.70
5 June	Delivery charges 1 box Willenberg	0.50
3 March	Long distance call commander of the motor pool	1.80
11 March	" " " Schirneck security camp	1.20
11 March	" " " Katzweiler	2.--
24 May	" " " Schirneck	0.60
25 May	" " " " "	0.50
27 May	" " " " "	1.--
27 May	" " " Katzweiler	0.60
30 May	" " " Schirneck	1.--
30 May	" " " " "	1.20



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No -  
NO- 3837 cont'd

<u>Page 14 of original</u>		<u>Forwarded:</u>	<u>79.20</u>
1 June 1944	Heinrich Joes Lanzheim 15 litres gas		6.60
2 June "	Long distance call Schirmeck security camp		0.80
8 June "	Heinrich Joes Lanzheim 15 litres gas		6.60
8 June "	Long distance call Schirmeck		0.60
15 June "	Long distance call "		0.80
15 June "	Christian Zwiobel 20 litres gas		8.80
22 June "	Heinrich Joes 15 litres gas		6.60
29 June "	Christian Zwiobel 20 litres gas		8.80
29 June "	Brauschtel breed return		0.70
2 July "	Heinrich Joes Lanzheim, 10 litres gas		6.40
31 May "	Christian Zwiobel 5 litres gas		2.20
29 June "	call to Schirmeck		1.40
30 June "	" " "		0.60
30 June "	" " "		0.80
5 July "	" " "		0.60
5 July "	" " "		0.60
6 July "	" " "		0.60
10 July "	See Mueller & Co.		13.60
14 July "	E. Messung Gas		4.40
21 July "	Haffen- SS Metzweiler gas		5.40
23 July "	Return of 3 boxes to Heiligenberg		2.30
24 July "	hon. Dr. Jober		2.60
24 July "	camp medical officer Metzweiler, transport of tubes		0.50
31 July "	business firm. Rohr cable Gervous		1.50
11 Aug "	business firm return transport of rice boxes		2.50
18 Aug "	business firm. Rohr cable		1.50
20 Aug "	Dr. Suchalla Essen- Kiehl cable		3.60
27 July "	telephone Schirmeck		0.60
3 Aug "	" "		1.20
22 Aug "	" "		1.90
21 Aug "	" Metzweiler		1.40
21 Aug "	" "		0.20
26 Aug "	return transport of boxes Heiligenberg		1.10
12 July "	telephone conversation Schirmeck		0.60
12 July "	" " "		0.60
12 July "	" " "		0.60
2 Aug "	Christian Zwiobel		6.60
7 Sept "	cable Kille Dodelu		4.45
12 Sept "	Brauschtel Zucht Heiligenberg		1.40
15 Sept "	Dr. Goring (transport)		15.--
19 Sept "	package value-declaration Reich Berlin ( 100 RM )		0.70
19 Sept "	package value declaration Hagen Greifenberg		0.70
28 Aug "	return shipment of boxes Heiligenberg		1.10
12 Sept "	Joes ( ? )		11.--
19 Sept "	cable Dr. Suchalla		2.55
24 Oct "	Gywiorski packet declaration of value ( 100 RM )		0.70
			<u>140.--</u>

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No-  
NO - 3837 cont'd

	Forwarded:	140.--
3. Nov. 1944	2 parcelpost packages zoological shop	2.10
4. Nov. "	2 cables to Garvens, Voel	5.20
5. Nov. "	1 cable to Mohr, Ull	1.70
13 Nov. "	Strub, Strassburg (bill of 13 November)	25.--
21 August	telephone conversation Schirack	2.--
		<hr/> 176.--

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF  
DOCUMENT No.- NO- 3837

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I, Frank A. Young, GO D- 422702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.- NO- 3837

/s/ Frank A. Young  
GO D- 422702

-13-

- End -

18

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-944.

(Photograph)

Service Record  
of

Dr. DEPENDICK, BELMUT SS-No. 36345/ Party No. 998607

born: 6 January 1901 in: Rude/Oldenburg

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Year	Date Day	Month	Rank	Unit	Nature of Assignment
1.	1934	30	1.	SS-Sturmf. III/42	Officer in Medical Service
2.	1934	16	6.	"	Battalion Physician
3.	1934	9	11.	SS-Ostuf	"
4.	1935	18	6.	"	Physician (illegible abbreviation)
5.	1935	6	7.	"	Officer in Staff for Racial Policy
6.	1935	9	11.	SS-Sturmf.	"
7.	1936	9	11.	SS-Sturmf.	"
8.	1937	1	11	"	Officer in Eugenics Office
9.	1939	1	8.	"	Officer in Staff of Reichsleiter SS
10.	1941	20	4.	SS-Ostuf	Officer in Operational Main Office
11.	1942	1	Mar.	"	Officer in Staff of Reichsleiter SS and Police
12.	"	6	3.	"	"
13.	1943	21	6.	SS-Standartf.	Promotion
14.	1943	31	Aug	"	Appointed to Chief of Personal Office in Staff of RFSS and Police

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-944 Contd.

(Page 1 of original contd)

18. 1944	1	Sept. SS-Ober- fuehrer	Promotion
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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 June 1947

I, Enid M. Standring, E.O. No. 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-944.

ENID M. STANDRING

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1120

To the SS Oberfuehrer (akt) (Senior Colonel, active)  
the SS Standartenfuehrer (Colonel)

handwritten: yes, initials  
illegible.

P o p p e n d i c k , Dr. Helmuth

born the 6th of January 1902 (42 years)

Profession: Physician

entered the SS: 5 July 1932

SS number: 36 345

last Promotion: 21 June 1943

Party Number: 993607

Assignment: Chief of Main Department, Chief of Office  
of the Personal Office of the Staff of the  
Reichsarzt SS and Police

active service: since 1 March 1942 active in the Waffen SS

Frontline service: 1 Sept 1939 to 10 Jan. 1941 (Campaign  
against Poland and France)

Decoration: War Merit Cross 1st and 2nd class with swords

Wounds: None

married: yes

since: 24 March 1943

Age of the spouse: 29 years

number of children: three

Age of the youngest child: 1 year

Religion: Believes in God (no formal affiliation)

Degree of fitness: fit (for mil. service)

Evaluation by: SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the  
Waffen SS G R A W I T Z

P. is one of the oldest SS doctors in Berlin. I worked  
together with him in the Schutzstaffel (SS) since 1931.  
He distinguishes himself - most of all by showing a un-  
swerving, exceptional strength of character and by proven  
accomplishments.

Through his leading position in the medical work of the SS  
Race and Settlement Main Office, he has gained merit for  
himself by his independent, organizing and developing,  
scientific-creative work.

As Chief of my Personal Office, he handles the tasks and  
spheres of activity pertaining thereto with exceptional  
force and outstanding ability. His circle of comrades has  
greatest confidence in him. His family affairs are in order,  
his wife expects her fourth child.  
I recommend his promotion most strongly.

Dr. P. ('s Promotion) is in accordance with the promotion  
regulations.

hand-written note: yes

19 December 1944



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1120 Cont'd

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. YOUNG, D - 429 702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1120.

FRANK W. YOUNG  
D - 429 702

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3269  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

SS-Brigadefuehrer  
Professor Dr. H. TRITZ  
Head  
of the Chamber of Health in the General Government  
Head  
of the Main Department, Board of Public Health  
in the Administration of the General Government.

269321 RA F.V.D.

Krakow, 29 April 1943  
Private address:  
Botanische Strasse 1  
Telephone: 20173  
Office address: Burgetr. 64  
Telephone: 18960-64  
Register No. 616-34

(crossed out: Register No. 2337  
D/43 Press./seim. (reference))

To  
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer  
Dr. POPPNDIECK

Berlin 15  
Einschreibungs-Nr. 43/44

My dear POPPNDIECK:

In your capacity as physician to the Office for Racial and Settlement Matters, I should like to have the following information from you:

It has been reported that children in the General Government, whose blood is 50% German, are to be examined from a racial and health point of view, and if found suitable they are to be brought up according to the German ideology in SSV-homes.

Do you know the examination-form G 167, published by Wilhelm DINGeldey, Altkreisleiter (District 13)? Is this form suitable for the examination of the child's mother, or would you, after having discussed this matter with your Office for Racial and Settlement Matters, perhaps suggest a different examination-form?

Do you consider it advisable that a hereditary card-index should be compiled in conjunction with this examination? Do you not think it necessary to inform the German parent as well, who is actually the most valuable German soldier - as to the record of the child?

I would appreciate an early reply.

Hil Hitler!

Yours

(signature: ) H. TRITZ

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 June 1947

I, ANNEA WALSHOOD, S- 60525, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-3269.

ANNEA WALSHOOD  
S-60525

"END"

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 40-1347  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR A.R. COMMER

Medical Clinic of the University

(15e) Erlangen, 14 April 1947  
Krankenhausstrasse 6  
telephone: 2141

Director: Prof. Dr. K. Matthes

Military - Tribunal I

Huebner  
Court House

Ref: "Experimental studies of animals concerning sterilization  
by drugs (by celadon sanguine / Dieffenbachia sanguine /)  
by G. Meissner and Dr. S. Koch, published in:  
Journal for the entire experimental medicine, volume 109,  
part 1, pages 68-87 (1941)

Reference: Request for a scientific expert opinion of the above mentioned  
publication, by Dr. Meissner, Court House, Erlangen, Room 11

Expert Opinion:

1. Preamble:

First of all it is necessary to  
differentiate between the meaning of  
sterilization and  
castration in order to discuss  
the problem presented by the authors of  
the above mentioned work. Both are either  
or

Attendant of  
Dr. G. Meissner.

(Page 2 of the original)

bringing about sterility the fundamental biological difference being the importance for the individual who is subjected to one or the other method.

Castration is "sterilization" of a male or a female individual by removal or destruction of the tissues of the reproductive organs. See definition by Albert-Jacobson (1) and by Lazarus (2). With the elimination of procreative power or the ability to conceive, castration results in the loss of a great part of the physical and spiritual (sexual-) individuality. For instance, when it occurs in the stature, known as "eunuchoidism" and as "genital obesity"; the degree of such a change depending largely on the age of the subject. A transformation and a change in the correlation of the entire endocrine system takes place. Therefore, castration - "sterilization" always results in more or less a very great change to the biological make of the individual, which has been sufficiently proved by pathology and experiments. (3), (4)

1) Albert-Jacobson: Manual of the entire X-ray therapy, volume 1

2) Lazarus: Manual of the entire X-ray-therapy, volume 1

3) Dietl and Lerch: Manual of the entire X-ray therapy, volume 1, page 57  
Bergmann, Jena (1928)

4) Dietl: Manual of the entire X-ray therapy, volume 2, page 113

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO 3247  
CONTINUED

(Page 3 of original)

Sterilization within the real meaning of the word is, in contrast thereto, the elimination of the procreative and conceptive ability by blocking the natural channels within the individual, which are open to the germ cells before their fusion that is before a conception in the biological sense. These channels are: in the male the spermatic cord (Vas deferens), in the female the ovarian duct (tubes). A removal of these channels is performed by operative-surgical measures (contusion, ligation, incision), (5,6). No proof of sterility before the sexual glands or the entire organism follows in this method of sterilization is known.

All other methods of "sterilization", no matter whether performed physically (by radiation energy, mainly X-rays) or by effects of hormones or by chemical-pharmacological influences, are as a rule obstructions; because their success lies in a temporary or permanent damage or destruction of the sexual gland tissue.

- 5) Bauer and Mikulitsch: The Practice of the Sterilization Operations, Leipzig 1935
- 6) Martius: The Gynecological Operation.  
Georg Thieme, Leipzig: 1943.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO 3347  
CONTINUED

(Page 4 of original)

and the entire "apparatus" of the genital organs as well as of the incration.

The "X - R A Y S t e r i l i z a t i o n" is also, strictly speaking a castration. Beyond a certain age, it is of less consequence, because the sexual glands are in any case losing their importance as incratory organs. This refers to women beyond the age of approximately 38 years (7). The action of the sexual gland tissues, caused by radiation means a destruction: the principle of X-ray sterilization is based upon the scientific realization that radiation energy eliminates the development of certain tissues by blocking the cell partitions and cell renewal. In contrast to surgical sterilization, which especially in females involves a rather extensive operation, X-ray sterilization consists of a technically simple and especially unobtrusive method, which could be carried out on a large scale, at the expense however, of the individual. Surgical sterilization always results in a physically visible trauma, as well as a mental one.

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(7) Eymar, H.: The Sterilization of the Females: Guett-Ruedin-Ruttke: For the Prevention of hereditary diseased progeny. Lehmann Publishers: 1936, page 340

(Page 5 of original)

Numerous methods for hormone or endocrinological pharmacological sterilization have been given, but up to the present one has retained not been able to get beyond the stage and meaning of a scientific experiment.

Theoretically as well as practically, hormone-sterilization can be considered as the most important, of all as it also throws light upon the effect of other chemical pharmacological methods. The application of hormones is effected through the transfer of gland tissues or gland extracts. It is based on the scientific understanding of the connection of the endocrine system: some of the various glands with internal secretion have a double function with opposite effects such as the Yellow Body (Ovary Intestine) and the Ovarian Hormone (Follicle-Hormone) as they control one another, promote and check each other as in the case of the Thyroid Gland and reproductive organs (5) and the so-called gonadotropic influence of the Pituitary Gland. (6).

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- (2) Dorschlein, G.: Archiv für Gynäkologie 135, (1928)  
page 530)
- (9) A. Dorschlein, L.: The hormone sterilization of the female  
Organism.  
Gustav Fischer, Jena : 1930.
- 8

(page 6 of original)

The results of the examinations which were made with these points in mind have been judged in various ways (10). In any case a harmful secondary effect on the human organism could be proved by examining the delicate tissues. (11). The principle is the same for the so-called anti-venereal sterilization: it consists of the application hormones of the opposite sex. Here too the examination of the tissues shows the effect of a castration (12).

The discovery of Landsteiner (13) is biologically interesting, but up to the present has no practical application. The use of "anti-herpes" in the above sense causes the production of antibodies (in the sense of immunization biology) that is to say the power to fight disease. At the same time these antibodies develop cytotoxicity: the serum of animals treated in this way can cause in other animals sterility which is based on a harmful influence on the reproductive organs (14). These experiments have not yet been carried out on humans.

(10) American Medical Association: "The Glands with Internal Secretion". Washington-Publishers, Vienna-Belgium, 1937, Collective Works.

(11) Landsteiner, O.: Archiv für Gynäkologie 151, 1-6 1936

(12) Hargriss, ... Archiv für Gynäkologie, 152, 1-17 (1937)

(13) Landsteiner: Göttinger Anzeiger für Naturwissenschaft No. 25 1/2 p. 546 (1937)

(14) Jialowski, L.: Report on the Latin Gynecology and Birth Administration, Volume 16, 1-154 (1936).

(page 7 of original)

There are various radiation - chemical sterilization methods. They consist chiefly in the use of poisons, which are empirically known to be harmful to the reproductive organs, as for example alcohol, nicotine and caffeine. The potency weakening, conception hindering and fertility damping effect of chronic alcoholism is sufficiently well known through human pathology.

The effect of the above mentioned poisonous beverages has been experimentally examined and proved. (15). Yet, its sterilization for practical purposes has not yet been effected, as, except these things, no other factor can hardly be determined and the general danger to the human organism could be at least as serious as the intended specific effect on the genital organs.

A further possibility could be in the increase of certain vitamins. In this connection vitamins A to fertility vitamins plays a special part (16). Reduced vitamin A depletes

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(15) Glaser, A.: British Medical Weekly, Volume 2, Pages 19 and 20 (1930).

(16) Wernerscheimer, V.: Proc. Ginn. of the Royal Society of Medicine, 25, 7, 1287 (1933).

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(page 3 of original)

can amongst other things be attributed to the effect of fat de-  
caying products and oleic acid, a dimethyl-ester of glycerine  
which was used as a solvent for various extracts. (17). Also  
the excessive feeding of cod liver oil which leads to a fatty  
degeneration of the body tissues, appears to be due to indirect  
vitamin B deficiency (18). Inorganic substances (for example iodine)  
may partly be known to indirect hormone effect on the thyroid  
gland (19.). In this group of artificially inorganic and partially  
organically effective, as well as various substances mentioned by the  
authors of the above mentioned works may be reckoned, which will  
be mentioned in the publication. (Morgan, pages 83 and 84). The  
records referred to in the following chapter further clarified this.

The data to follow will contain a primitive trial to scientific  
data by means of which evidence is the initial stage of con-  
sidering the medical literature. The authors of the literature  
which is the aim of the above mentioned reports.

(17) Fisher and collaborators: American Journal of Hygiene 125,  
page 593 (1937)

(18) Richter: The Journal of the American Medical Association, (1930), page 1.

(19) Fisher, J. and G. B. Fisher: American Journal of Hygiene 125,  
page 593 (1937).

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5. Files

The material available for the examination of the scientific value of the work on:  
"Studies on animals experiments on the question of sterilization by drugs (by Calcium equinum/Diefferichia equina)" has been collected in a large number of reports on experiments, which have partly been published in the Journal for the entire experimental medicine, volume 109 (1941). Series of publications concerned with further effects of various substances is mentioned in this work. Mentioned are: some drugs, some minerals and several other plants with regard to their effect on lactation (lactal gland) of the Oestrus (Ovules). The file contains <sup>reports</sup> on experiments with further plant extracts like Belladonna (Type II and III), the yellow water lily (Nymphaea lutea), the white water lily (Nymphaea alba), the hops (Humulus lupulium), the colts' foot (Tactuca viorens) and several others. The experiments (sterilization experiment) were carried out on rats and larvae of flies (Tosco, 1941 - microgaster). Furthermore copper sulphate and iron chloride were used in 27 mg. 1% solution. Extensive

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reports on this subject can be found under the numbers: P.I. 89/1-16, 89/17, 89/18 to 89/22. Also compare page 17/3 etc. The substances used are characterized as very poisonous 57/1: "many animals died i.e. toxic effect." A number of related substances have been referred to as particularly dangerous to the embryo-57/1, 89/17/18/19/20/21/22- (Compare: opinion and criticism" (57/22). The result of the whole of these experiments, which are partly concerned with the process of changing *Tenebrio molitor* into the chrysalis state, partly with the reproduction ability of rats, can be judged as very provisional. The retarding effect on the changing into the chrysalis state is even greater in some of the substances applied. It is less a question of a "toxic effect of the substance" but for some a question of a nutritional change to the fly larvae by depriving them of the necessary soil for fungi and yeast which are wanted for their brooding. Further controls, also the question complex when the damage of the germ and the changing of the embryo occurs by the substances applied, are missing. Experiments with *Colletes degumens* were carried out for the first time by the authors in 1937 on frogs (see page 425 of the file) and on mice (compare page 69 of information on "studies on insect experiments") but the influence on the outward sign of such on the limbs bills

(Page 11 of original)

(of frogs - Author's note) has not been established definitely" only "swelling of the lymphatic sacks (compare "Criticism" page 6).

The failures of the experimental studies of 1937 are traced back in the publication of 1941 to the variable contents of the activator in the course of the vegetation period of the plant or to insufficiently prolonged administration (page 69).

The experiments of 1939/40 were carried out on 12 male and 12 female rats. The pressed out juice of fresh *Chelidonium* leaves is used for daily feeding or for subcutaneous injections in certain amounts and over a longer period (77 - 218 days).

The capability of procreation eg. conception are being observed and finally the anatomical changes of the reproductive organs are being examined.

The results have been arranged in a clear, tabulated summary (page 71, 72, 75) as well as the photographic reproduction of the examination of the delicate tissues (Illustration page 76-80) detailed explanations have been attached. The results are the following:

1. Persistence of male rats after an average period of treatment
- 4

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over a period of 40 - 90 days independent<sup>of</sup> the method of administration.

2. Incapability of the female animals to conceive after Calcium treatment during 50 - 90 days, independent of the method of administration.

In 3 out of 9 male animals the effect is characterized as: "definite, ispotentia a hereditaria." Experimental animal No. 9 shows a negative result in spite of long treatment. Failure also occurs in the case of female animals after long treatment (No. 21). The capabilities of some of the animals to conceive (No. 10, 17, 19, 20) appear at first not to be influenced, however INULSED, PROCLIVUS young are minor born.

The question of damage to the germ by Calcium remains basically open as: "outside the question" (see page 75 below). Likewise the question remains unanswered, how long the sterility caused by Calcium lasts after discontinuation of the treatment. Only the general conclusion is arrived at "that Calcium has a not insignificant after effect", which however is "a more temporary one" in female animals, and is suspected to be an "irreversible" one in male animals (page 76).

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(page 13 of original)

The examination of the pathological-anatomical results refers mainly to male animals. It is generally referred to as having a "paralyzing" effect of caesium on the propagating functions but this does not lead to the conclusion "that the point of attack of the caesium is located selectively in the germ glands" (page 83).

The histological pictures unmistakably indicate a castration effect in the male animal. (see illustrations and descriptions II b, III b, IV b, V b). The effect in the female animal is described as "luminescence" and "reduced follicle formation". Examinations of the pituitary body are also less unequivocal.

#### REMARKS:

The "Studies on the problem of medicinal sterilization by means of caesium" represent as is shown by the file documents (copies) - a SALT of several experiments by which common experiences like those preserved in the witch-craft customs of primitive cultures were to be made available by scientific methods.

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(page 15 of original)

and used for practical purposes - in this particular case for the fundamental pharmacological technique of sterilization.

It has already been shown under A (see above pages 1 - 5) that in addition to x-ray sterilization, hormonal and immunological sterilization, a number of other sterilization methods, including chemical techniques, were examined, which, however, never passed the stage of scientific discussions and remained therefore practically unimportant. The only noteworthy fact is that nearly all these methods show the effect of sterilization. For one can only speak of sterilization in a strict sense (compare above page 3) in the case of surgical disconnection of the spermatic cords and the oviducts.

So upon the whole, the contributions promised by the authors of this work, WELSH and ROSE, seem to be a promising contribution to the problem. At least it appears that they established the scientific startingpoint for a method of practical importance. The authors, however, do not want to give an answer based upon the experiments described, to the question, whether the treatment of the animals in one way or another

(page 15 of original)

will be successful." (page 86 of the publication in the Journal for the entire experimental medicine, Vol. 109, 1941).

The caladiaz experiments described in this publication as well as the records of experiments with other plant extracts contained in the documentary material available for this evaluation (compare this evaluation under B, page 9-13), doubtlessly are of great scientific interest. Also, it cannot be denied that the scientific analysis and method as well as the evaluation and explanation and the entire representations are carried out with absolute thoroughness and conscientiousness.

The result of all the research work available, however must still be regarded as a very preliminary one. Practically, it represents a beginning or a starting point. Neither the question of how these plant extracts (caladium toxicum) affect the organism now, especially, the effect on the female animal organism are unequivocally cleared-up. There are also failures reported (experimental animals No. 9 and No. 21). In seasons

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(page 16 of original)

for these have, however, not been analysed beyond this point. Among the remarks in the survey chart it is only mentioned that the "caladium treatment of the animal was continued". It is only stated as a conjecture that the effect of the toxin, when administered over a longer period, is more "temporary" in female animals while it is "irreversible" in male animals. (compare page 76 of the publication). The pathological-anatomical effect is seen in a "paralyzing" effect of caladium on the generative faculty.

According to the thorough examination of the tissues as shown in the microphotographic reproductions (illustrations II b, IV b and V b on page 77, 78, 80, 81) and according to the explanations given in the text by the authors themselves, the reactions caused by caladium show "a striking similarity with changes caused by castration in the entire male sexual organism (page 37 of the publication). Nevertheless the authors" do not want to draw the conclusion that the point of attack of the caladium is selectively situated in the gonads."

Also, the question of normal development is left open: a part of the animals treated

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(page 17 of original)

remained able to conceive and is in any case not seriously affected by treatment of average duration. But the litter is damaged, most of the young being stillborn or weak and short-lived (experimental animals nos. 10, 17, 19 and 20; compare page 74 of the publication), and, on the other hand "whether the progeny of a male caesium animal which has been treated only for a short time can suffer an injury, is not decided with certainty since this does not fall within the question under discussion."

It has, then, been clearly formulated several times that no opinion at all has been given as regards certain important subsidiary problems the solution of which would constitute the necessary basis for the utilization of the experimental analysis of a problem of such importance. In their entirety these studies, as their authors declare themselves, are only able to be basis for a fundamental attitude of research circles towards a method of sterilization in empirical practice amongst the masses.

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(page 18 of original)

S u m m a r y .

The attempt at "drug sterilization" by the use of sodium seguinum is scientifically interesting, but so far it remains an unimportant contribution to a group of pharmacological sterilization methods all of which are up to now, only of a certain theoretical interest. The scientific quality of the publication by Madrus and Koch "Animal experiments etc." can certainly not be questioned. But it is only a preliminary result, since the authors, consciously and emphatically, have left open a number of questions the solution of which would have been essential for any practical utilization, especially <sup>if</sup> applied to human beings.

The only essential result of the present publication is that the effect of sodium might correspond to a castration. As mentioned at the beginning the main objection to the application of this method to human beings would be that castration does not only mean "sterilization", i.e., prevention of breeding, but also a serious injury to the biological entirety of the individual.

(signature): Dr. Friedrich Scheiffarth

Senior Professor (Consultant) of the Clinic.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

22 May 1947

We, Sidney Gates Civ. No. 026115, Leonara Huber Civ. No. F-145347, Kathleen Stout Civ. No. 20184, Stanley F. Donath Civ. No. 4-142937, Vera Solander Civ. No. 4-30765, Markheim Civ. No. D 230019 and Halkott Civ. No. 20193, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NO - 3347.

Sidney Gates  
Civ. No. 026115

Leonara Huber  
Civ. No. F-145347

Kathleen Stout  
Civ. No. 20184

Stanley F. Donath  
Civ. No. 4-142937

Vera Solander  
Civ. No. 4-30765

Jack J. Markheim  
Civ. No. D230019

Rene Halkott  
Civ. No. 20193



S/gil/00

3 January 1942

To  
SS-Untersturmfuehrer  
Professor Dr. HIRTH

Registered!

Secret!

Strasbourg  
University

Dear Comrade HIRTH!

Following our discussion during the re-opening of the Reich University of Strasbourg, I have submitted a report to the Reichsfuehrer-SS. Reichsfuehrer-SS has consequently asked me to induce you to put at his disposal, without delay, a detailed report of your research-work which, if necessary, might later serve also as the basis for a consultation.

Will you therefore please send me in the near future the papers on your research-work, which you had promised me, and also the report that was asked for - wherein you need only briefly outline your fields of research - so that I may forward them both to the Reichsfuehrer-SS for his information.

With regard to your anthropological research-work, I can already today inform you, that the Reichsfuehrer-SS would then give you an opportunity to conduct experiments of any kind and which might aid you in your research-work, on prisoners and real criminals who would never be released anyhow, and on persons scheduled for execution.

To enable me to start preliminary arrangements for your admittance to the "Ahnenerbe" (proof of aryan descent), that is to say, to personal staff of RFSS (Reichsfuehrer-SS), I would like to ask you for some personal data.

To simplify matters, I have summed up some questions on the enclosed sheet of paper to save you all possible work.

Professor HIRTH's letter concerning the study of

(page 2 of original)

nuclear physics I have also passed on to the Reichsfuehrer-SS, together with the treatise in the "Strassburger Monatshefte". I have not yet received an answer since the Reichsfuehrer-SS is still away, and will be on a visit to the front lines until the middle of January.

With our daily greetings,

Heil Hitler!

(Signature) SIEMER

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

24 June 1947

I, Joseph M. Frankenstein, A-442842, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 10-3629.

Joseph M. Frankenstein  
A-442842

Dr. Ing e.h. (honoris causa) Rudolf BINGEL  
Chairman of the Vorstand  
of the Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G.

Berlin-Siemensstadt  
22 September 1942  
Administrative Building  
Local calls 34 00 11  
Long distance calls 43 00 15  
(handwritten:) 42

(Rubber stamp:) 000175 • 23 Sept. 42

Reference: Q/W/12

(initial illegible)

To the  
Reichsführer r-SS  
Chief of the Office "Amonerbo"  
for the Attention of Herr SS-Obersturmbannführer  
SIEVERS

B e r l i n ST 11

Dear Herr Obersturmbannführer:

I am very interested to learn from your letter of the 11th inst. that in the course of important secret experiments carried out at the Research Institute for Applied Military Science (Institut für wissenschaftliche militärische Forschung) in Munich, among other things a Siemens single lead electro-cardiograph (Einkurven-Elektrokardiograph) was used, replacement of which is urgently required for the continuation of this research work.

I forwarded your inquiry, together with a note of recommendation, to the Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., which is competent within the Siemens concern to deal with all electro-medical matters. The Siemens-Schuckertwerke will be pleased to let you know further details after a thorough investigation of all possibilities.

As no apparatus is available for loan, I would at any rate suggest that you send the Siemens-Schuckertwerke A.G., Berlin, Carlstr. 31 a written order for the required electro-cardiograph. In view of considerable errors in completed orders placed for this apparatus under priority S, the Siemens-Schuckertwerke can only give you priority for such an order if you submit an SS priority slip. Even then the date of delivery for this apparatus will depend on the date when the Siemens-Schuckertwerke will be able to procure the necessary amplifying tubes to be fitted into the apparatus. The stocks of such tubes are at present completely exhausted and the Siemens-Schuckertwerke are endeavoring to procure such tubes through the intervention of the regional Armament Office. The Siemens-Schuckertwerke will only be able to state the date required for the delivery of the apparatus once the date of delivery for the tubes has been definitely settled.

(page 2 of original)

I should be pleased if the suggested method were soon to prove successful.

(handwritten:) 42

Yours very truly  
Heil Hitler!

- 1 -

73

(page 2 of original cont'd.)

(Dr. BINGEL dictated this letter shortly before setting out on a rather long journey, but could not sign it.)

Dr. BINGEL's office  
(Signature:) illegible

The original to

SS-Untersatzführer

Dr. RASCHER, staff doctor, Munich 27

Inspector, SS

with the request to give his opinion as to whether the acquisition of an electro-cardiograph is necessary in view of the fact that the freezing experiments are shortly to be concluded.

I suppose that when (crossed out: with/ the low pressure chamber (crossed out: necessary; handwritten:) is again taken back there for the high altitude experiments which are then to be started, an electro-cardiograph will also become available (handwritten:) again. Or is this not the case?

(Signature:) SIEVERS  
SS-Untersatzführer

illegible marginal note.

Berlin-Dahlem, 30 September 1942  
SZ/no.

-----  
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
-----

24 June 1947

I, MONICA WELLSWOOD, E-00625, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NO-3675.

MONICA WELLSWOOD  
E-00625

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-3674  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

9/15/8 S/58.

20 October 1942

(handwritten:) 39

(handwritten and scratched out again:)

159

To: His Magnificence  
the Rector of the Munich University  
University Professor Dr. Walther MEIST

Munich 22  
Widensgerstrasse 35

Subject: Loan of equipment.

For carrying out an urgent research assignment by the Reichsfuehrer-SS to our Institute for Military Scientific Research for Special Purpose, in the interest of the combat troops, the following instruments are required at once:

1 Autometh Colorimeter with all pins for:

Blood sugar,  
Nitrogen residues,  
Bilirubin,  
Ketosterin,  
Hydrogen ions conc. P.H.,  
Double pine,  
Albumin,  
Sugar (uric),  
Uric acid,  
Urea,  
Depositing troughs

1 Spectroscope according to Kirchhoff-Bunsen, including:

Microscope,  
Photographic camera and  
Plates

1 Benedict's apparatus for determining insufficiency of oxygen

1 analytical balance with 1 set of weights.

As these instruments are at present not available at the German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft), I beg to inquire whether it would be possible to make them available to us from the stocks of the clinics or

(handwritten:) 149 (scratched out) & 64

(page 2 of original)

(handwritten:) 40

research institutes of the university. Since the research work is to be performed in Munich, no further transportation will be necessary.

Hell Hitler!  
(signature) SEVERE  
SS-Obereinsatzgruppenfuehrer

To: SS-Untersatzgruppenfuehrer RASCHER for his information.  
Please let me know for how long you will still need the

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3674  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

instruments, but do not intervene in this matter for the time being.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

June 25, 1947

I, Johannes E. Reischer, #397961, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-3674.

Johannes E. Reischer  
No. 3-397961

\*END

- 2 -

74



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR W.A. DRINES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-3819

Das Innenministerium  
Der Reichsminister

Berlin - Dahlem, 23 October 1942

Diary No.: Wo/38.

To  
SS-Hauptsturmführer  
Professor Dr. A. Kirt  
Strasbourg, I.R.  
Karl Reichstrasse 7

Subject: Payment of a Research Subsidy Effective  
1 October 1942

you will receive until further notice from the Association for  
Research and Teaching "Das Innenministerium" a research subsidy  
of

RM 316

per month for the research work done by you at the Institute  
for special military scientific research. The above amount  
will be remitted in advance on the 1st of the current month.

Research subsidies of this kind being taxable, kindly  
apply immediately for a second taxation card.

(signature) Sievers  
SS-Obersturmbannführer

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

16 June 1947

I, Frank W. Young, JCO No. D-429702, hereby certify that  
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No.  
WO-3819.

/s/ Frank W. Young  
JCO No. D-429702

A F F I D A V I T

I, Prof. Dr. Hans REITER, being duly sworn, depose and state:

1. I am the same Prof. Hans REITER who swore, on 24 January 1947, to an affidavit on behalf of Prof. RANKELOSER (Document No-25). To this affidavit, I want to give some explanation:

2. Regarding the typhus problem in Germany at the end of 1941, I can only say that at that time relatively few cases of typhus occurred among the civilian population in the German Reich, mainly brought in from the East by returning prisoners of war or soldiers on leave. I personally had no knowledge about the number of diseased persons in the military sector, as I and my office were never officially informed about these numbers. I only occasionally received private information. I, therefore, cannot say from my own knowledge how pressing the typhus problem was then in Germany.

3. With reference to the conference at the Ministry of the Interior on 23 December 1941, I want to say that I do not remember whether Prof. RANKELOSER, or one of his representatives was present. However, I am not in a position to exclude this possibility. The same also applies to Prof. BUGOWSKI or any other representatives of the SS.

4. I remember that in this meeting experiments on contagion were discussed. I understood this in the following way: Groups of persons who were in the same or a similar degree of danger, were to be vaccinated with different vaccines. COMTE, however, went even further and said if we wanted to be correctly informed, it would be necessary to carry out experiments on infection. That I can remember quite clearly. He also exchanged significant glances with

Page 2 of Original

attending Dr. LITKE from the Ministry of the Interior, and I then had the impression that these two gentlemen did not intend to respect the opposition, but would prefer to carry out infection experiments. The meeting was then interrupted abruptly and I do not know whether it was taken up again, but this seems quite probable to me. As I was not present after the interruption, I cannot say whether the persons mentioned in the Ding Diary (Doc. NO-263) were present or not. I am, however, not in a position to exclude that. I, therefore, cannot testify whether

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-2506 (cont'd)

or not it was established that it was necessary to test the efficacy of, and resistance of the human body to, the typhus serum cultivated in egg yolks.

I have read the above affidavit consisting of 3 pages in the German language and declare that according to the best of my knowledge and belief it is the full truth. I have had an opportunity to effect changes and corrections in the above declaration. This declaration I have made voluntarily without any promise of reward whatsoever and I was not subjected to any type of force or threat.

Munberg, Germany, 20 March 1947

Signed: Hans Reiter

Before me, Iwan E. DeVries, AOC No. 442938, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, requested Hans REITER, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of 3 pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 20 day of March 1947, in Munberg, Germany

Signed: Iwan E. DeVries

I, H. Wolfson, U.S. Civilian, AOC D-152236, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language and that the above is a true and correct translation of document NO- 2506.

Munberg, Germany, 30 March 1947

H. Wolfson

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
APO 896 A U.S. ARMY

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT -NO.  
NO - 3356

I. Transport  
on 18. I. 1940

NO.:	House :	Name :	Birthday:
1	1 A E	Alexander Ludwig Israel	1.9.1895
2	1 B E	Stein Georg	3.5.1908
3	2	Hintze, er Heinrich	10.12.1890
4	2	Schiller Sebastian	7.1. 1881
5		Schwaiger Franz	5.4. 1887
6		Heinle Franz	28.2. 1880
7		Hecht Josef	12.8. 1895
8	4 B E	Heilmann Josef	8.12.1871
9		Kerschner Alfred	25.12.1868
10		Kaenel Friedrich	6.9. 1904
11		Gegenfurtner Max	23.6. 1898
12		Erhard Johann	18.11.1809
13		Reiss Josef	5.3. 1895
14	1 B E	Widhammer Anton	1.7. 1878
15	4 D E	Zentler Friedrich	28.9. 1888
16		Stock Johann	9.9. 1862
17		Schneiderhan Adelbert	29.10.1883
18		Rothenthaler Otto	7.9. 1880
19		Ortner Max	25.3. 1902
20		Kaurer Julius	3.10.1885
21		Knob Oskar	14.2. 1884
22		Hay Karl	6.9. 1870
23		Jbinger Johann	8.3. 1900
24		Reiss Stefan	24.7. 1913
25		Liebl Josef	25.11.1894

s/ VONBERG

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF  
DOCUMENT No.- NO - 3356

I, Charles E. Ippen, - Research Analyst, Con- 9  
Ident. Card NO- 20063 - Canadian, hereby certify that  
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of Document No.- NO- 3356.

s/ Charles E. Ippen  
Ident. Card NO-20063

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3355  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR J.P. GIDALS

DRAFT

dat. 17 January 1941

To the  
Reich Committee for Scientific  
registration and treatment of  
hereditary diseases and  
Constitutional susceptibility to  
Severe Diseases

Berlin W 9  
Post Box 101

Registered!

Belfing, 17 January 1941

Subject: Obligatory report as to, deferred, etc,  
newly born patients of Belfing-Hoyer  
Institution.

Enclosures: 3 reports.

Complying with the agreement of the conver-  
sation of 10 December 1940: Berlin W 8, Voss Strasse  
4, enclosed please find 3 reports concerning  
cases new to the children's home of Belfing-  
Hoyer which are to be reported according  
decree of the Reich Ministry of the Interior IV  
b 3008/39, dated 16 August 1939  
1079 MI

Heil Hitler  
(104-1-10) Fr(=Hammeller)

(Handwritten note:)

Reported were:

- (1) Czeray, Gertrud\*6 January 1935
- (2) Hornsteiner, Edward\*2 January 1939
- (3) Trinkow, Gertrud\*2 June 1936

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, ident. No. 20063, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of Document No.  
NO-3355.

s/s CHAS E. IPPEN  
Ident. No. 20063

(1)  
(End)



TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-3354  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Schwarzenau, 2 March 1941  
on the Eder, Westphalia

Insane Asylum EGLFING

From Lublin, I received the death-certificate of my sister Frau Theta Sara Frankenberg from Coburg, with the note that my letter which I addressed to the direction of Eglfing was forwarded; at the same time, I ordered linen death clothes in Coburg, according to Jewish rites, to be forwarded. In case they still are in Eglfing, I beg to have them sent to this place, on my expenses. Best thanks for the trouble.

Faithfully yours  
(signature) Frieda Sara Kahn

Frau Sara Kahn  
Schwarzenau on the Eder  
via Herlebura  
(Westphalia)

Draft!  
dat. 6 March 1941. W.

6 March 1941  
Subject: Frankenberg, Theta Sara  
re letter 2 March 1941

All personal belongings accompanied the patient when she was transferred. There are no clothing and valuables belonging to Theta Sara Frankenberg left here.

(Initials illegible, most probably  
PF?)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. NO-3354.

/s/ CHARLES E. IPPEN  
No. 20063

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2094  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

I/150/41 Top Secret

To be submitted to Dr. Leibbrandt for information.

Note for Files

Hauptabteilungsleiter (Chief of Main Dept.) Dr.  
Leibbrandt yesterday informed me that, according to a  
conversation with the Reichsmilitar, I had to sign  
the letters dated 11 November 1941 addressed to the  
Reich Commissioner for the East, to the Reich Commissioner  
for the Ukraine, to the Reich Security Main Office and to  
Oberdienstleiter Brack. On the basis of this order,  
I signed these letters.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Ident.No. 20063, hereby certify  
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and  
German languages and that the above is a true and  
correct translation of Document No. NO-2094.

Charles E. Ippen  
Ident.No. 20063

Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
Office of the Commandant  
A2: 14 f 13/4/42/Bg./NY.

Gross-Rosen, 2 April 1942

S E C R E T

Secret Journal No. 55/42

Subject: Special treatment 14 f 13  
Reference: Our F. S. No. 564 of 26 March 1942  
Enclosures: - 1 -

To the

SS Main Office of Economic Administration  
("SS-Wirtschafts - Verwaltungshauptamt")  
Section D  
Oranienburg, b. Berlin

The Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
reports that the special treatment of 127 prisoners has been completed  
on 2 April 1942.

The Camp Commandant of the  
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
Initials  
SS-Obersturmbannführer

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Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
Office of the Commandant

Gross-Rosen, 23 October 1941

Gr.Ro./As.: KL 14f 1/10. 42/Supra  
Secret Journal No. 117/41

S E C R E T

Subject: Execution of Russian prisoners of war.

Reference: Oral discussion with SS-Brigade-fuehrer Mueller, Gestapo, Berlin.

Enclosures: - 1 -

To  
SS-Brigadefuehrer Mueller

Berlin  
Prinz-Librechtstrasse

The Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen forwards enclosed a list of those Russian prisoners of war who have been executed on 22 October 1941 between 1700 and 1800 o'clock and cremated subsequently.

The Inspector of the Concentration Camp Oranienburg has been informed directly from here.

The Camp Commandant of the  
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
(Initials)  
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

L I S T

of the Russian prisoners of war executed and cremated in this camp on 22 October 1941.

No.	Stake No.	First Name	Last Name	Date of Birth
1	45850	Nikolai	Troiteski	1.2.1921
2	45861	Konstantin	Warfankow	6.5.1922
3	45862	Nassif	Waisko	23.3.20
4	45863	Vladimir	Varnaschin	24.7.19
5	45864	Nikolai	Pankratow	23.8.20
6	45865	Pietr	Gorolow	2.6.21
7	45866	Jefgoni	Pfanitski	19.3.19
8	45867	Georgi	Roschuckowski	10.7.16
9	45868	Alexander	Kowewelaw	3.9.20
10	45869	Alexander	Ibriganow	1.4.07
11	45870	Michael	Igatow	20.9.09
12	45871	Jakow	Jakolow	21.7.16
13	45872	Jakow	Sursnikow	22.11.95
14	45873	Georg	Sinkojunko	19.4.13
15	45874	Nikolai	Ibrilow	3.5.1919
16	45875	Vladimir	Aleschko	19.4.20
17	45876	Ivan	Korolow	14.6.11
18	45877	Apolon	Dimentow	18.3.18
19	45878	Nassif	Kiriranow	14.1.10
20	45879	Alodi	Koranlow	12.4.15

Gross-Rosen, 23 October 1941

The Camp Commandant of the Concentration Camp  
Gross-Rosen

by directed  
illegible  
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Commandant  
C.C. Gross-Rosen

The Camp Commandant of the  
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
(Initials)  
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

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Journal No. 138/41

The Chief of the Security Police (SIPO) and the SD

B. No. 2009 B/41g-IV A i c

Berlin, 9 November 1941

SECRET

SPECIAL DELIVERY (SCHNELLEIFF)

Subject: Transport of Sovietrussian Prisoners of War marked for execution.

Reference: None

Encl. : .....Enclosures.

The commandants of the concentration camps raise complaints about the fact that about 5 to 10% of the Sovietrussians marked for execution arrive dead or half-dead in the camps. This gives the impression as if the Stalags get rid of their prisoners in this way.

In particular it has been stated that on the march, especially from the railroad station to the camp a not inconsiderable number of prisoners of war break down on the way dead or half dead of exhaustion and have to be picked up by a following vehicle.

There is no way to prevent the German population from noticing these occurrences.

Even if such transports unto the concentration camps are as a rule carried out by the Wehrmacht, the population will nevertheless charge these facts to the account of the SS.

To exclude such occurrences in future as far as possible I therefore direct effective immediately that Russians definitely excluded as suspects who obviously are destined to die (e.g. of hunger-typing) and consequently cannot stand the exertions especially of an even short march shall generally be excluded from transport to concentration camps from now on .....



## OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Message Center	No.	Transmitted			
F.L.-Leader Gross-Hoehn	2672	Sa.	Day	Hour	by
		Tue (7)	5 Dec 44	1427	St. 65

Notes: (Initials)

SECRET

Accepted

by Day Hour by  
I 5 Dec 44 1150 St.

Secret Journal No. 102/44

Sent off	To the Commander of the	Sending Section
Day: 5 Dec 44	Security Police Station in	Section I/aa.
Hour:	Tachenstochan	Tel.:
Priority:		

Subject: Execution of Polish prisoners in protective custody.

Reference: F. S. Tachenstochan No. 5033 of 25 Nov 1944. File No. IV 6 B

The following Poles have been executed in this camp on 5 December 1944 by being shot according to order received.

- 1) Lucjan Biernacki born 6 Oct 27 in Tachenstochan  
copy list 1-17

The Poles listed under Nos. 8 and 10

Mieczyslaw Kujacki born 8 Oct 14 and  
Jen Dzech born 5 Apr 1930

have been shot while trying to escape. The Pole listed under No. 17 of your F. S.

Zdzislaw-Jozef Stochmal born 4 Jan 21

has been transferred to the concentration camp Flossenburg on 6 November 1944

Please forward the execution order there.

11-16-45 (Initials) Col. Gro. No. Hasselbrock.

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Lucjan Biernacki born        | 6 Oct. 27 in Tachenstochan  |
| 2) Mieczyslaw-Kazimierz Dubiel. | 3 Mar. 26 in Tachenstochan  |
| 3) Poljan Kaja                  | 6 Feb 27 in Podlase         |
| 4) Stefan Kowalski              | 14 Oct. 22 in Kurpiarki     |
| 5) Stefan-Edmund Nowiel         | 27 Nov 17 in Tachenstochan  |
| 6) Stanislaw Lecharczyk         | 3 Dec 14 in Klobuck         |
| 7) Wiktor Bielek                | 14 Apr 20 in Leningrad      |
| 8) Mieczyslaw Kujacki           | 8 Oct 12 in Przecznice      |
| 9) Jan Kujacki                  | 6 Jan 17 in Klobuck         |
| 10) Jozef Kujacki               | 27 Sep 17 in Borykova       |
| 11) Adam Kujacki                | 22 Sept. 16 in Golec        |
| 12) Mieczyslaw Kujacki          | 17 Mar. 15 in Tachenstochan |
| 13) Tadeusz Pankiewicz          | 13 Apr. 26 in Katow         |
| 14) Mieczyslaw Stachow          | 21 Sep 19 in Plesno         |
| 15) Jan Stachow                 | 1 Jul. 16 in Lislewice      |
| 16) Jozef Stachow               | 3 Feb. 23 in Tachenstochan  |
| 17) Bogdan-Kazimierz Stachmal   | 7 Feb 25 in Skoslin         |

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I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt. (j.g.) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of excerpts from Document 1234-P2

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE,  
Lt. (j.g.) USNR  
391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-1873  
OFFICE CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen  
Commandant's Office

Gross-Rosen, 17 March 1942

Gr. Rs./As: XL. 14 h/3.42./34/1

Subject: Transfer of Prisoners

Re: Your letter of 10 March 1942 and telephone conversation  
of 16 March 1942

Enclosure: 1 Transport List

To:

Mental Institution

REMI (Seale)

Attention: Dr. GODEFSCHEIDT

The Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp Gross-  
Rosen is today transferring 70 prisoners as shown on the  
attached transport list.

The Commandant of the Concentration  
Camp Gross-Rosen

(Signature) ROEDT

SS Obersturmbannführer

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-1873  
CONTINUED

1944-1945 1947

1.	Bartosch	Gerhard	11.9.49	995
2.	Bartosch	Karl	24.11.16	1075
3.	Bodo	Anton	4.11.61	982
4.	Braumiller	Wilhelm	4.4.16	781
5.	Bülow	Hadi	30.6.20	10
6.	Bure	Vincent	1.12.49	883
7.	Chrolewski	Johann	9.10.13	1268
8.	Chruse	Michel	27.2.12	133
9.	Cichon	Josef	7.3.10	934
10.	Ciszek	Nieczyńska	8.1.08	135
11.	Deppert	Werner	2.2.14	12
12.	Dienel	Walter	2.1.09	1016
13.	Dietrich	Konrad	17.8.08	1319
14.	Dziggel	Faul	19.2.00	460
15.	Dziedzić	Włodzisław	17.1.19	745
16.	Ebert	Hurt	26.12.16	371
17.	Endries	Adolf	1.10.01	17
18.	Fuge	Willy	17.9.07	1322
19.	Erkmeier	Walter	10.6.14	972
20.	Feller	Ernst	10.1.29	974
21.	Frankowski	Alex	21.11.02	270
22.	Frencke	Sigurd	3.1.12	1053
23.	Frydrych	Jerzy	20.6.23	86
24.	Gue	Erich	9.11.47	178
25.	Gelscher	Herbert	25.11.05	744
26.	Garelski	Antoni	1.5.28	278
27.	Göbel	Edmund	6.12.22	785
28.	Happarechse	Walter	22.3.07	500
29.	Hauer	Walter	23.4.20	380

TRANSLATION OF BIRTHS IN. 180-1873  
CONTINUED

30.	Pollstein	Karoline	18.12.21	1875
31.	Sorsick	Joseph	11.8.21	737
32.	Hrdina	Paul	29.3.21	98
33.	Huhmann	Friedrich	12.12.17	1078
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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

11 Feb 47

I, WILLIAM F. JASINSKY, U. S. Division, AOC No. D-474562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. MO-1873.

WILLIAM F. JASINSKY  
AOC No. D-474562

A f f i d a v i t

I, Dr. jur. Hugo SUCHOMEL, being duly sworn depose and state:

1. I was born in Vienna on 30 March 1883 and am an Austrian citizen. I attended high school (humanistisches Gymnasium) in Vienna and Lwow. I studied law at the University in Vienna from 1901 - 1907. I graduated in 1907 with the doctor's degree. In March 1907 I started the judge's preliminary service, worked as an auxiliary judge and later as a judge on various courts in Vienna, and finally at Liosin, District Court. On 9 May 1914 I was appointed to the Kaiserlich-Koeniglich Ministry of Justice, and since 3 August 1914 I was employed there and later in the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice, on penal law legislation. In March 1938 I was assigned to the so-called "Austrian Department of the Reich Ministry of Justice" ("Abteilung Oesterreich des Reichsjustizministeriums"). In March 1939 I was assigned to the Reich Ministry of Justice in Berlin as a Ministerialdirigent and was employed there until 1945. According to my rank I was deputy departmental chief for the Austrian legal section (Rechtsbereich) (Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia and Moravia). On 23 July 1945 I was arrested on account of the rank I held. This was, at that time, an automatic measure and I was released again on 16 April 1946. On 17 April 1946 I again took up my duties as Section Chief in the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice, and I am now, next to the Minister, the highest official at this Ministry, i.e. the head of the department for penal law and penal law legislation. I have never been a member of the NSDAP nor of its affiliated organizations, nor have I been a member of the SS.

2. At the Reich Ministry of Justice I held the position of a Deputy Departmental chief for Austrian legal matters in Department III (penal law legislation). This covered Austria, the Sudetenland,

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHOMEL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2253  
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Schönbrunn and Moravia. When both the Ministerialdirektor for the Reich penal law legislation as well as his deputy fell ill in 1942, I directed the penal law legislation. I was in charge of this function from March 1942 until the end of 1942. In 1942 I also took over the individual Austrian penal cases in department IV (penal law administration).

3. In my capacity as Deputy departmental chief for Austria in the Reich Ministry of Justice I received, at the end of 1941 or at the beginning of 1942, a report from a father who lived in Austria concerning the murder of his 5 year old child. He asserted that a physician in a mental institution in Austria was guilty of the murder of his child. The child who, however, was dumb and also suffered from fits of excitement, was put into a mental institution. The father maintained that apart from the defects described above, the child had been in good health, and he also included a photo which I have seen and which confirmed this impression. I had this case reported to the Minister, I believe it was THIMMER who issued the order to have the files submitted to the Reich Health Office, in order that the necessary investigations might be made. A short time later, the father made a second application of a similar character which was again submitted to the Reich Health Office. In answer, the Reich Ministry of Justice received the information, which was submitted to me through official channels, that the father of the child had been informed that he could expect state police measures should he continue to

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHOWEL

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molest the Reich Ministry of Justice by making further applications. It was clear to me from these applications and from the answer given, that the consent of the father had not been obtained for killing the child. I was at that time not familiar with the problem of euthanasia killing of insane people, whether adults or children.

4. In the second half of 1942, I remember the date because I know that THIERACK was already Minister of Justice at that time, he was appointed in August 1942, and because at that time Prof. Karl BRUNN was already General Commissioner for the Medical and Health Service (He was appointed in July 1942), I received orders to take part in a meeting at the Reich Ministry of Justice in Berlin. As far as I recollect, approximately 30 persons were present at this meeting. I can remember the following: Ministerialdirigent METTGENSEN, Ministerialrat JOEL, Oberregierungsrat Dr. Hans BOYER, Ministerialrat NIELKE, second Generalreferent Dr. Karl WESTPHAL, Ministerialrat AMON, Ministerialdirigent Dr. Fritz GRAU and Ministerialrat RIETZSCH.

I do not know who called the meeting, as I received the request to attend through official channels. The purpose of the meeting was a lecture on euthanasia killing of insane persons. The lecture was given by a representative of Dr. Karl BRUNN. I am of the opinion that it was BRUNN who was to explain the problem to us.

(signature)

Dr. Hans SUCHMEL

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He informed us that a Fuehrer decree had been issued according to which mercy-killing could be performed on persons affected with incurable mental diseases, with the exception of the war-wounded and persons who had become insane as a result of air attacks. Among the groups of persons who were excluded from mercy-killing, foreigners and Jews were certainly not mentioned. He stated furthermore that all measures against any misuse had been taken:

- 1) The various mental institutions (lunatic asylums) had to make a list of the persons affected with incurable mental diseases, and send this list to Berlin,
- 2) A commission of physicians would then visit the various mental institutions in order to examine the patients in question,
- 3) only then there would an order from Berlin be given, he did not explain the idea in any more detail - saying that these patients were to be transferred to institutions where the killing would be performed.

At the end he showed us a large number of pictures showing individual patients before and after the killing, in order to demonstrate the moral justification of this program, as well as the fact that death was painless.

5. The remarks of the speaker gave the impression that only a very limited circle of persons

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHMEL



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was concerned. We assumed that several hundred persons throughout Germany and Austria as well as the Protectorate were concerned. The general opinion was that these patients were dangerous and delirious maniacs, who might injure themselves and who were usually kept in padded cells. The speaker further explained that this measure was to be kept strictly secret in order to avoid people abroad from getting the false impression that Germany was not in a position to feed these insane persons.

6. Subsequently I repeatedly learnt of persons being killed in this way. Within the circle of my colleagues in the Reich Ministry of Justice, this form of killing, in carrying out this program was usually referred to as "action BRANET". It was only after the conference that I learned that the speaker whose name I assumed to be BRACK, was a representative of Professor BRANET. We all knew that BRANET was in charge of this program, and therefore called the killings, according to this program, action BRANET.

7. Thru my activity in the Austrian Federal Ministry for Justice I knew of the case of Dr. WIEDENBOSCH, chief physician of the lunatic asylum attached to the general civilian hospital at Klagenfurt, and of the case of Dr. ILLING (killing of children in the Steinhof mental institution near Vienna). In the mental institution at Klagenfurt, about 400 insane persons were killed by injections under the supervision of WIEDENBOSCH during the years 1941 to 1942 or perhaps 1943. WIEDENBOSCH and I should agree

(signature)

Dr. Hugo SUCHMEL

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CONTINUED

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from the Klagenfurth lunatic asylum, have been sentenced to death for this crime; a large number of attendants and nurses have been condemned to long prison terms. Dr. NIEDERMOSEN was executed, the female nurse was pardoned. I have worked personally on the mercy problem connected with this sentence. The trial and the verdict have proved that numerous victims did not show a very high degree of insanity. Amongst the victims there was, among others, a female patient who had been employed as doorkeeper. This woman was killed, when it was discovered that she intended to tell her mother of the killings which took place in the lunatic asylum.

I have read the above statement, consisting of six pages in the German language, and declare that it is the full truth to the best of my knowledge. I was given the opportunity to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have given this statement voluntarily without any promise of reward and I have not been subject to any threat or duress.

Munich, 21 February 1947

(signature)

Dr. Hugo Suchanek

Dr. Hugo SUCHANEK

Before me, Herbert, H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, AGO Identification # A-441 674, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Dr. Hugo SUCHANEK, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklarung) consisting of six pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 21st day of February 1947 in Munich.

(signature) Herbert H. Meyer

Herbert H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

26 February 1947

I, Zita PHILLIPS Civ. No. 346 087, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of a copy of the document No. NO-2253.

Zita PHILLIPS  
Civ. No. 346 087

incomplete. No complete copy available

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3059  
CONTINUED

( page 2 of original, cont'd )

3) Because of this letter I met KLARE in Berlin about September or October 1940. KLARE was delegate for medical publications for physicians. He approached me because I was an old party member. I was at that time consultant for the science of heredity in the council of experts with the main public health office. KLARE also informed me that he had intervened in the matter with COMIT, but without success. COMIT had told him that the entire organization was in Victor BRACK's hands and that BRACK was acting as BOEHMER's deputy.

In about November that year I approached Martin BORJANN with the request to arrange for an audience with HITLER in the euthanasia-matter. BORJANN rejected this request as quite impossible. He also declined to discuss the matter with HITLER who, as BORJANN said, knew much too little about the whole process; he recommended me to approach Karl BRAUNT as he was responsible for this execution of the euthanasia program. From this explanation I gained the definite impression that BRAUNT was the highest authority in the euthanasia program.

4) Following my discussion with BORJANN, I met Karl BRAUNT in my hotel room in Berlin. I explained to BRAUNT the various objections which I had against the way euthanasia was carried out which I had learned from KLARE and from printed matter he showed me. These objections were: 1) the distasteful method of informing the relatives, 2) the absence of any attempt at obtaining the consent to euthanasia of the relatives, 3) the false statements about the causes of death.

( page 3 of original )

BRAUNT replied to this that these three points were dealt with in this manner on direct orders of HITLER. When I pointed out that the euthanasia-program, in my view, should have been regulated by law and should not be carried out in this secret manner, BRAUNT replied that he would prefer legislation thereon and that the Minister of Justice, GUERTNER had also urged legislation. BRAUNT also agreed with me that the consent of the relatives of the insane persons who were to be killed by the euthanasia-program should first be obtained. He told me that the selection of persons to be killed was made after a personal examination of the patient by a medical commission. Such at least were the impressions I gathered from his explanations.

5) From the conversation with BORJANN I had the impression that BRAUNT was the medical director and the responsible authority for the euthanasia-program. BRACK evidently had to deal only with the organization of this program as he was not a physician. The impression that BRAUNT was the leading personality in this program, was, if anything, intensified after the above mentioned conversation with him.

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-896

A F F I D A V I T  
(Eidesstattliche Erklärung)

I, Otto Schellmann, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 19 November 1880 in Kassel, Germany. I am a retired provincial councillor (Landesrat), and my residence at present is Saengelstein 5, Kassel-Harleshausen. From 1912 on I was employed by the office of the Country Governor (Landeshauptmann) in Hesse. On 1 September 1939 I was appointed commander of the railway station of Kassel, serving with the Wehrmacht. On 1 July 1941 I was dismissed from the Wehrmacht because of a serious accident, and I returned to my civilian agency, where, without interruption, I acted as deputy of Landeshauptmann TRAUPSEL, who had been drafted into the Wehrmacht in the meantime, until about June 1945.

2. When I took up my position, on 1 June 1941, the so-called planned economy measures concerning the destruction of the so-called life unworthy of being lived in the sphere of care for insane persons were in full swing. I had until that time heard no details of these measures. They induced me, however, to have a detailed discussion at once with the heads of the three provincial mental institutions, under our jurisdiction - Heime, Markshausen, and Marburg/Lahn. I emphatically instructed the heads of the institutions to take the position in their reports to the ministries, etc., that insane persons, even if they had only slight working ability, should absolutely be kept from "transfer" to another institution. The consequence was that relatively few patients were included in the "transfer".

At the end of August 1943 these planned economy measures were completely performed. They ceased then and as far as I know, were never resumed. As far as I remember the insane persons are said to have been transported from our institutions first to the various institutions of the district agency (Bezirksverband) of Nassau and from there to the district mental institution at Hadamar and Nassau. The order for the "transfer"

Page 2 of original

of insane persons did not pass through my office either but to my recollection came directly from the Ministry of the Interior to the institutions in question. As far as I recall, this ministerial agency was camouflaged under the designation of a transport company, the orders of which were all forwarded as being secret.

As the institution Hadamar belongs to the district (Regierungsbezirk) of Nassau and therefore was not subordinate to the Landeshauptmann of Hesse, I am also not in a position to make a statement about the procedures carried out there especially with regard to the treatment of the patients. I personally never visited the asylum Hadamar since 1930.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-896  
CONTINUED

3. On 8 March 1943 a decree was issued from the Reich Minister of the Interior according to which mentally healthy partly Jewish minors (from reformatories) were to be assigned to the partly Jewish section of the Hadamar asylum. With regard to the suspicious part that Hadamar had played during the treatment of insane persons I was of the opinion that I must be careful and asked on the occasion of my visit in the Landeshaus in Wiesbaden whether proper treatment of these minors was guaranteed. To this question the lawyer of the institution (Anstaltsdegrement) Landesrat Bernotat answered affirmatively. I was especially assured that satisfactory and good schooling was guaranteed. After that I ordered our institutions at Homburg and Wabern to take care of the transfer of the children in question.

To these measures were subjected the siblings Klara, Alfred, Edeltraud and Amanda Gotthelf from Grossknetzenburg, District Hanau, who were transferred on 1 October 1943 to Hadamar. Soon afterwards we received the news that the children, who had up to then been healthy on the whole, died suddenly, Alfred on 20 October, Amanda on 22 October, Klara on 26 October and Edeltraud on 1 November 1943. One other pupil named Wurr (a partly Jewish child) who

Page 3 of original

was also brought on 1 October 1943 from Homburg to Hadamar, died there on 20 October 1943.

Of course this disconcerted me and I demanded the Hadamar institution in a letter of 12 November 1943 to inform me immediately about the cause of death, by enclosing the death certificates. As a reply to this I received a letter of 18 November 1943 from the asylum Hadamar that the four Gotthelf siblings died of enteritis; with regard to the death certificates I was referred to the registry office in Hadamar. To my recollection the latter then confirmed the death of the children by transmitting the death certificates.

I was not able to forward my inquiry of 12 Nov. 1943 to Hadamar any earlier because in the meantime on 22 to 23 October 1943, the office buildings of the district administration (Landesverwaltung) in Kassel had been destroyed by an air raid and as a result all business traffic was held up. Also all the files of the administration, in particular those concerning the siblings Gotthelf were destroyed, so that I am only able to speak about the further management of these cases from my own recollection. These strange casualties disconcerted me so that my scruples could not be put aside even by the official statement of the Hadamar Institution. On the other hand I had to consider the fact that the official statements of the Hadamar Institution were at hand and could not be dismissed as unworthy of belief. I would certainly have met with difficulties for I would never have succeeded

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TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-896  
CONTINUED

in case the official statements had not been right, in obtaining in answer to my inquiry a rectification or clarification of the procedures. Nothing else remained to me than to avoid a repetition of such events by means of preventive measures. Explaining the state of the case therefore I personally instructed the heads of our institutions in Wevern and Homburg by word of mouth to send no more children to Hadamar under any circumstances. After that it did not happen any more in any case. If someone had objected to these measures I would have refused to transfer further minors to Hadamar, pointing out what happened to the Gotthelf siblings.

Page 4 of original

I declared this emphatically to a deputy of the Nassau district administration (Landesverwaltung), I do not remember his name at the moment.

4. The Superior of my administration was at that time Oberpräsident Prince Philipp of Hesse. He was very occupied by his other official business and was very often on long official journeys by order of Hitler. Therefore I often did not see him for months and carried out the official business in my section concerning the social tasks and as deputy of the Landeshauptmann independently. Whether Prince Philip of Hesse knew of the planned economy measures in the sphere of care for insane persons I do not know. So far as I know I never reported to him on that. But I assume that these procedures in general were not unknown to him since they were certainly discussed everywhere as an open secret. In any case I am fully responsible for all that was carried out by my section in this field.

On the other hand I think I can state with certainty that Prince Phillip of Hesse knew nothing about the transfer and the immediate treatment of the partly Jewish minors in Hadamar. I never reported these procedures but acted according to my own convictions and duty and I am therefore solely and fully responsible for this. According to the position at that time I thought the best way I could help the young people was to cease their transfer to Hadamar.

5. I wish to add as a supplement that although I was the only responsible specialist in this field, there was a subordinate worker, the Provinzialverwaltungsrat Rueckert, who one day received an order from the above mentioned so-called Transport company, according to which he was responsible for carrying out the measures concerned with the annihilation of lives unworthy of being lived.

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I cannot remember exactly the text of this writing. Nevertheless, in spite of this letter I clarified, in agreement with Herr Rueckert, that I was the only responsible lawyer and that he was not allowed to carry out measures without my consent. That was also carried out.

I have read the above statement, consisting of 5 (five) pages in the German language and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had the opportunity to make corrections and changes in the above statement. I made this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was not subjected to any pressure or threats.

Kassel, 23 January 1947  
Germany

(Signature) Otto Schellmann

Before me, Herbert H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, AGO Identification number A-441694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Otto SCHELLMANN, to be known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of five pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 23rd day of January 1947 in Kassel, Germany.

/s/ Herbert H. Meyer  
HERBERT H. MEYER

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NO-896

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Identity Card #20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-896.

/s/ Charles E. Ippen  
CHARLES E. IPPEN

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C o p y

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (US)  
SECRETARIAT FOR MILITARY TRIBUNALS  
APO 826A U. S. ARMY

OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY GENERAL

8 July 1947

C e r t i f i c a t e  
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I certify that the attached Document, consisting of 87 photostated pages and entitled  
DEATH BOOK NATZWEILER - PROSECUTION, Exhibit 560

in Case 1

is a photostat of the personal records of Gerrit  
MALES, Hollander, kept at Natzweiler Concentration  
Camp re: Experimental Subjects.

The original document, one black note book,  
3" x 5", has been returned to Gerrit MALES this  
day by mail.

/s/ Mills C. Hatfield  
MILLS C. HATFIELD  
Major, Infantry

Gerrit Males  
Slaghekstr. 87  
Rotterdam, Holland

MILITARY TRIBUNAL NO. 5

CASE NO.

Prosecution Document Book No.

XIX

*English*



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RENTAL

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Discussion with Reich Fuehrer of SS Himmler on 18.9.42 in his Field Headquarters in the presence of State Secretary Dr. Rothenberger, SS Gruppenfuehrer Streckenbach and SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Bender.

also in 1. Correction (2 illegible pencilled words) by special cases where treatment at the hands of the police in cases where judicial sentences are not severe enough. On the suggestion of Reichsleiter Bormann, the following agreement was reached between marginal) the Reich Fuehrer of SS and myself:  
note in pencil)

- a) In principle the Fuehrer's time is no longer to be burdened with these matters.
- b) The Reich Minister for Justice will decide whether and when special treatment at the hands of the police is to be applied.
- c) The Reich Fuehrer of SS will send the reports, which he sent hitherto to Reichsleiter Bormann, to the Reich Minister for Justice.
- d) If the views of the Reich Fuehrer of SS and those of the Reich Minister for Justice agree, the final decision on the case will rest with them.
- e) If their views are not in agreement, the opinion of Reichsleiter Bormann will be brought to bear on the case, and he will possibly inform the Fuehrer.
- f) In cases where the Fuehrer's decision on a mild sentence is sought through other channels (such as by a letter from a Gauleiter) Reichsleiter Bormann will forward the report to the Reich Minister for Justice. The case will then be decided as already described by the Reich Fuehrer of SS and the Reich Minister for Justice.

2. The delivery of anti-social elements from the execution of their sentence to the Reich Fuehrer of SS to be worked to death. Persons under protective arrest, Jews, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians, Poles with more than 3-year sentences, Czechs and Germans with more than 5-year sentences, according to the decision of the Reich Minister for Justice. First of all the worst anti-social elements amongst those just mentioned are to be handed over. I shall inform the Fuehrer of this through Reichsleiter Bormann.

3. Administration of justice by the people.

This is to be carried out step by step by as soon as possible, first of all in the villages and the small towns of up to about 20,000 inhabitants. It is difficult to carry out in large towns. I shall rouse the Party particularly to cooperate in this scheme by an article in the *Heilstraecker* (NSDAP publication). It is evident that jurisdiction in may not lie in the hands of the Pa

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4. Orders regarding the police and justice are, in future, to be tempered, for example, not prosecuting unmarried mother when they attempt to procure abortion.

5. The Reich Fuehrer of SS is agreed that the cancellation of sentence, even for members of the police, will not, as in Article 8 of the law relating to the cancellation of sentence, with the Reich Minister for Justice.

6. The Reich Fuehrer of SS has given full consent to the ruling I have planned on the corporal punishment ordered by the Fuehrer.

7. I shall refer to the Common Law relating to aliens and will give notification of the claims of Justice, e.g. in the identification of young people as anti-social elements and their arrest. Also, it seems to me that the actual schematism which serves to stamp a person as anti-social are not laid down in the law with sufficient clarity. The Reich Fuehrer of SS is waiting for our opinion, and until then will not carry out the text of the law.

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8. The Reich Fuehrer of SS has agreed to - circumscribe for the juvenile court law, whereby the age of discretion can be extended to over 18 years.

9. SS - Obersturmbann Fuehrer Bender, of the staff of the Reich Fuehrer of SS, is appointed by the Reich Fuehrer of SS as liaison officer for matters which appear to necessitate direct liaison with the Reich Fuehrer of SS. He can be contacted any time by telephone in the Field Headquarters of the Reich Fuehrer of SS, and will come once every month to Berlin to report to me here. Hauptsturmfuehrer Schminger is appointed as liaison officer for other matters, and he will be at Security Headquarters (Sicherheitsdienst).

10. The Reich Fuehrer of SS declared that, in the infliction of punishment, special establishments should be set up, on the principle that confirmed criminals should be confined separately and that those capable of improvement should be separated according to the nature of their crimes (e.g. imposters, thieves and those who have committed acts of violence). This was recognized as correct.

11. The Reich Fuehrer of SS demands that the penal register should be kept by the police, arguments against this are to be examined (a modification and tightening up of the Penal Register Bill and conditions made to it). The question is to be further discussed with Gruppenfuehrer Streckenbach.

12. The Reich Fuehrer of SS pointed out as reliable SS - Obersturmfuehrer Reichsgericht Altetotter, at present on active service as a Major, and also Landgericht president Stopp; he designated as unreliable Generalstaatsanwalt Jung in Dresden.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 654-PS  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

cont'd

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15. Finally, the Reich Fuhrer of SS branched the subject of the Office of the Public Prosecutor and its transference to police. I rejected it flatly. There was no further discussion of this subject.

16. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intended aims of the Government for the clearing up of the Eastern problems, in future Jews, Poles, Gypsies, Russians and Ukrainians are no longer to be judged by the ordinary courts, so far as punishable offences are concerned, but are to be dealt with by the Reich Fuhrer of SS. This does not apply to civil lawsuits, nor to Poles whose names are announced or entered in the German

Signed Th.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. 654-PS

I PETER FRASER, Captain, K.R.R.C., 75538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 654 - PS.

PETER FRASER  
Captain, K.R.R.C.  
75538

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 715  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIM.

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		27	*German Code of Criminal Procedure concerning trial in absentia, etc.; excerpt from LOEWE on defendants' incapacity to stand trial.
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		32	1940 RGB I/405: Expansion of People's Court and Special Courts' jurisdiction; a complete redefinition.

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AG-		36	*HSA decrees turning over all public enemy (Volksfeindlinge) cases to Special Courts, to speed wartime trial (1940) (Doc. No. 70-478).
		37	1941 AGS I/549: Death penalty for habitual criminals and sex offenders; unlimited fines authorized.
		38	1942 AGS I/139: Institution of summary procedure.
		40	1942 AGS I/508: Decree for further summary procedure.
		41	1942 AGS I/247: Extending decree delegating HSA's plenary disciplinary power regardless of prescribed procedures.
		42	1942 AGS I/555: Hitler decree authorizing him to deviate from any existing law.
		43	1941 AGS I/115: Penalties up to death, in excess of regular penal limits, permitted for both voluntary and negligent offenses if "sentiment of the people demands it"; regular statutory penal limits likewise any modified.
		44	1935 AGS I/138: Discrepancy of Jews.
		45	1935 AGS I/111: Law for protection of German Blood and Honor.
		47	1941 AGS I/722: Law with regard to Citizenship Law disenfranchising Jews abroad.
		48	1941 AGS I/750: Decree against Poles and Jews.
		52	1942 AGS I/637: Deprivation of Jewish citizenship in Protectorate.

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NG		54	1943 RGB I/372: Thirteenth amendment to Citizenship Law depriving Jews of all judicial process.
		55	1939 RGB I/2107: Special penal jurisdiction in penal matters established for SS and Police Units (transferred to NSDAP Courts).
		56	1942 RGB I/475: SS and Police Courts supersede Judiciary in Protectorate.
		57	1933 RGB I/529: Sterilization Statute.
		59	1933 RGB I/1021: Decree for execution of Sterilization Statute.
		60	1935 RGB I/289: Third Sterilization Decree.
		61	1943 RGB I/639: Reich Youth Court Law extending death penalty and general Penal Code to juveniles 14-18 years of age.

NOTE: Items preceded by an asterisk (\*) are not statutory, but are quoted from Reich decrees and publications.

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	Addendum:	11a	Abrogation of necessity for defense counsel.
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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 718  
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GERMAN REICH

(Weimar Constitution, 11 August 1919)

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTICLE 103

The ordinary judiciary consists of the Reich Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) and the Courts of the Lands.

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTICLE 105

Exceptional courts are prohibited. No one may be deprived of the right to be heard by his legally proscribed judge.\*\*\*



1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART 1, PAGE 83

Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of the People  
and State of 28 February 1933

In virtue of Section 48 (2) of the German constitution, the following is decreed as a defensive measure against Communist acts of violence, endangering the state;

ARTICLE 1

Sections 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 124, and 153 of the Constitution of the German Reich are suspended until further notice. Thus, restrictions on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press, on the right of assembly and the right of association, and violations of the privacy of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications, and warrants for house-searches, orders for confiscations as well as restrictions on property, are also permissible beyond the legal limits otherwise prescribed.

ARTICLE 2

If in a state the measures necessary for the restoration of public security and order are not taken, the Reich Government may temporarily take over the powers of the highest state authority.

ARTICLE 3

According to orders decreed on the basis of Article 2, by the Reich Government, the authorities of states and provinces, if concerned, have to abide thereby.

ARTICLE 4

Whoever provokes, or appeals for or incites to the disobedience of the orders given out by the supreme state authorities or the authorities subject to them for the execution of this decree or the orders given by the Reich Government according to Article 1 is punishable - insofar as the deed is not covered by other decrees with more severe punishments - with imprisonment of not less than one month, or with a fine from 150 up to 15,000 Reichsmarks.

Whoever endangers human life by violating Article 1, is to be punished by sentence to a penitentiary, under mitigating circumstances with imprisonment of not less than six months and, when violation causes the death of a person, with death, under mitigating circumstances with a penitentiary sentence of not less than two years. In addition the sentence may include confiscation of property.

Whoever provokes or incites to an act contrary to public welfare is to be punished with a penitentiary sentence, under mitigating circumstances, with imprisonment of not less than three months.

#### ARTICLE 5

The crimes which under the Criminal Code are punishable with penitentiary for life are to be punished with death; i.e. in Sections 81 (high treason), 229 (poisoning), 307 (arson), 311 (use of explosives), 312 (flooding), 313 (damaging of railroad stock), and 324 (dangerous poisoning).

Insofar as a more severe punishment has not been previously provided for, the following are punishable with death or with life imprisonment or with imprisonment not to exceed 15 years:

1. Anyone who undertakes to kill the Reich President or a member or a commissioner of the Reich Government or of a state government, or provokes to such a killing, or agrees to commit it, or accepts such an offer, or conspires with another for such a murder;

2. Anyone who under Section 115(2) of the Criminal Code (serious rioting) or of Section 125 (2) of the Criminal Code (serious disturbance of the peace) commits the act with arms or cooperates consciously and intentionally with an armed person;

3. Anyone who commits a kidnapping under Section 239 of the Criminal Code with the intention of making use of the kidnapping person as a hostage in the political struggle.

#### ARTICLE 6

This decree enters in force on the day of its promulgation.

Berlin, 28 February 1933.

The Reich President  
von Hindenburg  
The Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick  
The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Gurtner

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1933 / REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 136  
Decree of the Reich Government on the Formation  
of Special Courts.  
of 21 March 1933.

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ARTICLE 1

1. A Special Court will be formed for the district of each Supreme Provincial Court (Oberlandesgericht).
2. The Special Courts will be courts of the province.
3. The Provincial Administration of Justice (Landesjustizverwaltung) shall determine the location of the Special Courts.

ARTICLE 2

The Special Courts shall have jurisdiction over the crimes indicated in the decree of the Reichs-President for the protection of people and state of 28 February 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I p. 83) and in the decree for the defense against malicious attacks on the government of 21 March 1933 (Reichsgesetzblatt I p. 135) insofar as the jurisdiction of the Reichs Supreme Court or the Supreme Provincial Courts is not given.

ARTICLE 3

1. The Special Courts shall also be competent, if a crime within their jurisdiction represents also another punishable deed.
2. If another punishable act is factually connected with a crime within the jurisdiction of the Special Courts, the proceedings on that other punishable deed against delinquents and participants may be referred to the Special Court by way of connection.
3. The extension of jurisdiction according to paragraphs 1 and 2 above does not apply to acts within the jurisdiction of the Reichs Supreme Court or the Supreme Provincial Courts.

ARTICLE 4

1. The Special Courts are composed of a President and two associates. A representative has to be appointed for each member in case of his absence.

2. The members and their representatives must be professional judges of the district for which the Special Court is installed.

3. The members will be appointed and the distribution of their tasks undertaken by the Presidency of the Provincial Court, in the district of which the Special Court is located.

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTICLE 6

The regulations of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of the law concerning Judicial organization will apply correspondingly to the proceedings, provided nothing else has been determined.

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTICLE 16

1. There is no legal appeal against decisions of the Special Courts.

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTICLE 17

Proceedings initiated on a punishable act, within the jurisdiction of the Special Courts and running at the date this decree becomes effective, will be continued according to general rules, if the trial has already started. Otherwise they will be tried according to the proceeding regulated by this decree.

Berlin, 21 March 1933  
The Reich Chancellor  
(s) Adolf Hitler  
For the Reich Minister of Justice  
The Deputy of the Reich Chancellor  
(s) von Papen



1934 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 341

Law of 24 April 1934 Amending Provisions of the Criminal Code and  
Criminal Procedure

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ARTICLE I

In the second part of the Criminal Code, the first chapter (sections 80 to 93) is amended as follows:

Chapter 1

High Treason.

Section 80

1. Anyone attempting to incorporate, by violence or by threat of violence, the German territory in its entirety or in part into a foreign state, or to detach from the Reich territory belonging to the Reich, will be punished by death.

Section 81

1. Anyone attempting to deprive the President of the Reich, the Chancellor of the Reich or any other member of the Reich Government of their constitutional power or to prevent them by violence, by threat of violence, or by the perpetration of a crime, from carrying out their constitutional rights in their entirety or to any particular extent, will be punished by death or hard labor for life, or by hard labor of not less than five years.

Section 82

1. Anyone conspiring with others in a treasonable act (sections 80, 81) is subject to punishment by death, hard labor for life or hard labor of not less than five years.

2. Anyone contacting a foreign power for the purpose of the preparation of a treasonable act or anyone misusing his official authority or recruiting men or training them in the use of arms is subject to the same penalty. If the perpetrator contracts a foreign government in a written declaration, the crime is considered committed once this declaration has been made.

Section 83

Solicitation and Preparation

Whoever publicly solicits and incites an undertaking of high treason shall be punished by hard labor not to exceed 10 years. Whoever prepares an undertaking in any other way shall be punished in like manner.



The death penalty or hard labor for life or hard labor for not less than 2 years shall be inflicted:

1. If the act aimed at establishing or maintaining an organized combination for the preparation of high treason; or
2. If the act was directed toward making the Armed Forces or Police unfit for the execution of their duty to protect the stability of the German Reich from internal or external attack; or
3. If the act was directed toward influencing the masses by making or distributing writings, recordings and pictures, or by the installation of wireless, telegraph, or telephone; or
4. If the act was committed abroad or was committed in such a manner that the perpetrator undertook to import writings, recordings or pictures from abroad for the purpose of distribution within the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Section 87

Undertaking, within the meaning of the Criminal Code, embraces both completion and attempt.

#### Chapter 1a

##### Treason.

#### Section 88

1. State secrets in the meaning of the provisions of this chapter are documents, drawings, other objects, facts or reports thereof, the secrecy of which the welfare of the Reich, especially in the interest of national defense, requires that they be withheld from foreign governments.

2. Anyone passing on or publicizing said state secrets to another person, especially to a foreign government or to anyone in the service of a foreign government, with the intent of endangering the welfare of the Reich, commits an act of treason in the meaning of the provisions of this chapter.

#### Section 89

1. Anyone undertaking to give away a state secret will be punished by death.

2. If the perpetrator is a foreigner he may be sentenced to hard labor for life.

3. If the act could not have constituted a danger for the welfare of the Reich, the verdict may be hard labor for life or for not less than five years.

Section 80

1. Anyone attempting to procure a state secret in order to give it away will be punished by death or hard labor for life.

2. If the crime could not have brought about a danger for the welfare of the Reich the verdict may be a term of hard labor.

Section 91

Treasonable Conspiracy

Whoever, with the intention of causing a war or forcible measures against the Reich or any other serious detriment to the Reich, establishes liaison with a foreign government or a person acting for the foreign government shall be punished by death. Whoever, with the intention of influencing the Reich's national enters into liaison as hereinbefore described, shall be punished by hard labor for life or for not less than 5 years. Section 82 shall apply.

Section 91a

Treasonable Armed Assistance

A German who, during the war against the Reich, serves in the armed forces of the enemy or carries arms against the Reich or its allies shall be punished by death or hard labor for not less than 5 years.

Section 91b

Rendering Comfort to the Enemy

Whoever, during the war against the Reich, or with regard to a threatened war, either undertakes within the Reich or being a German abroad acts in favor of the enemy powers, or causes a detriment against the armed forces of the Reich or its allies shall be punished by death or by hard labor for life.

Section 92

Treasonable Conspiracy

Whoever conspires with another a major crime of treason under Sections 89, 90, or 91b shall be punished by hard labor. Whoever solicits or volunteers to commit a major crime as hereinbefore described or accepts such a solicitation or offer shall be punished in like manner. If the offender declares his

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solicitation, offer, or acts in writing, the crime is completed whenever the declaration is sent out.\*\*\* In especially serious cases the death penalty may be imposed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Inserted Excerpt from German Criminal Code of 1876, as Amended

Section 134b

Insulting a Nazi

Whoever publicly profanes the Nazi Party, its sub-divisions, symbols, standards and banners, its insignia or signs or maliciously and with premeditation exposes them to contempt shall be punished by imprisonment. The offense shall be prosecuted only upon order of the Reich Ministry of Justice who shall issue such order in agreement with the Fuehrer's Deputy.

\* \* \* \* \*

Inserted Excerpt from 1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 531

Law of 2 July 1936 amending provisions of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure.

Section 139

Failure to Denounce Contemplated Crime

Whoever acquires trustworthy knowledge of a contemplated high treason, treason, damage to means of national defense, a major crime against life, crimes against coinage, robbery, kidnapping, or a major crime against public safety, and fails to report this at the time to the authorities or the threatened person, shall be punished by imprisonment. If no criminal attempt took place, the penalty is not mandatory. In especially serious cases, hard labor may be imposed, and if the contemplated crime involves the death penalty, hard labor for life or the death penalty may be applied.

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTICLE 3

People's Court

Section 1

1. The People's Court is established to try cases of high treason and treason.

2. In principal proceedings, the decisions of the People's Court are to be made by five members, in collateral or subsidiary proceedings by three members including the President. The President and one other member must be qualified as judges. Several divisions may be set up.

3. The Chief Reich Prosecutor is the prosecuting authority.

\*\*\*\*\*

Section 3

(Repealed by section 5 of article I of the Decree of 21 February 1940, concerning jurisdiction, and replaced by section 38, paragraph 2, of article VI of the same decree) reading:

1. For the procedure before the People's Court . . . . ., the provisions of the Law on Judicial Procedure and the Law on Criminal Procedure are applied insofar as nothing else is provided. . . . .

2. There is no appeal against decisions of the People's Court . . . . .

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 24 April 1934

The Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice also for  
the Reich Minister of the Interior  
Dr. Guertner

The Reich Minister of Defense  
von Blomberg

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 369  
Law of 18 April 1936 Concerning the People's Court

Section I

The People's Court is a regular court within the meaning of the Law on Judicial Organization.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 18 April 1936

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner



1934, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1214

Second Law of 5 December 1934 Concerning the Transfer  
of Administration of Justice to the Reich

In the National-Socialist State, the administration of justice is uniform. It is under the jurisdiction of the Reich and requires uniform administration by the Reich. After the Ministries of Justice of the Reich and of Prussia have been combined, the Reich takes over the immediate direction of justice in the other states in accordance with the following provisions:

Article 1

The jurisdiction of the supreme state agencies administering justice is transferred to the Reich Minister of Justice. He is authorized to transfer them to agencies subordinate to him.

Article 2

The Reich Minister of Justice may appoint deputies for one or several states as a temporary measure to carry out said transfer. These deputies are called "Deputies of the Reich Minister of Justice", their office is called "Reich Ministry of Justice, Division ..... (state)".

\* \* \* \* \*

Berlin, 5 December 1934

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick



1945, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 30

Decree on Court Martial Procedure as of  
15 February 1945

The seriousness of the fight for existence of the Reich demands of every German, determination to fight to the last, and devotion to the utmost. Whoever tries to withdraw from his duties towards the common cause -- especially if it is done through cowardice or for personal profit -- must at once be called to account, with the necessary severity, so that the State will not suffer damage through the falling of one single person. Therefore, the following orders have been given upon the order of the Fuehrer in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Head of the Party Chancellery:

I

Court martials are to be established in Reich Defense Districts which are menaced by approaching enemy.

II

1. The court martial consists of a judge of a criminal court as president and of a member of the political leader corps, or of a leader of another structural division of NSDAP and an officer of the Wehrmacht, the Waffen SS or the police, as associate judges.

2. The Reich Defense Commissar appoints the members of the tribunal and designates a state attorney as public prosecutor.

III

1. The court martials have jurisdiction for all kinds of crimes endangering the German fighting power or undermining the people's defensive strength.

2. For these proceedings, the regulations of the Criminal Procedure Law will be applied.

IV

1. The sentence of the court martial will be either death, acquittal or commitment to the regular court. The consent of the Reich Defense Commissar is required. He gives orders for the time, place and kind of execution.

2. If the Reich Defense Commissar is not available, but the immediate execution is indispensable, the public prosecutor is authorized to act in his place.

V

The necessary regulations for amendment, changes and execution of these decrees are issued by the Reich Minister of Justice in agreement with the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Chief of the Party Chancellery.

VI

The decree comes into force immediately upon its announcement on the radio.

Berlin, 16 February 1945.

Reich Minister of Justice  
Thierack

1933 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 162

Law of 4 April 1933 of Protection Against Violent Political Acts

1. The following shall be punished by death, hard labor for life, or hard labor not to exceed fifteen years, wherever milder penalty has been prescribed hitherto:

(1) Whoever commits a major crime against Section 5, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Law Forbidding the Criminal and Dangerous Use of Explosives of 9 June 1884 (RGBl 61):

(2) Whoever sets fire or explodes a structure serving a public purpose (Sections 306-308, 311 of the Criminal Code), or whoever starts a fire or causes an explosion with the intention of provoking fear or terror in the population;

(3) Whoever commits a major crime against Sections 229, paragraph 2; 312, 316, paragraph 2; 324 of the Criminal Code (administration of poison, inundation, damage to railway installations, poisoning causing common danger).

2. The Special Courts (Sondergerichte), created by the Decree of the Government of the Reich of 21 March 1933 (RGBl I/133), are competent for the major crimes indicated in Section 1 as well as for the major crimes against Section 5, paragraph 3, Sections 6-8, of the Law Against the Criminal and Dangerous Use of Explosives, so far as the competence of the Reichsgericht or of the Oberlandesgerichte (Appellate Courts) is not established.

Berlin, 4 April 1933

The Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
For the Reich Minister of Justice  
by the Vice Chancellor  
Franz Baezel

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1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 839

Law to Change the Penal Code.

Of 28 June 1935.

ARTICLE 1

Creation of illegality by proper application of the Penal Code.

Articles 2 and 2a of the Penal Code are amended to read:

ARTICLE 2

Whoever commits an act which the law declares as punishable or which deserves punishment according to the fundamental idea of a penal law or the sound concept of the people, shall be punished. If no specific penal law can be directly applied to this act then it shall be punished according to the law whose underlying principle can be most readily applied to the act.

ARTICLE 2a

\*\*\*\*\*

A law issued for a limited time only is to be applied even if it is no longer in effect for those criminal acts which were committed during its validity.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 28 June 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner

Of Article 2 of the Penal Code prior to the above amendment:

ARTICLE 2

For no act may punishment be imposed unless such punishment is prescribed by statute before the crime is committed. In the event of any change in the statute between the time of commission of an act and the time of rendering a decision, the most lenient statute shall apply.

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 844

Law of 28 June 1935 for the Change of Stipulations on Criminal Procedure and the Law on the Constitution of Courts.

ARTICLE 1

Increased Independence of Judges

1. Creation of Law by Proper Application of the Penal Laws.

(r) As Articles 170a and 267a the following stipulations will be added to the Code of Criminal Procedure:

ARTICLE 170a

If an act deserves punishment according to the common sense of the people, but is not declared punishable in the code, the prosecution must investigate whether the underlying principle of a penal law can be applied to the act and whether justice can be helped to triumph by the proper application of this penal law. (Paragraph 2 of the Legal Gazette)

ARTICLE 267a

If the main proceedings show that the defendant committed an act which deserves punishment according to the common sense of the people but which is not declared punishable by the law then the court must investigate whether the underlying principle of a penal law applies to this act and whether justice can be helped to triumph by the proper application of this penal law. (Article 2 of the Penal Code.)

(Article 266, Section 1 applies accordingly.)

\*\*\*\*\*

a) Article 331 will receive the following form:

ARTICLE 331

Even if the judgment has been contested only by the defendant or his legal representative or by the prosecution in his favor, it can be changed against the interests of the defendant.

b) Article 358, Section 2 will receive the following form:

Even if the judgment has been contested only by the defendant or his legal representative or by the prosecution in his favor, it can be changed against the interests of the defendant.

c) Article 373, Section 2, will receive the following form:

Even if resumption of the proceedings has been applied for only by the sentenced person or his legal representative or by the prosecution in his favor the sentence can be changed against the interests of the defendant.



ARTICLE II

Exemption of the Reich Court from being bound to precedent sentence.

The Reich Court as the highest German Tribunal must consider it its duty to effect an interpretation of the law which takes into account the change of ideology and of legal concepts which the new State has brought about. In order to be able to accomplish this task without having to show consideration for the jurisdiction of the past brought about by other ideology and other legal concepts, it is ruled as follows:

When a decision is made about a legal question, the Reich Court can deviate from a decision laid down before this law went into effect.

\*\*\*\*\*

ARTICLE IV

More Liberal Position of the Prosecution

1. Doing away with the necessary pre-examination; introduction of assistant examining judges.

The criminal-trial procedure is amended as follows:

a) Article 178 receives the following form:

ARTICLE 178

In penal matters for which the People's Court, the Superior District Court or the Court of Assizes are competent, pre-examination is conducted upon application of the prosecution if, after due consideration, the prosecution thinks it necessary.

In other penal matters as well, pre-examination takes place upon application of the prosecution. The prosecution should make such an application only if unusual circumstances make it necessary to have a judge conduct such pre-examination.

\*\*\*\*\*

2. Discretionary liberty towards victims of blackmail:

As Article 154b, the following regulation is inserted:

ARTICLE 154b

If pressure or blackmail has been applied by threatening to reveal a criminal act, the prosecution can refrain from prosecuting the act whose revelation had been threatened, unless this is required as an expiation and to protect the national community.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 28 June 1935

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner



1936 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 998  
Law Against Economic Sabotage of 1 December 1936

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Section 1

(1) A German citizen who consciously and unscrupulously, for his own gain or for other low motives, contrary to legal provisions smuggles property abroad or leaves property abroad and thus inflicts serious damage to German economy is to be punished by death. His property will be confiscated. The perpetrator is also punishable, if he commits the misdeed abroad.

(2) The People's Court is competent to pronounce sentence.

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 2

The law will become effective on the day of its proclamation.

Berlin, December 1st 1936

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler

The Plenipotentiary of the Four Year Plan  
Goering  
Minister President

The Reichminister of Economy  
Fuehr

The Reichminister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1455

Decree of 17 August 1938 in regard to special Criminal Law in  
War Time

\*\*\*\*\*

Section 5

Undermining German Defensive

(1) The following shall be guilty of undermining German defensive strength, and shall be punished by death:

1. Whoever openly solicits or incites others to evade the fulfillment of compulsory military service in the German or an allied armed force, or otherwise openly seeks to paralyze or undermine the will of the German people or an allied nation to selfassertion by bearing arms;

2. Whoever undertakes to induce a soldier or conscript in the reserves to disobedience, opposition or violence against a superior, or to desertion or illegal absence or otherwise to undermine the discipline of the German or an allied military force; and

3. Whoever undertakes to cause himself or another to avoid the fulfillment of military service entirely, to a limited extent, or temporarily by means of self-mutilation, or by means designed to deceive or by other methods.

Berlin, 17 August 1938

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
The Chief of the OKW  
Keitel

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715  
(cont)

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1683

Decree of 1 September 1939 Concerning Extraordinary Measures  
in Regard to Radio

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Section 1

Deliberate listening to foreign stations is prohibited. Violations are punishable by hard labor. In less severe cases there can be a sentence of imprisonment. The radio receivers used will be confiscated.

Section 2

Whoever deliberately spreads news from foreign radio stations which is designed to undermine German defensive strength will be punished by hard labor and in particularly severe cases by death.

Section 3

The provisions of this decree do not apply to actions taken in execution of official duty.

Section 4

The Special Courts have jurisdiction over the trials and decisions in cases of violation of this decree.

Section 5

Criminal prosecution under Section 1 and 2 takes place only on request of the State Police authorities.

The Chairman of the Council of  
Ministers for the Defense of the Reich  
Goering, Fieldmarshal  
The Deputy of the Fuehrer  
H. Hees  
The General Deputy for the Reich  
Administration  
Frick  
The Reich Minister and Chief of the  
Reich Chancellery  
Dr. Lammers

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1679

Decree of 5 September 1939 Against Public Enemies

Section 1

Looting in Liberated Territory

- (1) Whoever is found looting in liberated territory or in buildings or rooms voluntarily vacated will be punished by death.
- (2) Trials will be held by the Special Courts insofar as Military Courts have no jurisdiction.
- (3) The death penalty may be executed by hanging.

Section 2

Crimes During Air Raids

Whoever commits a crime or offense against the body, life or property taking advantage of air raid protection measures is punishable by hard labor of up to fifteen (15) years or for life, and in particularly severe cases punishable by death.

Section 3

Crimes of Public Danger

Whoever commits arson or any other crime of public danger, thereby undermining German defensive strength will be punished by death.

Section 4

Exploitation of the State of War a Reason for More Severe Punishment

Whoever commits a criminal act exploiting the extraordinary conditions caused by war is punishable beyond the regular punishment limits with hard labor of up to fifteen years or for life, or is punishable by death if the sound common sense of the people requires it on account of the crime being particularly despicable.

Section 5

Speeding up Special Court Procedure

In all trials by Special Courts the verdict must be pronounced at once without observation of time limitations if the perpetrator is caught red-handed or if guilt is otherwise obvious.

Section 6

Sphere of Jurisdiction

The provisions of this law are also applicable in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and also for those persons who are not German citizens.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers  
for the Defense of the Reich  
Goering, Fieldmarshal

The General Deputy for the Administration  
of the Reich  
Frick

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich  
Chancellery  
Dr. Lammers



1939 REICHSGESSETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 2378

Decree of 5 December 1939 Concerning Violent Criminals

Section 1

Armed Violence

- (1) Whoever uses a firearm, a cutting or stabbing weapon, or any other equally dangerous object while committing rape, street robbery, bank robbery or any other serious act of violence, or whoever threatens another person's life with such a weapon will be punished by death.
- (2) The criminal who attacks his pursuers or defends himself against them with the use of arms will be punished likewise.

Section 2

Protection for People Assisting in the Pursuit of Criminals

Whoever takes part personally in the pursuit of a criminal has the same privileges under criminal law as policemen and officers of the law.

Section 3

Competence of the Special Court

In cases of crimes which fall under the provision of Section 1 or 2 of this Decree, the prosecution will be before the Special Court.

Section 4

More Severe Punishment for Attempted Crimes and Aiding and Abetting

Where an attempted crime or offense of the aiding and abetting in such crime or offense are punishable, the same punishment is admissible as is provided for the accomplished crime.

Section 5

Retroactive Power

This decree is also applicable to crimes committed before it became valid.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers  
for the Defense of the Reich  
Goering, Fieldmarshal  
The General Deputy for the Administration of the Reich  
Frick  
The Reich Minister and Chief of the  
Reich Chancellery  
Dr. Lammers

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 2319

Decree of 25 November 1939 supplementing penal provisions for the protection of the Armed Forces of the German people.

Section 1

Damage to War Material

Whoever intentionally destroys, renders unserviceable, damages, abandons or removes military equipment or installations intended for the defense of German territory and thereby endangers intentionally or through negligence, the fighting power of German Armed Forces, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months. In especially serious cases the death penalty, hard labor for life, or hard labor for a period shall be imposed.

A like punishment shall be inflicted upon a person who intentionally manufactures or delivers in a defective manner defense equipment or military installations or intentionally fixes a defective production or delivery thereof, and thereby intentionally or through negligence endangers the fighting power of the German armed forces. The attempt is also punishable \*\*\*

(This paragraph was added by amendment of 4 September 1941, Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 549, Section 5, and incorporated into the Reich Penal Code as Section 143a)

Section 2

Disturbance of Essential Enterprise

Whoever disturbs or imperils the ordinary function of an enterprise essential to the defense of the Reich or to the supply of the population in that he made a thing serving the enterprise completely or partially unusable or put it out of commission, shall be punished by hard labor or in especially serious cases by death.

\*\*\*\*\*

Section 5

Endangering the Armed Forces of Friendly States

(1) Whoever gathers in Germany or forwards information concerning military matters for a foreign military intelligence service to the prejudice of another State or forms, maintains, or supports an information service concerning such matters, shall be punished by hard labor or in less serious violations by imprisonment.

(2) The offense shall be prosecuted only upon order of the Reich Ministry of Justice.

Section 6

In the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia the provisions of Section 1, 2, \*\*\* and 5 of this Decree are valid also for persons who are not Nationals of the German State.

Berlin, 25 November 1939 \*\*\*\*\*

Chairman of Ministry Council for  
Reich Defense

Goering

General Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration

for Himmler

Chief of the Reich Chancellery

Lammers

1939 REICHSGES. BLATT, PART I, PAGE 1609

War Economy Decree No. 1 - September 1939

Section I

Conduct Detrimental to War

Article 1

(1) Whoever destroys, goes away with or conceals raw materials or products to the vital requirements of the population and thereby malevolently endangers the supply of such requirements, will be punished with real servitude or imprisonment, and in particularly grave cases by death.

(2) Whoever conceals payment certificates without any justified reason, will be punished with imprisonment and, in particularly grave cases with hard labor.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Chairman of the Minister Council for  
the Defense of the Reich

Goebbels, General Fieldmarshal

The Deputy of the Fuehrer

H. Hess

The General Plenipotentiary for the Admin-  
istration of the Reich

Frick

The General Plenipotentiary for Economy

Walther Funk

The Reich Minister and Chief of the  
Reich Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

The Chief of the OKW

Keitel

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 1841

Law of 15 September 1939 for the Changing of Regulations Concerning General Penal Proceedings, the Armed Forces Penal Law, and the Penal Code.

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 2

Extraordinary appeal  
(außerordentlicher Einspruch)

\*\*\*\*\*

§ 3

Extraordinary Appeal Against Locally Valid Sentences.

(1) Against locally valid sentences in criminal proceedings, the Senior Reich Prosecutor at the Reich Supreme Court can file an appeal within one year after they have been pronounced, if, because of serious misgiving, concerning the justness of the sentence, he considers a new trial and a new decision in the cases necessary.

(2) On the basis of the appeal, the Special Penal Senate of the Reich Supreme Court will try the cases a second time.

(3) If the first sentence was passed by the People's Court (Volksgerichtshof), the appeal is to be filed by the Senior Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court and the second trial is to be held by the Special Senate of the People's Court. The same applies to the sentences of Courts of appeal in cases which the Senior Reich Prosecutor, at the People's Court, had transferred to the Public Prosecutor attached to the Court of Appeals, or which the People's Court had transferred for trial and sentencing to the Courts of appeal.

(4) If there is a connection with a case which is under the jurisdiction of the Army Courts, the second trial can be referred to the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces, after a previous agreement between the Reich Minister of Justice and the Chief of the Army High Command (OKW). On the basis of such an appeal, the case will then be decided by the Special Senate of the Reich Supreme Military Court (according to § 410b of the Military Penal Court Law).

\*\*\*\*\*

§ 5

The Special Senate of the People's Court

(1) The Special Senate of the People's Court consists of the President and of four members.

(2) The Special Senate is presided over by the President of the People's Court and, if he cannot be present, by the Vice-President. One of the members must be a Senate President or a Councillor of the People's Court.

(3) Members and their deputies will be appointed for the



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715  
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duration of two years by the Fuehrer, on the basis of suggestions submitted by the Reich Minister of Justice.

Fuehrerhauptquartier, 16 September 1939

Der Fuehrer und Reichskanzler  
Adolf Hitler  
The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner  
Chief of the High Command of the Army  
Keitel



Excerpt from "German Criminal Procedure"  
(Hamburg, 1943) by Heinrich Henkel:

p. 438 — Validity of Double Jeopardy and Breaches of this Principle

\*\*\*\*\*

p. 440 - 442: "A criminal case on which verdict has been passed must not again become the subject of another criminal proceeding. This exclusive effect pertains to the subject of the case both as regards the crime and the criminal. \*\*\* According to the findings of the German Supreme Court and to the prevailing theory in accord with these findings, the effect of ne bis in idem includes the history of the case submitted to the court for verdict.\*\*\* This theory, however, leads to unbearable consequences. In order to avoid these unbearable consequences some courts, recently, have permitted the breach of the principle against double jeopardy in exceptional cases where jeopardy of a second trial is necessitated by the "sound sense of justice." if \*\*\*

ff

See among others:

People's Court, as cited in 1941 Deutsche Justiz 1077;  
1938 " " " 1193.

\*\*\*\*\*

Court of Appeal, Stuttgart: 1939 Deutsche Justiz 1698

Excerpts from the German Code of Criminal Procedure,  
as quoted by "German Criminal Procedure" (1943)

by Dr. Otto Schwarz:

§ 205

Temporary Suspension

If the absence of the defendant or other obstacles involving the person interfere with the main proceedings, the court may hold up the case temporarily. The presiding justice secures the evidence if necessary.

\*\*\*\*\*

§ 276

- I. Main proceedings can be held against a fugitive from justice if the public feeling for justice demands the prompt conviction of the crime.
- II. A fugitive in the sense of the directives of this paragraph is an accused who escapes German jurisdiction by residing abroad or hiding in the Reich.

\*\*\*\*\*

Excerpts from "Code of Criminal Jurisprudence" (1934)

by A.O. Loewe:

pp. 39-40: "Proceedings against a defendant can be started only if his state of health permits a suitable defense of his rights. If the defendant shows reliable signs indicating that these prerequisites are lacking because of serious troubles concerning his physical or mental state of health, no proceeding can be maintained against him." \* \* \*

p. 916: "The defendant's lack of ability to stand trial has to be taken into consideration without any restriction. This principle has been observed in current decisions." \* \* \*

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 752

Decree of 14 April Concerning German Jurisdiction  
in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

ARTICLE I

Setting Up the Jurisdiction

Section 1

1. To carry out German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia:

The German Provincial Court, Prague  
The German District Courts, Brunn and Prague  
The German Local Courts, Bochnish-Budweis,  
Brunn, Deutsch Brod, Gitschin, Goding,  
Igla, Machrisch Ostrau, Olmütz, Pilsen,  
Prag and Stakonitz,

are being established.

2. Furthermore, the Supreme Reich Court and the People's Court will carry out jurisdiction for the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

\*\*\*\*\*

Section 4

A Public Prosecutor's Office is being established with each German court in the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia.

\*\*\*\*\*

ARTICLE II

Extent of the Jurisdiction

Section 6

1. German nationals are subject to German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

2. Persons who are not German nationals are subject to German jurisdiction for offenses:

- a) to which German criminal law applies,
- b) if they are prosecuted under a private action, provided the action has been brought by a German national.

3. Furthermore, persons who are not German nationals are subject to the Protectorate jurisdiction in so far as German jurisdiction is not being established by law.

Section 7

German jurisdiction in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia excludes jurisdiction by the courts of the Protectorate unless otherwise provided.

ARTICLE III

Execution of the Jurisdiction

Section 8

The German courts in the Protectorate of Bohemia and  
Moravia administer justice in the name of the German people.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Reich Minister of Justice

Dr. GUERTNER

On Behalf of the Reich Minister of Interior

PRUNDTNER

1940 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 754

Decree on the Extension of the Application of Criminal Law  
of 6 May 1940

The Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich  
decrees by its legal power for the territory of Greater  
German Reich:

Article 1

Extent of the Application of Criminal Law

The paragraphs 3 to 5, 8 and 37 of the Reich Penal  
Code will be replaced by the following law:

Paragraph 3

German Criminal Law will be applied to the crime of a  
German National, no matter whether it is committed in Ger-  
many or abroad. For a crime committed abroad, which accord-  
ing to the laws of the place of commitment is not punishable,  
German Criminal Law will not be applied, unless such action  
would constitute a crime according to the sound sentiment  
for justice of the German people on account of the particu-  
lar conditions prevailing at the place of commitment.

A crime shall be deemed as being committed in any  
place where the criminal has acted, or in case he did not  
act, was under an obligation to act, or where the results  
of this action came about or were intended to come about.

Paragraph 4

German Criminal Law will be applied also in case of  
crimes committed by a foreigner in Germany.

German Criminal Law will be applied to crimes  
committed by foreigners abroad, if they are punishable  
according to the Penal Code of the territory where they  
are committed, or if such territory is not subject to any  
jurisdiction and if

1. the criminal has obtained German Nationality after  
the crime or
2. the crime is directed against the German people or  
a German National or
3. the criminal is apprehended in Germany and is not  
extradicted, although the nature of his crime would permit  
an extradition.

German Criminal Law will be applied to the following  
crimes committed by a foreigner abroad, independently of  
the laws of the place of commitment:

1. Crimes committed while holding a German governmen-  
tal office, as a German soldier or as member of the  
"Reichs-Labor Service" (Reichsarbeitsdienst) or  
committed against a holder of a German office of  
the State or the Party, against a German soldier  
or a member of the "Reichs-Labor Service", while  
on duty or relating to his duty;



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG-715  
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2. Actions constituting treason or high-treason against Germany;
3. Crimes committed by explosives;
4. Traffic in children and women;
5. Disclosure of a manufacturing or commercial secret of a German enterprise;
6. Perjury at the proceeding of a German court or some other German agency authorized to take oaths;
7. Crime and transgressions of counterfeiting;
8. Unauthorized sale of narcotics;
9. Trade with obscene publications.

Paragraph 5

German Criminal Law will be applied, independently of the laws of the place of commitment, to crimes committed on a German vessel or a German airplane.

\* \* \* \* \*

Article 2

Supplementary Regulations According to the Rules of Procedure:

1. As Paragraph 8a of the Reich Criminal Procedure Act (rules for criminal proceedings), the following regulation is being inserted:

Paragraph 8a

Furthermore, jurisdiction shall be deemed to be established for a court in the District of which the defendant is being detained, by order of the authority at the time the indictment is being submitted.

2. As Paragraph 153a of the Reich Criminal Procedure Act (rules for criminal proceedings), the following regulation is being inserted:

Paragraph 153a

A crime committed by a foreigner abroad will be prosecuted by the Public Prosecutor only if so demanded by the Reich Ministry of Justice. The Public Prosecutor may abstain from the prosecution of a crime if the same crime has already been punished abroad and if the punishment has been carried out and the sentence to be expected in Germany would, after deducting the time served abroad, not be heavy.

\* \* \* \* \*

Berlin, 6 May 1940

Chairman of Minister Council for Reich Defense  
Goering  
Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration  
Frick  
Reich Minister and President of Reich  
Chancellery      Lammers

1940 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 405

Decree of 21 February 1940 Concerning the Jurisdiction of  
the Criminal Courts, the Special Courts, and Additional  
Provisions of Criminal Procedure

Article I

Pertinent Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts

\*\*\*\*\*

Section 5

Jurisdiction of the People's Court

1. The People's Court has jurisdiction of:

- (1) High treason (section 80 to 84 of the Reich Criminal Code);
- (2) Treason (sections 89 to 92 of the Reich Criminal Code);
- (3) Attacks against the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor (section 94, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code);
- (4) Severe cases of damaging war materiel and endangering the armed forces of friendly countries (sections 1 and 5 of the Decree Supplementing Criminal Provisions for the Protection of the German People's Military Morale);
- (5) Failure to report an intended crime (section 139, paragraph 2 of the Reich Criminal Code), insofar as this crime was intended to be high treason or treason under the jurisdiction of the People's Court, or was a severe case of damaging war materiel;
- (6) Crimes under section 5, No. 1 of the Decree of 28 February 1933 Concerning Protection of People and State;
- (7) Crimes under section 1, paragraph 1 of the Law of 1 December 1936 against Economic Sabotage;
- (8) Endangering German defensive strength by public action (section 5, paragraph 1, No. 1 of the Emergency War Criminal Decree of 17 August 1938);
- (9) Intentional evasion of military conscription (section 5, paragraph No. 3 of the Emergency War Criminal Decree of 17 August 1938).

\*\*\*\*\*

Article II

Special Courts

First Chapter

Organization and Jurisdiction of Special Courts

Section 10

Organization

1. Special Courts will be established with one or several District Courts within the territory of each Superior District Court.

2. Location and territory of the Special Courts are determined by the Reich Minister of Justice.

Section 11

Composition

1. Decisions of the Special Court are to be rendered by three professional judges.

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 13

Exclusive Jurisdiction

The Special Court has jurisdiction of:

1. Crimes and offenses committed under the Law of 20 December 1934 concerning treacherous attacks against State and Party, and concerning protection of Party uniforms,
2. Crimes under section 239 a of the Reich Criminal Code and under the law of 22 June 1938 concerning highway robbery by means of highway traps,
3. Crimes under the decree concerning extraordinary measures in regard to radio,
4. Crimes and offenses under the War Economy Decree of 4 September 1939,
5. Crimes under section 1 of the decree of 5 September 1939 against public enemies,
6. Crimes under section 1 and 2 of the decree of 5 December 1939 against violent criminals.

Article 14

Establishment of jurisdiction of the court by the prosecution

1. The Special Court also has jurisdiction over other crimes and offenses, if the prosecution is of the opinion that immediate sentencing by the Special Court is indicated by the gravity or the outrageousness of the act, on account of the thereby-aroused public sentiment or in consideration of serious threat to public order or security.

Article 15

1. The Special Court is competent also for crimes or offenses within its jurisdiction of the Special Court, the proceedings on this offense may be brought before the Special Court concurrently.

Article 16

Limitations of jurisdiction

The Special Court is not competent for offenses indicated in articles 13-15, providing the competency of the People's Court or of the Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht) is established.

Second Section

Proceedings before Special Courts

Article 17

Application of general rules of procedure

1. The Reich Code of Criminal Procedure (Reichsstrafprozessordnung), the Code concerning the constitution and competence of the Courts (Gerichtsvorfassungsgesetz) and their respective supplements and amendments are to be applied to the proceedings of the Special Court unless otherwise specified.
2. The rules of the second section of the Juvenile Court Law (Jugendgerichtsgesetz) are not applicable.

Article 18

Competency of the Court

The Special Court shall also be competent for delinquents, who are seized or kept in confinement in its district. The jurisdiction, once established, will not be affected by the release of the delinquent.

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 23

Speeding up of the proceedings

1. In all proceedings before a Special Court the sentence must be passed immediately without observation of any reprieve, if the delinquent was caught in the very act or if his guilt is selfevident otherwise.
2. In all other cases the term of summons shall be 24 hours (Articles 217, 218 of the Reich Code of criminal procedure (Reichsstrafprozessordnung)).

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 35

Relationship between the Special Courts and the Regular Courts

1. The special court must hand down a decision in a case, even if the trial shows that the act with which the accused is charged is of such a nature that the special court is not competent to deal with it. If, however, the trial shows that the act comes under the jurisdiction of the People's Court, the special court refers the matter to the latter court, by decision; Article 270, Section 2 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure is applicable accordingly.
2. If the trial of a case in the People's Court or the Oberlandesgericht, after the filing of the indictment, shows that the special court has exclusive jurisdiction over the act with which the accused is charged, the People's Court or the Provincial Court of Appeals can either reach a decision in the matter themselves, or they can decide to direct the main procedure to take place before the special court. In the latter case the act with which the accused is charged, has to be described, with emphasis on its legal characteristics and on the Penal Code.



Article 25

Incontestability

1. There is no legal appeal against a decision of the Special Court.
2. Applications for a reopening of the proceedings will be decided on by the Criminal Court at the seat of the Special Court. The reopening of the case in favor of the defendant will take place even if circumstances should make it necessary to reexamine the case in an ordinary proceeding. Article 363 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure shall remain unaffected. If the application for reopening is justified, the trial shall be brought before the competent ordinary Court.

\* \* \* \* \*

Conditions for a petition for nullification

The Chief Public Prosecutor may lodge a petition for nullification with the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) against a final judgment of a judge of the Criminal Court or of the Special Court, within one year from the date of its becoming final, if the judgment is not justified because of an erroneous application of law on the established facts.

Article 35

Decision on the petition for nullification

1. The petition for nullification must be submitted in writing to the Supreme Court. This court will decide thereon by judgment based on a trial with the consent of the Chief Public Prosecutor it can also reach a decision without trial.
2. The Supreme Court may order a postponement or an interruption of the execution. It may order arrest or imprisonment even prior to the decision on the petition for nullification. The Criminal Senate (Strafsenat) composed of three members including the president will decide thereon without a trial, with reservations as to the regulations of article 124, section 3 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure.
3. If the Supreme Court reaches a decision based on a trial, the articles 330, 351 of the Reich Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable accordingly. The president may order the personal appearance of the defendant.
4. If the Supreme Court suspends the contested sentence it can make its own decision on the case if the factual evidence of the contested judgment is sufficient; otherwise it will refer the case to be retried and newly decided on.

\* \* \* \* \*

Article 40

This decree is also valid for the German courts in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Berlin, 21 February 1940

The Plenipotentiary for the Reich Administration

Frick.



THE REICH MINISTER OF JUSTICE

3234 - III a4 1187

Berlin N 8, 26 September 1941  
Wilhelmstrasse 65  
Telephone: 11 60 44,  
long distance: 11 65 16

To the Presidents and  
General Public Prosecutors at the  
Courts of Appeal

and for the information of

- a) the President of the Reich Supreme Court
- b) the Senior Reich Prosecutor of the Reich Supreme Court

Concerning Prosecution of War-Time Criminality:

War time crimes, particularly those involving the Decree against Public Enemies, the War Economy Decree, the Decree against Violent Criminals, and the Decree against "Black Listeners", should, as a matter of principle, be indicted before Special Courts, in order to speed up proceedings as much as possible.

In the event that, because of the great number of proceedings, the necessary rapid handling of such cases should not prove possible, I wish to be informed promptly, in order that I may have new Special Courts established or new Senates added to already existing Special Courts. The over-load of work on a Special Court should never result in the handing over of cases to other courts.

A Special Court is, as a rule, to be considered overloaded if a monthly average of more than 40 new indictments has been filed with it.

Acting for the Minister

signed: Dr. Freisler

Certified

signed: Benicke

Ministerialkanzleioberssekretär

1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT, Part I, page 549

Law Changing the Criminal Code

Of 4 September 1941

The Criminal Code will be supplemented and changed as follows:

Article 1

The dangerous habitual criminal (Article 20a of the Penal Code) and the sex criminal (Article 176-178 of the Criminal Code) are subject to the death penalty, if necessitated for the protection of the national community or by the desire for just expiation.

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 3

The usurer (Article 302 d, 302 e of the Criminal Code) will be punished with penitentiary in especially severe cases. Aside from that a fine of an unlimited amount can be imposed.

\*\*\*\*\*

Headquarters of the Fuehrer, 4 September 1941

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The President of the Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich

Goering

f.

Reichsmarshall

The Reich Minister of Justice  
(in charge of the Ministry)  
Dr. Schlegelberger

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery  
Dr. Lammers

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 139

Decree by the Fuehrer regarding the simplification of the administration of Justice, issued 21 March 1942

The defence of people and Reich necessitates smooth and quick work in the administration of justice. In order to enable the courts of justice and the public prosecution to continue the execution of their tasks under the extraordinary conditions caused by the war, I decree as follows:

I

The procedure in penal cases including the execution of penal law, in civil affairs, and in matters of voluntary jurisdiction, must be simplified and expedited, by eliminating all dispensable measures and by employing all available help, insofar as it is compatible with the object of the proceeding. In penal cases, particularly the reading of the indictment by the prosecutor and the formal opening of the main proceeding, must be eliminated; the penal authority of the district-judge has to be increased, and the admissibility of the penalty order extended.

II

Indictments and judicial decisions must be more tersely written by restricting them to the absolutely necessary.

III

The cooperation of professional investigating judges in judicial decisions must be restricted.

IV

Legal opinions justifying judicial decisions must be written in accordance with war conditions; they can be omitted subject to special permission. In civil affairs increased restrictions against second appeals are necessary.

V

1. The term of office of the members of the special Senates of the Reich Court of Justice and of the People's Court, as well as the honorary members of the People's Court, is extended to the termination of the war.
2. The validity of an objection is decided on by the president of the deciding court. The admissibility of an appeal is decided on by the president of the Court of Appeal (Berufungsinstanz); he is also authorized to bring about a decision of the court. These decisions are not subject to any proof, and are incontestable.
3. Further objections will not be admitted.
4. In case no legal proofs have been put in, it is sufficient for a judge to mention the established state of the case, to name the penal law which has been applied, and the circumstances which were decisive in the determination of the penalty, in order to confirm the verdict.

VI

I commission the Reich Minister of Justice, in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery and with the Chief of the Party Chancellery, to issue the legal provisions necessary for the execution of this decree. I empower the Reich Minister of Justice to make the necessary administrative provisions and to decide any doubtful questions by administrative means.

\*\*\*\*\*

Fuehrer Headquarters 21 March 1942

The Fuehrer  
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery  
... Lawyers.

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 508

Decree for Further Simplification of the execution of the Criminal 1 Code  
of 13 August 1942

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 2

Extended penal authority of the district-judges:

The district-judge may pass sentence up to five years penal servitude.

Article 3

Extension of the admissibility of the penalty order:

The penalty order of up to six months imprisonment is admissible also for crimes.

Article 4

Waiving of the number of judges necessary to render verdicts  
in the panel courts:

Decisions by the Criminal Court, the Special Court, and the Criminal Senate of the circuit Courts of Appeal may be made solely by the president or his regular deputy, if he considers the cooperation of his associates dispensable in view of the simplicity of the nature and the legal status of the case, and if the public prosecutor agrees.

Article 5

Main proceeding without public prosecutor

In the proceeding before the district-judge, the public prosecutor may renounce his participation in the main proceeding.

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 7

Changing of legal means

Section 1

Restriction of legal means

1. Appeal and objection by the defendant, principal accuser and secondary accuser against a decision issued after the enforcement of this order, are subject to special permission. This will be granted in cases where a refusal would be unjust.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 13 August 1942

The Reich Minister of Justice  
(In Charge of the Ministry)

Dr. Schlegelberger



1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 247

Decision of the Greater German Reichstag  
of 26 April 1942

At the proposal of the president of the Reichstag, on its session of 26 April 1942, the Greater German Reichstag has approved of the rights which the Fuehrer has postulated in his speech, with the following decision:

"There can be no doubt, that in the present war, in which the German people is faced with a struggle for its existence or annihilation, the Fuehrer must have all the rights postulated by him which serve to further or achieve victory. Therefore - without being bound by existing legal regulations - in his capacity as leader of the nation, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, governmental chief and supreme executive chief, as supreme justice and leader of the party - the Fuehrer must be in a position to force with all means at his disposal every German, if necessary, whether he be common soldier or officer, low or high official or judge, leading or subordinate official of the party, worker or employee - to fulfill his duties. In case of violation of these duties, the Fuehrer is entitled after conscientious examination, regardless of so-called well-deserved rights, to mete out due punishment, and to remove the offender from his post, rank and position, without introducing prescribed procedures."

At the order of the Fuehrer this decision is hereby made public.

Berlin, 26 April 1942

The Reich Minister and Chief of the  
Reich Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

Decree of the Fuehrer  
regarding special jurisdiction of Reich Minister  
of Justice 20 August 1942

1942 REICHSGESETZBLATT, page 535

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A strong Administration of Justice is necessary for the fulfillment of the tasks of the great German Reich. Therefore, I commission and empower the Reich Minister of Justice to establish a National Socialist Administration of Justice and to take all necessary measures in accordance with my directives and instructions made in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery and the leader of the Party Chancellery. He can hereby deviate from any existing law.

Fuehrer Supreme Headquarters 20 August 1942

The Fuehrer

Adolf Hitler

Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancellery

Dr. Lammers

1933 REICHSGESAMTZEITUNG, PART I, page 186

Law regarding admission to the bar, 7 April 1933

The Reich Government has enacted the following law that is promulgated herewith:

Article 1

1. The admission of lawyers who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, of April 7, 1933 (RGBl. I 175), are of non-Aryan descent, may be cancelled till September 1933.

2. The provision of clause 1 does not apply to lawyers already admitted before August 1, 1914 or, who, during the World War fought at the front for Germany or her allies, or who lost their fathers or sons in the world war.

Article 2

Persons who, according to the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service of April 7, 1933 (RGBl. I, 175) are of non-Aryan descent, may be refused permission to practice law, even if there exists none of the reasons enumerated in the regulations for lawyers. The same rule applies in cases, as there is, according to section 1, clause 2, wishes to be admitted to another court.

Article 3

Persons, who were active in the communist sense are excluded from the admission to the bar. Admissions already given have to be revoked.

Article 4

The Justice Administration enforces an injunction against a lawyer until it is decided, if use will be made of the right to revoke the admission in accordance with Article 1/1, or 3. The prescriptions of Article 1/1/2-4 of the bar regulation (Reichs-Reg-Publikation 1933, I, page 180) apply accordingly to the injunction against representation. Against lawyers of that type as described in Article 1/2 the injunction against representation is only then permissible when the use of Article 2 is considered.

Article 5

To revoke the admission to the bar is considered an important reason for the cancelling of employment contracts, which were concluded by the lawyer and employer.

Article 6

In case the admission of a lawyer is revoked in accordance with this law, then for the cancelling of leases of rooms, which were rented by the lawyer for himself or his family, the regulations of the law about the cancelling right of persons concerned by the law for the renovation of professional bureaucracy, 7 April 1933, (Reichs-Law-Publication I, page 187) will accordingly be used. The same will apply to employees of lawyers who lost their job owing to the fact that the admission of the lawyer was revoked or an injunction against representation against him was issued in conformity with Article 4.

Berlin, 7 April 1933

The Reichs-Chancellor

Adolf Hitler

The Reichs-Minister for Justice

Dr. Gu. ...

1935 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, page 1146

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor  
of 15 September 1935

Influenced with the conviction that the purity of German blood is the prerequisite for the permanence of the German people, and animated by the unbreachable will to safeguard the German Nation for all future, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following law which is hereby proclaimed.

Article 1

1. Marriages of Jews and citizens of German or related blood are prohibited. Marriages which are concluded nevertheless, are void even if they were concluded abroad in order to circumvent this law.

2. Only the District Attorney can sue for nullification of marriage.

Article 2

Sexual intercourse (except in marriage) between Jews and German nationals of German or German-related blood is forbidden.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bernberg, 15 September 1935

Reich Party Rally of Freedom

The Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler

The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner

The Deputy of the Fuehrer  
H. Bess

Reichs Minister without Portfolio



1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 723

11 th Amendment to the German Reichsbürgergesetz (Citizenship) Law  
of 25 November 1941

1. A Jew, having his regular residence abroad, cannot be a German national. Regular residence abroad shall be presumed if a Jew abides abroad under circumstances pointing to the fact that he abides there not only temporarily.

2. A Jew loses German nationality:

a. If at the date this amendment becomes effective, he has his regular residence abroad.

b. If he takes up his regular residence abroad later on, at the same time replacing his regular domestic residence by a residence abroad.

3. The property of the Jew who is losing his nationality under this amendment shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Reich at the moment he loses his nationality. The Reich further confiscates the property of Jews who are stateless at the moment this amendment becomes effective, and who were last of German nationality, if they have or take up their regular residence abroad. The property thus forfeited shall serve to furthering of all purposes in connection with the solution of the Jewish question.

4. Persons whose property is forfeited for the benefit of the Reich as under paragraph 3, shall not be able to inherit anything from a German national.

\*\*\*\*\*

8. It is for the Chief of the Security Police and the SD (of Reichsführer SS) to decide whether the conditions for confiscation of property are given. The administration and liquidation of the forfeited property is up to the Chief of the County Finance Office, Berlin.

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10. Claims for pensions of Jews who lose German nationality under paragraph 2 cease with the end of the month during which the loss of nationality occurs.

\*\*\*\*\*

12. This amendment is valid also for the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia and the incorporated Eastern Territories.

25 November 1941

Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick

Party Chancellery  
Bormann

\*\*\*\*\*

For the Reich Minister of Justice  
Schlagelberger

1941 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 769

Decree of 4 December 1941 concerning the Organization of Criminal Jurisdiction against Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

The Council of Ministers for the Defence of the Reich  
herewith decrees:

1. Criminal Law

I

(1) Poles and Jews in the Incorporated Eastern Territories are to conduct themselves in conformity with the German Laws and with the regulations introduced for them by the German authorities. They are to abstain from any conduct liable to prejudice the sovereignty of the German Reich or the prestige of the German people.

(2) The death penalty shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew if he commits an act of violence against a German on account of his being of German blood.

(3) A Pole or Jew shall be sentenced to death, or in less serious cases to imprisonment, if he manifests anti-German sentiments by malicious activities or incitement, particularly by making anti-German utterances, or by removing or defacing official notices of German authorities or offices, or if he, by his conduct, lowers or prejudices the prestige or the well-being of the German Reich or the German people.

(4) The death penalty or, in less serious cases, imprisonment, shall be imposed on any Pole or Jew:

1. If he commits any act of violence against a member of the German Armed Forces or associated services, of the German Police Force or its auxiliaries, of the Reich Labour service, of any German authority or office or of a section of the V.E.D.A.F.:

2. If he purposely damages installations of the German authorities or offices, objects used by them in performance of their duties, or objects of public utility;

3. If he urges or incites to disobedience to any decree or regulation issued by the German authorities;

4. If he conspires to commit an act punishable under sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), paragraphs 1 to 3, or if he seriously contemplates the carrying out of such an act, or if he offers himself to commit such an act, or accepts such an offer, or if he obtains credible information of such act, or of the intention of committing it, and fails to notify the authorities or any person threatened thereby at a time when danger can still be averted; and

5. If he is in unlawful possession of firearms, hand-grenades or any weapon for stabbing or hitting, of explosives, ammunition or other implements of war, or if he has credible information that a Pole or Jew is in unlawful possession of such objects, and fails to notify the authorities forthwith.

II

Punishment shall also be imposed on Poles or Jews if they act contrary to German Criminal Law or commit any act for which they deserve punishment in accordance with the fundamental principles of German Criminal Law and in view of the interests of the State in the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

III

(1) Penalties provided for Poles and Jews are: imprisonment, fine or confiscation of property. The term of imprisonment is to be not less than three months and not more than ten years in a penal camp; for more serious offences--from two to fifteen years in a penal camp in which a more severe regimen is enforced.

(2) The death sentence shall be imposed in all cases where it is prescribed by the law. Moreover, in those cases where the law does not provide for the death sentence, it may and shall be imposed if the offence points to particularly objectionable motives or is particularly grave for other reasons; the death sentence may also be passed upon juvenile offenders.

(3) The minimum penalty or a fixed penalty prescribed by the German Criminal Law cannot be reduced unless the criminal act is directed against the offender's own people exclusively.

(4) If a fine cannot be recovered, imprisonment in a penal camp from one week to one year shall be imposed in lieu.

3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

IV

The State Prosecutor shall prosecute a Pole or a Jew if he considers that punishment is in the public interest.

V

(1) Poles and Jews shall be tried by a Special Court or by the District Judge.

(2) The State Prosecutor may institute proceedings before a Special Court in all cases. Proceedings may be instituted by him before a District Judge if the punishment to be imposed is not likely to be heavier than five years in a penal camp, or three years in a more rigorous penal camp.

(3) The jurisdiction of the People's Court remains unaffected.

VI

(1) Every sentence will be enforced without delay. The State Prosecutor may, however, appeal from the sentence of a District Judge to the Court of Appeal. The appeal has to be lodged within two weeks.

(2) The right to lodge complaints which are to be heard by the Court of Appeal is reserved exclusively to the State Prosecutor.

VII

Polen and Jews cannot challenge a German Judge on account of alleged partiality.

VIII

(1) Arrest and temporary detention are allowed whenever there are good grounds to suspect that an offence has been committed.

(2) During the preliminary inquiry, the State Prosecutor may order the arrest and any other coercive measure permissible.

IX

Polen and Jews are not sworn in as witnesses in criminal proceedings. If the unsworn deposition made by them before the Court is found false, the provisions as prescribed for perjury and false statements shall be applied accordingly.

X

(1) Only the State Prosecutor may apply for the reopening of a case. In a case tried before a Special Court, the decision concerning an application for the reopening of the proceedings rests with this Court.

(2) The right to lodge a plea of nullity rests with the State Prosecutor-General. The decision on the plea rests with the Court of Appeal.

XI

Polen and Jews are not entitled to act as prosecutors either in a principal or a subsidiary capacity.

XII

The Court and the State Prosecutor shall conduct proceedings within their discretion and according to the principles of the German Law of Procedure. They may, however, dispense with the provisions of the German Law on the Organisation of Courts and on Criminal Procedure, whenever this may appear to them advisable for the rapid and more efficient conduct of proceedings.

3. MARTIAL LAW.

XIII

(1) Subject to the consent of the Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Minister of Justice, the Reich Governor may, until further notice, enforce Martial Law in the Incorporated Eastern Territories, either in the whole area under his jurisdiction or in parts thereof, upon Polen and Jews guilty of grave offences against the Germans or of other offences which seriously endanger the German work of reconstruction.

(2) The Court established under Martial Law imposes the death sentence. They may, however, dispense with punishment and refer the case to the Secret State Police (Geheime Staatspolizei).

(3) Subject to the consent of the Reich Minister of Interior, the constitution and procedure of the Courts established under Martial Law shall be regulated by the Reich Governor.



4. EXTENT OF APPLICATION OF THIS DECREE

XIV

(1) The provisions contained in Sections I-IV of this Decree apply also to those Poles and Jews who on 1st September 1939, were domiciled or had their residence within the territory of the former Polish State, and who, committed criminal offences in any part of the German Reich other than the Incorporated Eastern Territories.

(2) The case may also be tried by the Court within whose jurisdiction the former domicile or residence of the offender is situated. Sections V-VIII apply accordingly.

(3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply to offences tried by the Courts in the Government General.

5. Supplementary Provisions

XV

Within the meaning of this Decree, the term "Poles" includes "Schutzangehörige" or those who are stateless.

XVI

Article II of the Decree of 6th June, 1940, concerning the introduction of German Criminal Law in the Incorporated Eastern Territories (Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, P. 844) no longer applies to Poles and Jews.

XVII

The Reich Minister of Justice, in concurrence with the Reich Minister of the Interior, is authorized to issue rules and administrative regulations concerning the execution and implementation of this Decree and to decide in all cases of doubt.

XVIII

This Decree shall come into force on the fourteenth day after its publication.

Berlin, 4 December 1941

President of the Ministry Council  
for Reich Defence  
Goering  
Plenipotentiary for Reich Administration  
Frick  
Reich Minister and Chief of the  
Reich Chancellery  
Lammers,



1942, ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR RECHT, PART 1, PAGE 637

Decree of 3 November 1942 Concerning Loss  
of Citizenship of the Protectorate

Section 1

A Jew who has his domicile abroad, cannot be a citizen of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Domicile abroad is established if a Jew was abroad under circumstances which indicated that his tenure there is not of a temporary nature.

Section 2

A Jew loses his citizenship status in the Protectorate if:

- (a) As of the effective date of this decree, he has an established domicile abroad;
- (b) At a date subsequent to the effective date of this decree, he establishes a domicile abroad.

Section 3

1. The property of a Jew who loses the citizenship of the Protectorate pursuant to the provisions of this decree, is confiscated by the Reich. Furthermore, the property of Jews who are without citizenship or who formerly were citizens of the Protectorate or of Czechoslovakia, is confiscated by the Reich at the time of their establishment of domicile abroad.

2. The confiscated property is to be used for all purposes connected with the solution of the Jewish problem.

Section 4

1. Persons whose property pursuant to Section 3 has been confiscated by the Reich, are not entitled to become beneficiaries of any request from a citizen of the Protectorate or of the Reich.

2. Persons whose property has been confiscated by the Reich are prohibited from receiving gifts from a citizen of the Protectorate or of the Reich. A person who contrary to this prohibition makes or promises a gift, is liable to both a prison sentence of not more than two years and a fine, or to one or the other.

3. The provisions of Paragraph 1 and 2 are applicable to persons who have lost or will lose their Reich citizenship pursuant to Section 3 of the Law of 14 July 1933 concerning Repeal of Naturalization and Disposition of Reich Citizenship. These provisions are likewise applicable to persons whose property has been or will be confiscated by the Reich pursuant to Section 3 of the Eleventh Decree of 25 November 1941 to the Reich Citizens' Law.

Section 5

1. All persons who are in possession of any part of the property subject to confiscation or owe something to the estate, have to report the possession of any part or the existence of such debt within six months after confiscation. Failure to perform this duty either wilfully or inadvertently, makes a person liable to a prison sentence of not more than three months or a fine.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715  
(con't)

2. Claims against the confiscated property are to be reported within six months after the confiscation (Section 3). Payment of claims made after expiration of this period may be rejected without further explanation.

3. Notifications pursuant to Sections 1 and 2 are to be made to:

- a) The Property Office of the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia if the Jew had his domicile within the Protectorate before establishing a domicile abroad.
- b) The Finance President in Berlin-Brandenburg if the Jew had his domicile in any other Reich Territory before establishing his domicile abroad.

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 6

1. The Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia (Commander of Security Police and the SD) determines whether or not an order of the confiscation is to be issued.

2. The right of administration and disposition of the property so confiscated rests with the agency receives notifications pursuant to Section 5, Paragraph 3.

Section 7

Sections 5, 6, 9 and 10 of the Eleventh Decree to the Reich Citizens' Law are applicable accordingly.

\* \* \* \* \*

Berlin, 2 November 1942

On Behalf of the Reich Minister  
of the Interior Dr. Stuckart.

The Reich Minister of Finance  
Graf Schwerin von Krosigk

The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Thierack

1943 ~~STÄNDENBLATT~~ PART I, Page 372

Thirteenth Regulation under the Reich Citizenship Law  
of 1 July 1943

Under Article 3 of the Reich Citizenship Law of September 15, 1935 (RGBl I 1146) the following is ordered:

Article 1

1. Criminal actions committed by Jews shall be punished by the police.
2. The provision of the Polish penal laws of 4 December 1941 (RGBl I 759) shall no longer apply to Jews.

Article 2

1. The property of a Jew shall be confiscated by the Reich after his death.
2. The Reich may, however, grant compensation to the non-Jewish legal heirs and persons entitled to sustenance who have their domicile in Germany.
3. This compensation may be granted in the form of a lump sum, not to exceed the ceiling price of the property which has passed into possession of the German Reich.
4. Compensation may be granted by the transfer of titles and assets from the confiscated property. No costs shall be imposed for the legal processes necessary for such transfer.

Article 3

The Reich Minister of the Interior with the concurrence of the participating higher authorities of the Reich shall issue the legal and administrative provisions for the administration and enforcement of this regulation. In doing so he shall determine to what extent the provisions shall apply to Jewish nationals of foreign countries.

Article 4

This regulation shall take effect on the seventh day of its promulgation. In the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia it shall apply where German administration and German courts have jurisdiction; Article 2 shall also apply to Jews who are citizens of the Protectorate.

Berlin, 1 July 1943

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick  
Chief of the Party Chancellery  
M. Bormann  
Reich Minister of Finance  
Count Schwerin von Krosigk  
Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Thierack.

1939, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, Page 2107

Decree of 17 October 1939 Concerning - Special Jurisdiction in Penal  
Matters for Members of the SS, and for Members of Police Units for  
Special Purposes

The Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich decrees the  
following law for the area of the Greater German Reich:

Section 1

Special jurisdiction in penal matters will be established for:

1. Professional members of the Reich leadership of the SS;
2. Professional members of the staffs of those Higher SS and Police  
Chiefs who possess the authority of issuing orders in those units which  
have been specially designated under numbers 3 to 6 below;
3. Members of the SS Units for Special Purposes;
4. Members of the SS Death Head Units (including reinforcements);
5. Members of the SS Junker-schools;
6. Members of Police Units for Special Purposes.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Reich Minister of the Interior and the Reich Fuehrer Leader of  
the SS are empowered to draw up, in agreement with the Reich Ministers  
of Justice and of Finance, the decrees necessitated by Sections 4 and 5  
and directives and implementary decrees in connection with this law.

Section 6

This law becomes effective on the day of its publication.

Berlin, 17 October 1939

The President of the Ministerial  
Council for the Defense of the Reich  
Goering, Generalfeldmarschall

The Deputy General for the Administration,  
of the Reich  
Frick

The Reich Minister and Chief of the  
Reich Chancellery  
Lammers

1942, REICHSGESETZBLATT I, PAGE 475

Order Concerning the Jurisdiction of SS Courts  
and Police Courts in the Protectorate Bohemia and  
Moravia, July 15, 1942

In pursuance of the decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor concerning the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, dated March 16, 1939 (RGBl. I, p. 485) and in agreement with the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, the following order is issued:

Section 1

In case of direct attack by a non-German ~~individual~~ <sup>individual</sup> against the SS or the German Police or against any of their members, the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior may establish the jurisdiction of a combined SS Court and Police Court, by declaring that special interests of parts of the SS or of the Police require that judgment be given by an SS and Police Court.

This declaration shall be sent to the Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. The SS and Police Court, which shall have jurisdiction in individual cases, shall be specified by the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

Section 2

If the offense directly injures the interests of the Armed Forces, the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces shall reach an agreement as to whether the case shall be prosecuted by an SS and Police Court or by a Military Court.

Section 3

This order shall become effective one week after its publication,  
Berlin, July 15, 1942

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
By deputy: Dr. Stuckart

The Chief of the Supreme Command  
of the Armed Forces  
Veitel

The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Schlegelberger (in charge)



1933, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 529

Law for the Prevention of Congenitally III Progeny of  
14 July 1933

Article 1

1. Whoever is afflicted with a congenital disease, can be sterilized by operation, if according to past experience of medical science a hereditary impairment of his progeny, either physical or mental, is to be expected in all likelihood.

2. Afflicted with a congenital disease according to this law is, whoever suffers from one of the following diseases:

- (1) Congenital imbecility
- (2) Schizophrenia
- (3) Circular (manic-depressive psychosis)
- (4) Congenital epilepsy
- (5) Congenital St. Vitus dance
- (6) Congenital blindness
- (7) Congenital dumbness
- (8) Bad congenital physical malformation

3. A chronic alcoholic can also be sterilized

Article 2

1. The right to file such an application lies with the person to be sterilized. If he is incompetent or put under tutelage because of feeble mindedness or under eighteen years of age, this right rests with the legal representative and is subject to approval by the court of guardianship. In all other cases of limited competence, the consent of the legal representative is needed for the application. In case an adult person is put under guardianship, the guardians consent is mandatory.

2. A certificate of a doctor, approved by the German Reich, has to accompany this application, stating that the person, to be sterilized, has been familiarized with the meaning and the consequences of a sterilization.

3. The application can be rescinded.

Article 3

Sterilization can also be proposed by:

1. A public health officer.
2. The superintendent of a hospital, sanitarium, asylum, or of a penitentiary for its inmates.

Article 4

The application is to be made in writing and is to be submitted to the attention of a Hereditary Health Court. The facts, upon which this application is based must be substantiated by a medical certificate or in some other way. The office must inform the public health office of this application.

Article 5

The Hereditary Health Court of the district where the person to be sterilized resides, has jurisdiction over the decision.

Article 6

1. The Hereditary Health Court is to be affiliated with a lower court. It is composed of a district judge as president, a public health officer and another doctor, approved by the German Reich, with expert knowledge of matters pertaining to eugenics. A deputy is to be appointed for each member.

\*\*\*\*\*

Article 10

1. The Appellate Hereditary Health Court is to be affiliated to an Appellate Provincial Court (Oberlandesgericht) covering the same district. It consists of a member of the Appellate Provincial Court, a public health officer and another physician, licensed by the German Reich, with expert knowledge of matters pertaining to eugenics. A deputy is to be appointed for each member. Article 6, Section 2 applies accordingly.

\*\*\*\*\*

3. The decisions of the Appellate Hereditary Health Courts are final.

Article 11

1. The necessary operation for the sterilization is to be performed only in a hospital and by a surgeon licensed by the German Reich. He is to perform this operation only after the decree for sterilization has become valid. The supreme provincial authority will appoint the hospitals and surgeons, authorized to perform the sterilization. The operation is not to be performed by the surgeon who made the application or who was a member of the board of proceedings.

Article 12

1. Once approved by the court, this sterilization has to be performed even against the will of the person to be sterilized, unless he made the application himself. The public health officer has to arrange necessary measures with the police. Direct force may be used if other measures do not suffice.

2. If circumstances demand a re-examination of the facts, the Hereditary Health Court has to reopen the case and to suspend the sterilization order temporarily. In case of a rejection of the application a re-opening of the case is permissible only if new facts appeared which justify the sterilization.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 14 July 1933

The Reich Chancellor  
Adolf Hitler  
The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick  
The Reich Minister of Justice  
Dr. Guertner

1933, REICHSGESAMT, PAGE 1021

~~Decree~~ for the Execution of the Law for the Prevention of  
Congenitally Ill Progeny of  
5 December 1933

Article 1

(Concerning Section 1, Paragraphs 1, 2 of the basic law)

(Paragraph 1 )

A condition for sterilization is that the disease, although only temporarily manifested from a latent tendency, be established beyond any doubt by a doctor approved by the German Reich.

\*\*\*\*\*

(On Section 3,4)

(Paragraph 4 )

If an approved doctor in the course of his official activity learns of a person suffering from a hereditary disease (Section 1, Paragraphs 1, 2) or from chronic alcoholism, he must report this without delay to the competent district public health officer (Amtsarzt) according to the form printed as supplement 3 (P. 1934). Other persons who are concerned with the treatment, examination, or advising of sick persons, have the same obligation. In the case of inmates of institutions, it is the Head of the institution who has the duty to report the case.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 5 December 1933

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
Frick

The Reich Minister of Justice  
Gurtner

1935, REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 289

Third Decree for the Execution of the Law for the Prevention of  
Congenitally Ill Progeny  
of 25 February 1935

\*\*\*\*\*

Article IV

Interested persons and counsel can be barred from appearance  
at the Hereditary Health Courts and Appellate Hereditary Health Court  
for important reasons; this decision is uncontestable.

\*\*\*\*\*

Article XII

1. The Reich Minister of Justice determines the location and the  
district of the court which is to render the decision and the number of  
court chambers to be established. He may transfer the exercise of this  
authority to the president of the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

2. The Hereditary Health Courts are to be regarded as parts  
of the local law courts, and appellate Health Courts are to be regarded  
as parts of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, with respect to administration  
and official supervision.

3. The presidents of the Circuit Courts of Appeals determine the  
number of medical members and deputies of the Hereditary Health Courts,  
as needed.

\*\*\*\*\*

Berlin, 25 February 1935

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
(In Charge)  
Pfundtner

The Reich Minister of Justice  
(In Charge)  
Dr. Schlegelberger

The Reich Minister of Labor  
(In Charge)  
Dr. Krohn

1943 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 63\*

No. 37, issued on 10 November 1943

Reich Youth Court Law

First Part

Juvenile delinquencies and  
their consequences

First Section

General rules

Article 1

Sphere of application

1. This law is valid whenever a juvenile commits a delinquency, subject to penal punishment. A juvenile is one who, at the time of the deed, is fourteen but not yet eighteen years old.

2. This law applies to Germans. It shall be applied according to its meaning to members of other nationalities, as far as nothing else is stated.

\*\*\*\*\*

Seventh Section

Application of the General Penal Code

Article 20

Juvenile major criminals

1. If at the time of the deed the juvenile was morally and spiritually developed to such an extent that he can be compared to a perpetrator over eighteen years old, the judge will apply the General Penal Code, if the healthy sentiment of the people requires it because of the particularly wicked character of the perpetrator and because of the gravity of his deed.

2. The same will apply when the juvenile cannot be compared, indeed, at the time of his deed to a grown-up person, but when the overall appreciation of his personality and of his deed shows that he is a major criminal of a degenerated character and if the protection of the people makes such a treatment necessary.

(S. Signature)

Certification of Translation

I, LUDWIG EITNER....., Civ.No. A.441904....., hereby certify, that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above Document No. 715 - ..... is a true and correct translation of the various statutes, decrees, excerpts from the Reich Criminal Code, and excerpts from German legal textbooks cited and collected therein.

LUDWIG EITNER.....

Civ.No. A.441904.....



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NG - 715  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR CRIMES

1944 REICHSGESETZBLATT, PART I, PAGE 339.

Decree for the further adaptation of Criminal Procedure to the requirements of Total War (Fourth Decree for the simplification of Criminal Procedure) of 13 Dec 1944.

In pursuance of the Decree of the Fuehrer concerning Special Powers of the Reichs Minister of Justice, dated 20 Aug 1942 (Reichs Gesetzblatt Part I page 535), in connection with the Decree of the Fuehrer concerning Total War, dated 25 July 1944 (Reichs Gesetzblatt Part I page 161), and in agreement with the Reichs Minister and Chief of the Reichs Chancellery, the Chief of the Party Chancellery, and the General Commissioner for the Administration of the Reich, the following is ordered:

Article I.  
Paragraph 12.

Limited admittance of defense counsel.

(1) In any criminal case, several lawyers or professional representatives may not act side by side as chosen counsel for one defendant.

(2) The rules about obligatory representation by defense counsel do not apply. The presiding judge appoints a defense counsel for the whole or part of the proceedings if the difficulty of the material or legal problems require assistance by a defense counsel, or if the defendant, in due consideration of his personality, is unable to defend himself personally.

Berlin, 13th December 1944.

The Reichs Minister of Justice

(sgd.) Dr. THIERACK

CERTIFICATE

I, Arnold Buchthal, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 715.

8 Feb. 1947

(s) Arnold Buchthal

Civ. 20024

- END -

DOCUMENT NO. HQ 4068

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR - CRIMES.

22 October 1946  
1400 - 1630

Interrogation of WALDEMAR HOVEN  
by Iwan Devries  
on request of Mr. Hardy.  
Also present, Charles E. Foster, reporter.

BY MR. DEVRIES:

Q Do you speak English?

A Not perfectly, but I understand it.

Q You have been in America for three years and  
therefore you can converse well in English?

A Of course.

Q We will talk in English today and if you don't  
understand it, you will let me know and we will fi-  
nish in German.

A Yes.

Q What is your name?

A Waldemar Hoven.

Q You realize that any statements you hide or  
any knowledge you hide, will be considered as  
breaking your oath?

A Yes.

Q Do you swear to speak the whole truth, nothing  
but the truth, the complete truth, so help you God?

A I do.

BY MR. HARDY:

Q Dr. Hoven, as I understand it you were at the  
Buchenwald concentration camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q You have been interrogated; so rather than  
go through

the preliminaries, I am going to go directly to the particular activities I want to know about.

A Yes sir.

Q When you were at the Buchenwald concentration camp, you were very familiar with, or had knowledge of Dr. Ding's activities, Dr. Schuler?

A Yes.

Q Now, in connection with Dr. Schuler's activities, he started his experimental station in Block 46?

A Yes sir.

Q In the latter part of 1941, in December or January?

A Yes sir, that is right.

Q From your work at Buchenwald, from your affiliations with Dr. Ding, because we have affidavits from him that he knew you very well --

A Yes.

Q Do you know who was Dr. Ding's superior?

A Yes.

Q Whom?

A There were two.

Q Dr. Krugowsky?

A Yes, I only have seen him once. And Dr. Grawitz, Reichartz-  
SS.

Q Did you ever hear, in any connection, the name of Dr. Karl Gonsken, he was your superior, the chief of the Medical Services of the Waffen SS?

A He was not my superior. My superior was Dr. Loring.

Hoven

Q Under Pohl, WVHA?

A Yes.

Q This man, Dr. Karl Gonsken, do you know him?

A Yes. I haven't seen him there, but I know that Dr. Ding wrote him sometimes.

Q If I can refresh your memory, Dr. Karl Gonsken in 1941 was the man who originally gave Dr. Ding his orders to open the experimental station for research on Fleckfieber (spotted fever).

A He gave him permission.

Q Dr. Gonsken?

A Yes.

Q This is Gonsken here? (Illustrating). Dr. Mrugowsky and Dr. Ding here (Indicating)?

A Yes.

Q They ran like this: Gonsken went to Mrugowsky and over here to Ding?

A That is right.

Q Did Ding ever tell you anything about Gonsken?

A He told me once, Dr. Ding told me that he had to report to Dr. Gonsken about the opening of the institute, Dr. Ding also stated that he wrote a number of letters to Gonsken with reference to the institution, but he never declared that Gonsken was his actual superior. Also Dr. Ding has implied by his words that Gonsken

Hoven

actually was a superior of Ding's, but he had never stated so in any direct words, at least up to the beginning of 1943.

Q Let me read to you my information based on other evidence. I want to refresh your memory. I want you to listen to this and tell me whether or not, from your conversations with Dr. Ding and from your affiliations at Buchenwald our statements are true to your knowledge?

A Yes.

Q In 1941, the latter part of 1941, an experimental station was established at Buchenwald to determine the effectiveness of spotted fever vaccines?

A Yes.

Q At that time the department was called the Spotted Fever Department?

A Yes.

Q And was under the direct supervision of Dr. Ding?

A Yes.

Q Now, this experimental station for Spotted Fever was set up in Block 46 in the Camp?

A Yes.

Q Now, the work of the experimental station was directed by the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin under Dr. Mrugowsky?

A Yes.

Q Now, as a matter of fact, in the early days Dr. Gonsken was a superior of Dr. Mrugowsky in Department 16. Do you recollect Department 16 of the Waffen SS?

A Yes, I know it.



Q Therefore, in 1941 when they established this institute, it was established under the orders of Dr. Gensken, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, Dr. Gensken in January of 1943 issued orders to Dr. Ding to enlarge the experimental station so as to take in Block 50, that was for the manufacture of vaccines?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Now, at the time they changed the station, they changed the name of the station?

A That is right.

Q From then on, they called it The Institute for Spotted Fever and Virus Research of the Waffen SS, is that right?

A Just a minute, I will tell you in German.

TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN INTO ENGLISH:

A The official name is the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen SS, the section for spotted fever and virus research.

Q Now, as a matter of fact, you have seen Dr. Mrugowsky at Buchenwald?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever see Dr. Gensken at Buchenwald?

A No, never.

Q Did you ever hear of Dr. Gensken visiting at Buchenwald?

A No.

Q Did Dr. Ding tell you that Gensken came to Buchenwald?

A No, but he said he visited him at Berlin several times.

Q He had several meetings with Dr. Gensken in Berlin?

A Yes.

Boyon

Q Now, Doctor, in your position at the Buchenwald concentration camp — I have studied your biographical data very thoroughly. As you know, we have a vast amount of German documents at our disposal.

A Yes.

Q We have all of the SS files. We have documents upon documents.

A Yes.

Q Many of the things I ask you, I ask simply to verify them and I want to put you in a position where you can be an honest man and do something to benefit yourself and the medical profession. Now, I have studied your biographical data. I have noticed with great interest that you left High School, Gymnasium, in 1919.

A Yes.

Q And you did not return to High School until 1933?

A Yes sir.

Q Then, you went on and became a medical doctor. You had a great love for the medical profession — your top idea was to become a medical doctor, or you would not have returned to High School at the age that you were in 1933?

A Yes sir.

Q Therefore, I feel that a man like yourself who has been implicated in these things — you realize these things were criminal, do you not?

A Yes, but I think you have documents about myself too.

Q Yes.

Hoven

A As you said before, every German says he is not guilty and it looks funny, but I think it should be easy for you to find out whether I was helping or not all the time. The man I could have helped was a man in a high position and he is still living. Men like people in the Government of Czechoslovakia, a personal physician of the Queen of the Netherlands -- anyway, if they were finding out something about me, if they did find it out, they would hang me about fifty times, that is true. It was not for political reasons. So, I was trying to help them like I told you the last time. These men really could have been killed and they were going to be killed.

Q I will go over this in detail with you. I want to get you to verify these facts for me. We will check this over, this is in the form of an affidavit. I want to go through each section of the affidavit, if it is true, I would like to have you sign this affidavit for me.

A Yes.

Q 1, WILHELM HOFER, being duly sworn, depose and state:  
1. I was born in Freiburg in Breisgau on the 10th of February, 1903.

A That is right.

Q I attended high school but did not complete education until many years later.

A Yes, sir.

Q Between the years 1919 and 1933 I visited Denmark, Sweden, United States and France.

A That is right.

Hofner

Q In 1933 I returned to Freiburg and complete<sup>ed</sup> my high school course and then attended the Universities of Freiburg and Munich. In 1939 I concluded my medical studies and joined the Waffen SS as a physician.

A Yes.

Q The last rank I held in the Waffen SS was Hauptsturmführer (Captain).

A Yes.

Q In 1934 I had joined the Allgemeine SS.

A That is right.

Q In October 1939 I was assigned as an assistant medical officer in the SS Hospital in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp and held that position until 1941 when I was appointed the Medical Officer in Charge of the SS troops stationed in the Camp. That was your first job as Medical Officer in an SS hospital, SS Hospital 49?

A That is right.

Q Sometime thereafter, you were transferred to the camp hospital?

A Yes, at the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942.

Q At the end of 1941, you were transferred to the Camp Hospital and became assistant medical officer there?

A Yes.

Q This hospital was for the inmates of the concentration camp?

A Yes.

Q In July of 1942, you were elevated to the position of chief physician, is that right?

A Yes.

Hoven

Q Thereby you had the full responsibility of all the people in the hospital?

A Yes.

Q Then, you became chief physician, you held that position until September of 1943 when Dr. Konrad Morgen came down and arrested you?

A Until the 13th of September, 1944, that is right.

Q Now, due to those various positions in Buchenwald during this period of four years that you were there, not quite four years - for nearly four years, you became acquainted with all the phases of the medical activities that went on at Buchenwald. Now, therefore, you are able to make these statements.

A Yes.

Q I want you to correct me where I read if the facts are not correct.

A I understand you.

Q Then, you will draw the affidavit out and have you come back tomorrow and sign it.

Spotted Fever and Virus Experiments. In the latter part of 1941 an experimental station was established in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp in order to determine the effectiveness of various Spotted Fever vaccines. This department was called the "Spotted Fever Experimental Station."

A Yes.

Hoven



Q This department was called the Spotted Fever Experimental Station and was under the direct supervision of Dr. Ding, alias Schuler.

A Yes.

Q This experimental station was set up in Block 46 of the Camp.

A That is right.

Q The Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS in Berlin, under the command of Dr. Joachim Krugowsky, received all the reports of those activities and Dr. Ding took orders from Krugowsky.

A He told me that often.

Q In the early days, that is, between 1941 and the summer of 1943, Dr. Ding had many meetings in Berlin with Dr. Earl Gonsken concerning his work at Buchenwald in connection with the Spotted Fever experiments. Dr. Ding told me that Dr. Gonsken was one of his superiors.

A Yes.

Q In January of 1943, the Spotted Fever Experimental Station was enlarged to include Block 50.

A Yes sir.

Q From that time on, Block 46 was the experimental station and Block 50 was where the vaccines were prepared to be used in the experiments.

A That is right.

Q At this time, the name of the Spotted Fever Experimental Station was changed?

Hoven

A Flockfieber-Versuchstation Abteilung Fuer Flockfieber Virusforschung, it was called.

Q From your conversations with Ding, you believed the chain of command was Gonsken, Krugowsky and then Ding.

A And Grawitz.

Q Yes, Grawitz. He came above both of them?

A Yes.

Q In the summer of 1943, I want to know whether you know this or not, Dr. Krugowsky assumed the full responsibility and Dr. Gonsken dropped out of the picture. Dr. Krugowsky took over as the superior in charge of Department 16.

A Yes.

Q Then, Gonsken no longer was associated with Dr. Ding.

A That is right, sometimes I don't know exactly the time, but I know that sometime it changed.

Q In the summer of 1943, Krugowsky assumed the full responsibility and Gonsken did not actively participate in the superior capacity.

A That is right.

Q I can recall, you said, I can recall meeting Dr. Krugowsky on one of his many visits to Richenwald.

A At one time in the home of Dr. Ding, not in the concentration camp.

Q In the home of Dr. Ding?

A That is right.

Q You never met Gonsken?

A Never met Gonsken.

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Q You never heard of Gensken coming there?

A No, I only know he visited him in Berlin.

Q Inasmuch as you were constantly associated with Dr. Ding and your work in the medical field was of common interest, you became very friendly?

A I got very friendly with Dr. Ding for a certain purpose in mind, namely, to protect certain prisoners who otherwise would have been shipped to a concentration camp at Auschwitz. Through friendship with Ding, I managed to give a certain number of prisoners a position in the institute of Dr. Ding where they worked and because of their work, therefore, could be declared vitally necessary.

Q Would you write down the names of some of these inmates, three or four of them?

A Yes.

(The Witness Supplied the Following Names: Henry Ploek, Jan Robert, Pror. Dr. VanderLingor, August Cohn, latter chief of Police of Kassel, Fritz Kirchner and five other Jewish prisoners.)

Q You frequently discussed matters with Dr. Ding and visited his experimental station from time to time?

A Yes.

Q Dr. Ding was ill in Berlin with spotted fever, wasn't he?

A Yes.

Q In March of 1942?

A Yes.

Q Then, you were ordered to take over his duties in Block 46?

A Yes, but I have not been there. He had inmates who were

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doctors and acted as assistants.

Q You supervised?

A He should have, but claims not to have done so.

Q You were ordered to supervise them?

A The first physician should supervise it, but at that particular time no experiments were being carried on and I did not bother about any supervision until the time Dr. Ding came back.

Q As a matter of fact, Dr. Ding was ill in Berlin with spotted fever in March of 1942 and you took over the supervision of the experimental station until he returned?

A Yes, without any experiments going on at that time.

Q The experiments at Block 46 in the Buchenwald concentration camp were conducted as follows: You know this from talking with Dr. Ding.

A Sometimes I have seen them too.

Q One group of victims was first vaccinated with the spotted fever vaccine and then infected with the spotted virus, then infected with the germ.

A That is right.

Q In order to contrast the effectiveness of these vaccines another group of inmates were merely infected with the germ without any vaccine.

A That is right.

Q Between the autumn of 1942 and the summer of 1943 approximately 500 inmates of the Buchenwald camp were used in these experiments?

A That is a rough estimate.

Hoven.

Q How many of these died as a result of the experiments?  
How many would you say died of your knowledge?

A I estimate that for that particular period about ten percent died as a result of these experiments, but after 1943 a greater percentage died.

Q What percentage would you say?

A I heard from other sources, from inmates in the camp, that after 1943 the percentage of people who died as a result of the experiments amounted to 18 or 20 percent.

Q The selection of inmates to be used for the purposes of medical experiments in Block 46 by the Institute for Spotted Fever and Virus Research was as follows: When Dr. Ding needed human beings for his work a request was made to the office of the camp commandant and referred to you for action. "In accordance with this request I selected various inmates, at random, from the roster of the camp. They were placed on a list over my signature and returned to SCHÖBER, who often removed certain names from the list for political reasons. In the event that particular prisoners were removed from the list I was requested to select substitutes in order to provide Dr. Ding with the desired number of victims. After I returned the completed list to Schöber it was given to Dr. Ding for approval. He made a final check to ascertain, from a medical point of view, the physical condition of the selected inmates and to determine whether or not they met with his requirements."

A Yes, sir.

Exon.



Q "Usually a man named SCHOKER, an SS Hauptsturmfuhrer, notified me to select the necessary number of prisoners for these purposes."

A Yes, sir.

Q What have you got to add to that?

A In selecting prisoners in Buchenwald for the experiments to be carried out by Dr. Ding, it was not officially necessary that I make such a selection or sign these lists. Dr. Ding could simply have ordered Schober to make the necessary number of inmates available. However, I personally occupied myself with the selection because I had been requested by the inmates to do so so that I would not have undeserving inmates become the victims since I tried to select only those people who were stated to be criminals. After I left Buchenwald concentration camp the same system of selection was not maintained and the inmates were made available to Dr. Ding simply through Schober.

Q This is basically true then?

A Yes.

Q Transfer of inmates to the Bernburg euthanasia station for extermination. I want to know about this, doctor. You have perhaps complete knowledge of these matters. In September of 1939 there was started in Germany a program to exterminate the mentally and physically deficient people, a euthanasia program.

A Yes.

Q Now, you say you became aware in 1941 that the so called euthanasia program for the extermination of the mentally and physically deficient was being carried out in Germany?

A Yes.

Reven.

Q Where did you hear that from? How did you know that they were carrying out an euthanasia program in Germany.

(No response)

Q Let me go on and tell you what you said before in another interrogation at the time the camp commander Koch called all the important SS officials of the camp together and informed them that he had received a secret order.

A From Himmler.

Q From Himmler. It was to the effect that all mentally and physically deficient inmates of the camp should be killed.

A That is right.

Q He requested that all Jewish inmates of the concentration camp should be included.

A Yes.

Q Who requested, Himmler or Koch?

A I don't know.

Q Koch said that Himmler said?

A Koch made the statement on request of Himmler.

Q In accordance with these orders from higher authority, three or four hundred Jewish prisoners of different nationalities were sent to the euthanasia station at Bernburg to be exterminated?

A Yes. I didn't know at that time where it should be. The prisoners told me afterwards.

Q A few days later you received a list of the names of the Jews killed at Bernburg and you were ordered to issue false statements of death, fake death certificates?

A Yes, sir. Immediately after I learned of this action I warned inmates in the camp and thereby managed to save six or eight hundred people who were hidden in different barracks and sent to other camps.

Q Now, when you received the order to make out these death statements you obeyed it, you obeyed the order and made out the death statements?

A Yes.

Q At one time you visited Bernburg to arrange for the cremation of inmates who had died in the Wernigerode Branch of Buchenwald camp. I want you now to be very truthful with me.

A Yes, I will.

Q Doctor, you are in a profession that is perhaps the greatest profession in the world, the medical profession. You have proven to me by my studying your biographical data that nothing in the world was more important to you than to become a doctor, a man who was to preserve life. When you became a doctor and were given your degree you took the oath of Hippocrates. You stated when you took that oath that you would do everything within your power to preserve life.

A Yes.

Q Doctor, you breached that oath. You may have breached the oath because of orders from above but, never-

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theless, you have breached the oath of a doctor. The medical profession in Germany, as you know, has sunk to a depth that is disgraceful, not only to you as a German doctor, but to American doctors and doctors of other nations. It is something that will take a thousand years to wipe out. The medical profession in Germany has done things that have never been heard of before. You agreed that they should be punished. You agree that the medical profession should be restored to a position where it would be considered again the greatest profession in the world. In order to restore the medical profession, if you don't give your full cooperation, if you don't do everything within your power to make your profession the top profession again, then you are still living in disgrace as a medical doctor. Now, doctor, we have evidence so conclusive against the medical profession in Germany, things that have gone on one after another, that we are going to produce them. We are going to have a trial, you know that.

A Yes.

Q There is no reason for holding you as a prisoner unless we have a trial. In this trial we are going to bring to light what happened in the medical profession. We are going to bring it to light so it will never happen again, so that other men so insincere in their profession won't allow such a thing as the German Reich to destroy their beliefs. Now, doctor, when you were at Buchenwald concentration camp,

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many times in Buchenwald concentration camp they had people killed by injections?

A Yes.

Q Now, doctor, I want you to tell me the full story of how you were implicated, how many people you injected with phenol? How many people did Ding inject with phenol? Our major interest is not why you killed them, it is who ordered you to kill them, when did you kill them, and how did you kill them and what benefit would it have given to science, if any. If you don't do any of these things your profession is going to be degraded more and more, day in and day out. I think that you are a sincere man or you wouldn't have stayed so many years out of school and returned to enter so high a profession. We have conclusive evidence that you killed many people. I want to know why, the full story, doctor, and I want you to give me the full story of why you killed these people and how many there were. What method did you use to kill them and who ordered you to kill them. Who was up above you? How many of these top doctors visited you. The perpetrators of these, such as yourself, in many cases may be the victims of circumstances but, doctor, you are an intelligent man. You should know that you owe a duty to the medical profession to be truthful, to make a clean breast of it. You undoubtedly, being in the United States of America for three years, know that life is cherished in the United

Howen.



States. You know that we are not out to prosecute people who are under serving. What you want to tell me you can tell me in English or Mr. Devries in German. Tell Mr. Devries just what you know about all these medical matters. I have down here that you killed approximately 150 inmates in Buchenwald by injections of phenol. You ordered it and you killed some. In one instance you performed these killings in the operating room of the camp hospital. On that occasion Dr. Ding had a previous meeting with Dr. Krugowsky. Krugowsky wanted to find out the effects of phenol in connection with another experiment, they wanted to know the phenol content in sulfanilamide. They wanted to know about gas experiments— you know what I mean.

A Yes.

Q Dr. Ding came to you and you said that you were performing euthanasia with phenol injections and he came to you and two nights later you called Dr. Ding when you had to kill four or five people. The people were brought into the operating room, you injected them with phenol and they died within one-half a minute. Isn't that right?

A Not that way.

Q Doctor, can you tell me all of these activities in English?

A I can try it, sir. When I was there working in Buchenwald, when I got in closer touch with the prisoners,

Heven.

I heard that these prisoners--they had good positions in the concentration camp. Criminal prisoners wanted to get those positions and therefore they were going to kill these prisoners, political prisoners.

Q In other words, doctor, you say that in Buchenwald concentration camp after you became chief doctor--

A After I became second doctor.

Q After you became second doctor and through to the end, you became aware of the fact that there were many of the prisoners who were not liked by the other prisoners and were trying to benefit themselves, and that they tried everything in their power to become more powerful and to get better positions which would act to the detriment of the political prisoners who were good men. Therefore, you considered these prisoners to be traitors.

A Not me but all of them, all of the intelligent inmates.

Q These prisoners were considered traitors, doctor, by the inmates?

A Yes.

Q The inmates and yourself considered they were not worthy of life?

A Not only of that, sir, because if they were alive they were going to kill hundreds and hundreds of people

By Mr. Devries (interpreted from German): He is trying to say that these people would

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have been killed by the ones who were jealous.

Q You killed a great many with phenol. Those men that you killed with phenol and that the prisoners killed with phenol and that you gave them the phenol to kill them with, they were prisoners who would have eventually killed the other prisoners?

A Yes, that is the truth.

Q You tell me, doctor, what kind of prisoners you were killing the evening Doctor King went to the operating room when you injected phenol into four or five people and he watched the effect, he wanted to determine what the immediate effect of phenol would be for euthanasia. He came in did he not?

A Came in one time.

Q How many men did you kill that night?

A The prisoners were together with me. There was a man who killed about 20 or 30 people also, they were all prisoners, all intelligent prisoners.

Q Doctor, you were in Buchenwald camp, a little speck on the map of Germany. You saw in Block 46 the type of experiments that were going on. You knew that in Block 46 people were dying as a result of the experiments, ten percent in one period and increased to 20 percent in another period. These experiments, doctor, were conducted for the benefit of the German Army, the benefit of people who would be getting

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spotted fever. You are fortunate in not being involved in medical experimentation. You were involved in a minor matter. These experiments were not conducted in the manner in which you would have conducted them had you not been influenced by men in top positions. A doctor would never experiment on a patient against his will, and you know that many of these persons were used without their consent, and you know that even if they did give their consent they were going to die. Hence, if a man is going to die he cannot give his consent. It is against the law to permit anybody to kill you.

A I know. That is a different thing if you have been in a concentration camp. I was together with these prisoners and I know there were good people there, fine men, intelligent people, and they were going to be killed by other ones who were criminal prisoners.

Q I know that. I want to tell you this so that when I finish you can give me a brief statement of it before I leave. I want to tell you this for this purpose. At Buchenwald in Block 46 after you left, I don't know the exact period of time, you may have been away from there at this time but they used political prisoners for the experimental purposes, Russian prisoners, Jewish prisoners, Catholic political prisoners, Austrians, all kinds of political prisoners for these experiments. We have the evidence. It may be very shocking to you but we know that. Now, if you ever attended

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a conference, any other information you have about medical experimentation that will be helpful to clear up this horrid crime, I think, and I know, that you want to tell us about it, that you want to clear this situation up. I want you to think hard and make an effort to recall whether you had ever attended a conference at Berlin or ever heard of a conference at Berlin, or whether you ever heard Reichardt SS Doctor Grawitz, what his ideas were, what Dr. Krugowsky's opinions were, Gensken's opinions and Dr. Gohhardt's opinions—all these doctors. It seems to me that in as much as you were a member of the Waffen SS you must have known or must have heard what is going on.

A There were others.

Q There was Dr. Brandt, he was the Reichscommissar for Health and Sanitation. Now, doctor, you as a medical doctor and being in the SS, you must have heard about these programs. If you didn't hear about them it is too bad. I am sure you must have heard about it. It must have been common discussion among the doctors, it must have been a common thing for such things as this to go on. We want you to try to be helpful. You are under oath. You know that we have the evidence because I a lawyer, not a medical man, in a short period of time have been able to gain all the evidence and knowledge that I have. I can visualize Buchenwald camp and I have never been there. I can do it from the documents and letters I have read, from the witnesses I have talked to.

Hoven.



I can do the same for every concentration camp in Germany. I know the entire set-up. I want the reasons behind it, doctor. We want to know where the orders came from and I think you can be helpful. You tell Mr. Devries about the euthanasia program and we will make out the affidavit. If you can think of anything else that will be helpful to us, do so. I will leave you with Mr. Devries and he will go through the entire thing with you.

A Don't forget, you don't know what position I was working in there.

Q I know the position.

A No.

Q I know the position you are in.

(Mr. Hardy then left the interrogation and the following questions were put by Mr. Devries:)

Q I want you to tell me now in a logical order why, when and how inmates of the Buchenwald concentration camp were killed by injections with phenol. I don't want you to go into any details for the moment, you can make any remarks later on. I just want you to give me a logical chain of command of this action.

A I estimate that in total about 150 inmates in Buchenwald were killed, not only by me but also by prisoners in the camp, with phenol injections, or were beaten to death, about which facts I learned after they had taken place.

Hoven.

Q Now, I want you to tell me on whose orders these prisoners were given injections with phenol or were beaten to death?

A Always on the request of the inmates themselves, who wanted to prevent that the political intelligentsia in the prison camp would be exterminated by the arch-criminals in the camp. I never took the initiative myself but all killings took place on the request of inmates in the camp. I always convinced myself at the time that there was no other way out for the prisoners who were killed. The inmates who advised me on killing prisoners were representatives of all different nations and comprised such people as lawyers, doctors and important political people.

Q Did you ever receive requests or orders from the camp commander or other authorities in the camp to give injections to prisoners, or to have them killed the way you described?

A Camp commander Koch gave me such orders. I took measures that the particular inmates who should be killed were either taken into the hospital or hidden somewhere else or shipped to other camps so that these particular killings could not take place.

Q The camp commander who gave such orders to you never checked later on whether these killings actually had taken place?

A No, he never bothered about such affairs any more for he was much too busy with all kinds of corruption so that he did not have enough time to occupy himself with these matters.

Q How many inmates do you actually estimate were injected with phenol, either by you or with your knowledge by your assistants?

A About 80.

- Q You imply however that about 90 died in a different way?
- A Yes, that is correct. These 90 cases were all cases about which I heard later on, after it had happened.
- Q Why did the prison rs notify you then of these killings after they had happened?
- A Because I was the only person in whom the inmates had confidence and because I was the person who had to make official declarations of death.
- Q You had to learn actually about all these cases of murder by inmates because you had to make death declarations?
- A Yes.
- Q What kind of death statements did you mostly make out?
- A All kind quite often inflammation of the lungs or heart attack.
- Q When you were notified about these killings after they had taken place, it must have been impossible for you to check whether they were justified or not.
- A The ex-riters who were killed were mostly so killed so well-known to everybody that mistakes were out of the question.
- Q Did the killing of the 60 persons with phenol injections which you have mentioned before take place in the camp hospital?
- A Yes.
- Q Who was mostly present when these injections were given in the camp hospital?

- A I was present and five inmates who assisted us.
- Q You stated once that on one occasion Doctor Ding assisted you in the killings.
- A One time he dropped in and claimed that it was not done the correct way. Then he performed the injections himself.
- Q How many were killed on that particular occasion?
- A Three. These three people were reported to have killed themselves about 30 inmates in the camp.
- Q You claim that you realized the people that were killed by injections had acted in a reasonable way towards their comrades.
- A Yes.
- Q Do you believe that Doctor Ding was equally informed as you and also know about this.
- A No.
- Q I am going to ask you a question which I want you to answer very clearly. Beyond rumors which you heard, how did you actually know, how did you actually check that the people who were killed deserved that fate?
- A You must realize that those prisoners had to stick very closely together in order to survive at all under the conditions as they existed in the concentration camp. All important positions in the camp administration were held by prisoners who were accurately informed about conditions and about all that was going on in the camp. In each case when an inmate became a traitor to his comrades a decision



and protocol was made sometimes a week before the execution of that individual by his comrades. It is out of the question that a mistake could have been made. In each case that an inmate became a traitor to his comrades it was known about five minutes after it happened because it came through the grapevine. The prisoners would find out immediately when somebody attempted to betray them because the guards frequently conspired with them.

- Q Give me an example of a case illustrating the betrayal of a prisoner of his comrades. How was it at all possible that a prisoner in Buchenwald could betray fellow inmates? After all, he was only in contact with his own comrades. He had no opportunity to go to one of the higher ups.
- A He could reach the lower echelons of the SS-men, most of them were V people - that means agents of the political administration. They were prisoners themselves.
- Q You are citing as an example that a Kapos, or anyone enjoying a position of trust, betrayed or accused inmates under him for the mere reason that such an inmate held such a good position in the camp. In that case it was jealousy.
- A It was more than jealousy, it was envy because in such a case he could gain a good livelihood by his activities.
- Q But then you contradict yourself because if that person was accused by a Kape for that reason, then actually there was no reason.



- V. Actually there was no reason.
- A. You have misunderstood me, I was only speaking about people of trust. They were traitors and they were well known in the camp.
- Q. You mean to say that these so called people of trust have betrayed the Kapos who did such things?
- A. They would betray anyone whom they did not like. They could also betray people who were unpopular. They could use their position of trust to betray or eliminate other prisoners in an illegal manner.
- Q. I repeat, you say that people who attempted to do injustice to their comrades were eliminated as traitors and these people were finally killed by the inmates.
- A. It was a nice way of defense under the circumstances.
- Q. How much time according to your estimate has Doctor Ding spent at Berlin?
- A. He was in the Institute of Hygiene in Berlin. He had his domicile in the house used by Doctor Mrugowsky, also had his office there. Therefore, he could also contact Mrugowsky.
- Q. You have stated he left Buchenwald several times to see Mrugowsky in Berlin. In such a case, when he left how much time did he spend there? Did he stay one week, two, four?
- A. Four to five days, sometimes only two.
- Q. How many times did that occur?
- A. Approximately three days out of two weeks.
- Q. He took Dr. Ding's place when he was away, when he left for Berlin?
- A. The experiments stopped when he left the camp.
- Q. He took charge of the Institute when he left?
- A. Officially, it was the chief doctor of the camp.
- Q. That was you?

- A Yes.
- Q You stated that in 1941 a transport of Jews took place from Buchenwald to Bernburg. You have also stated the reasons for it and the circumstances that prevailed.
- A I did not know anything about special instances. I only knew that these transports left.
- Q My question is, how many transports left for Bernburg while you were in Buchenwald?
- A I only recollect one transport.
- Q When was that? Think about that accurately.
- A It must have been later in the summer or early in the fall of 1941.
- Q These people were selected by a commission in Berlin?
- A Yes, I remember well, it was the time when I was hiding Jews.
- Q You saw yourself compelled to give falsified records of the death of these people?
- A Yes.
- Q But is it not a fact that in the fall of 1941 all the Jews in the camp of Buchenwald were examined to find out to what extent they were capable of working? Have you not assisted in these examinations?
- A No, I have not really done such a thing.
- Q Do you remember that such selections of Jews took place?
- A At the time when this action took place?
- Q No, I am speaking of 1941. That has nothing to do with the other things.

- A I can't recollect that I have made any examination because all Jews eventually came to another camp and that was when I hid these 7 or 10 Jews and kept them in the Hygiene Institute.
- Q I shall attempt to recall the occurrence to you further. The result of this examination was that two groups of Jewish inmates were created, one group was capable to work and the other group was composed of invalids and those who were in very bad health. The group which was declared unable to work was later - probably early in 1943 or in the course of 1942 - sent in various transports to Bernburg.
- A No, we have never sent anyone to Bernburg.
- Q But there is a record about it, a record of correspondence.
- A I have never written to Bernburg.
- Q I will return to the transport of Jews of which you are informed. You later on made those certificates of death for these people, therefore, it follows that you have read the names on this list.
- A May I tell you how it was. I got a list of people and that list I gave to the clerks. The clerks together with the inmate doctors made the actual statements of death and then I signed them.
- Q But since you have signed them you must have seen them.
- A The inmates and I were on such friendly terms that I could rely on their statements and did not check the list.
- Q Dr. Hoven, how did you know there were no other

nationalities among these people?

A There were other nationalities but I have not selected them. Another commission of doctors selected them.

Q That I understand.

A That is exactly the time when I hid them. The intelligentsia of the Jews were warned by me at the time.

Q All I want to know is that you knew later on that among the people in this transport were people of various nationalities.

A They were not only Jews, there were other people there also.

Q But there were many Jews among them?

A I believe there were many Jews among them. The prisoners told me so. The commander had given orders to take care of Jews primarily and for that reason I warned the Jews.

Q I shall put my question in another way. Later on you know definitely that people of various nationalities were in this transport?

A I did not know anything about nationality. Later on I have found out what was going on. I don't know whether there were people of other nations but the German nation there.

Q But the Germans are not various nationalities, there is only one German nation.

A I can't say anything about it. There was no nationality given.



- Q It could easily have been found out by their names.  
 You know that a French name is not a German name.
- A I really can't remember.
- Q But we have the proof.
- A Then you must have proof that I have hidden 700 Jews.

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The interrogation was completed at 1640 hours.

#### Heven

I, Iwan DeVries, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification Number A 442938 Interrogator Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, do hereby certify that the attached transcript of the Interrogation of SAIDEMAR HOVEN, dated 22nd of October 1946, is a true and correct transcript of the Interrogation as conducted on the above date.

Muenberg, 27th of June 1947      handwritten:  
                                          Iwan DeVries

Before me, Joseph G. SCHNEIDER, U.S.Civilian, A.G.O. identification number D 090130, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes appeared Iwan DeVries, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of one page in the English language and swore that the same was true on the 27th of June 1947.

Muenberg, 27 th of June 1947      handwritten:  
                                          Joseph G. Schneider.



INTERROGATION OF DR. WALDEMAR HOVEN  
at Nurnberg, Germany, by Mr. DeVries,  
on request of Mr. Hardy, on 23 October  
1946, from 1400 to 1600.  
also present: Mabel Lesser, Court Reporter

BY MR. DEVRIES:

Q. Your name is?

A. Dr. Waldemar Hoven.

Q. Do you solemnly declare, Dr. Hoven, that you will  
tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. HARDY:

Doctor, I have here this written affidavit. I am going  
to read it to you aloud and you can follow right along.  
Then when I get through reading it, I want you to sign it.

(The affidavit is read aloud to Dr. Hoven by  
Mr. Hardy. Several changes were made at the  
request of Dr. Hoven, all of which he initial-  
led. Affidavit was signed, signature being  
witnessed by Mr. DeVries.)

BY MR. HARDY:

Q. Now, Doctor, there are a few more questions I would  
like to ask you. Dr. Schiedlausky, - he was your successor -  
he took your place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Dr. Schiedlausky the same Dr. Schiedlausky who  
was formerly at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp?

A. Yes, that is the same one.

Q. He came from Ravensbruck to Buchenwald. His first  
name was Gebhard.

A. In July 1943 he became first physician of Katzwil-  
ler and in September 1943 he became my successor.

Q. There is another question I want to ask you. Did you ever hear of a Polish prisoner in Buchenwald Concentration Camp by the name of Gavrilovich?

A. I never heard of him.

Q. That is all right. Now, Doctor, I asked you yesterday to think back to see if you could remember the names of any people or any meetings that took place that might be helpful to us - any of the higher officials. I would like to know, Doctor, if you could remember ever seeing any members of Dr. Grawitz' office visiting Buchenwald. It seems to me that Dr. Grawitz, being Reichsarzt-SS under Himmler, being the deputy physician of the SS, would either have visited Buchenwald itself or sent some of his subordinates. Now I would like to know whether you have ever seen any of these men at Buchenwald. Grawitz you say you saw.

A. Grawitz, yes, in December 1939.

Q. You saw Krugowsky at Ding's home. When was that?

A. The end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943.

Q. Did you ever see Poppendick?

A. No, I never saw him.

Q. Did you know him?

A. I heard about him from Dr. Ding.

Q. He was the man that ordered Ding to make experiments on homosexuals.

A. He never told me.

Q. They injected glands into homosexuals to see if they could make them normal.

A. I never heard about that.

Q. Dr. Gebhardt?

A. He made experiments in Ravensbruck?

Q. That is right, with Dr. Fischer.

A. The man who knows exactly about that is Dr. Schiedlausky. He is in Dachau now.

Q. Yes. Dr. Fischer worked with him. You didn't know him?

A. No.

Q. Or Dr. Fischer?

A. No. Dr. Schiedlausky knows everything about it.

Q. And you never saw Dr. Grawitz visit Duchonwald?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Christiansen, you don't know him?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Dr. Eyer?

A. Yes, Professor Eyer.

Q. That is Major, Major Professor. He was an expert on spotted fever. He ran the institute.

A. Yes, sir, that is right.

Q. Dr. Handloser?

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. He was General, Chief of the Armed Forces, who was Dr. Eyer's boss?

A. No, I never saw him.

Q. Dr. Lolling of course you worked under. He was many times there?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see Dr. Paul Roatock?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Paul Roatock was a very famous man in the German medical world, surgeon at the University of Berlin.

A. Yes, but I don't know him.

Q. He was assistant to Karl Brandt when Karl Brandt became Reichs Kommissar.

A. Personal physician of the Fuehrer. No, I don't know him, never have seen him.

Q. Did you know a gentleman by the name of Stumpfegart? He worked with Dr. Schiedlausky at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp and later became personal physician to Hitler when Brandt became too busy with other duties.

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. You knew Dr. Conti?

A. No, I don't know him but I know who he was.

Q. Did you know his deputy assistant, Dr. Elome, Kurt Elome?

A. No.

Q. You must know Wolfram Sievers?

A. No.

Q. You know Oswald Pohl, of course. He visited Buchenwald.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Dr. Schroeder, Oskar Schroeder, of the Luftwaffe?

A. I know there was a doctor from the Luftwaffe but I can't remember the name.

Q. Dr. Hippke?

A. No.

Q. Dr. Schaefer?

A. No, not in my time.

Q. How about Dr. Decker-Freyseng?

A. No.

Q. You don't remember the name?

A. Until 1943 I knew exactly who was there.

Q. You can't think of anybody else that was there?  
How about Rose? Rose came with Major Eyer.

A. Yes, together.

Q. I think that is about all the names, unless you can think of something else. Now, Doctor, this action which is called "14-F-13," the code name that was on the correspondence on this Euthanasia program and on this extermination program - do you know anything about that activity other than what you have told us? What did you consider this code word "14-F-13" meant?

A. I do not know that. Just a code name.

Q. You never had it explained to you what it meant?

A. No, just an administrative code.

Q. You have never asked anybody what it meant?

A. No.

Q. You have never discussed it with anybody else?

A. No.

Q. Three doctors from Berlin came as a commission, in order to select the prisoners to be sent to Bernburg. Would you know them if you saw their pictures? Were they well known?

A. No.

Q. Do you know where they worked?

A. No.

Q. Would you know them if I told you their names.....  
Here's a man I wanted to ask if you knew when you were at Buchenwald - Victor Braack?

A. No, I never heard about him.

Q. Did you know Professor Heyde?

A. Yes.



Q. Was he one of the three doctors?

A. No, he was not.

Q. How did you know Professor Heyde of Wurzburg? I must leave now to attend a meeting, so will you tell Mr. DeVries all you know about Professor Heyde and all you know about 14-F-13? You don't know anything other than what you have told us about this code name?

A. They told me that it was a code.

Q. You know the German Reich had a mass extermination program of the Jews?

A. I heard it from the prisoners.

Q. This was the code name of it, doctor.

A. I did not know that. I thought it was a code.

Q. Now you see if you could think if you ever asked anybody what that code name was about. This code name was the code name for the extermination of the Jews and they used that on all correspondence in connection with the Jewish extermination programs.

A. That is the first time I heard it.

Q. I want you to think if you ever heard anything about that. When were you in New York City?

A. In 1921.

Q. You were there in the United States for three years?

A. I was in New York, Englewood, N.J., and Minneapolis.

Q. What did you do while you were there?

A. I was working on a farm and visiting friends. I had many friends in America and England.

Q. What have you got there, doctor? (Referring to a letter Dr. Hoven had removed from his pocket.)

A. Just something for you to read if you have time. It isn't very important. (Mr. Hardy reads it through quickly and receives permission to keep it. He then leaves, turning the interrogation over to Mr. DeVries.)

BY MR. DEVRIES;

Q. Now, Dr. Hoven, I want you, first of all, to tell me what you know about Professor Heyde. Tell me, 1), on what occasion you met him, 2), what you know about his activities, and 3), in what way he was connected with the Buchenwald Camp.

A. I met Professor Heyde in February 1944, in Weimar, when I was a prisoner there of the Gestapo. On request of the investigator, a Dr. Wehner, I was asked to give all details about the action called 14-F-13 and also about all matters which had occurred during the administration of Camp Commander Koch. After I had made a written report about these matters I was told that this was not accepted as the truth. Thereupon a Professor Heyde was called in from Wurzburg, so that he could make a checkup of my mental condition. Professor Heyde made his examination and told me that he would issue a report about me so that I would not be declared fully responsible for my statements for these were considered so dangerous that I would have to count otherwise with the loss of my life. For the first time during the history of Buchenwald, inmates who learned about my situation, offered themselves freely as witnesses and confirmed to Dr. Wehner, the investigator, that which I had already declared in a written report. Thereupon Professor Heyde left. I do know that Professor Heyde was a member of the

staff of Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Waffen-SS, Eicke. That is all I know about him.

Q. All this refers to your arrest made by order of Doctor Konrad Morgen of the Reichs Kriminal Police in Berlin, and Dr. Paulman of the SS Court in Kassel?

A. Yes.

Q. Explain to me for what reasons Dr. Morgen, who had ordered your arrest, did not want to believe the written statements which you had made to him?

A. Because Dr. Morgen considered the facts which I had stated, impossible.

Q. That doesn't sound quite logical. Explain further.

A. Because in this written report I took all responsibility on my shoulders as I realized that otherwise prisoners would have been punished if I had stated that killings in Buchenwald were committed by the prisoners. Dr. Morgen considered the whole statement on Action 14-F-13 an impossibility. I had stated in my report to Dr. Morgen regarding Action 14-F-13 that I had hidden a number of prisoners in order to save them from this action and he did not want to believe that. Dr. Morgen did not want to believe that the prisoners I had saved from Action 14-F-13 could ever actually have been placed on the extermination list as he claimed that they had never been selected by the Committee from Berlin. I could not make it clear to him that these particular prisoners were on the list through some mysterious reason about which I myself did not know. However, I understand that most likely they got their names on the list through other inmates of Buchenwald who, for personal reasons, wanted to get rid of these persons.

Q. I still would like to ask you some details about that particular committee from Berlin which had come to Buchenwald to select the people destined for Action 14-F-13.

A. I cannot remember the names. The members of the committee were dressed in civilian clothes. I only know that they were medical doctors.

Later on I spoke to Professor Heyde about this and I described what they looked like. Professor Heyde intimated that he knew who they were.

Q. Would you recognize the men if you saw their photographs?

A. I could try, but I am not sure.

Q. Did Professor Heyde know about the conditions in Buchenwald about which you told him?

A. No, he was amazed and advised me to be very careful in making statements about this as it would endanger my own life. A short time after I was arrested, Camp Commander Koch of Buchenwald, who also had been arrested, was condemned and shot, namely on the 3rd of April, 1945, in Buchenwald.

Q. I want to know about one more point from you. You stated that you spoke to Dr. Eberl in Dornburg with regard to Action 14-F-13. What did Dr. Eberl tell you about this transport that arrived in Dornburg?

A. Dr. Eberl did not make any statements.

Q. Didn't you ask him about this?

A. No, I did not. I did not discuss the Action 14-F-13 with Eberl because I was aware of Camp Commander Koch's warning that anybody who discussed this



matter would be shot within 24 hours.

(The Interrogation was concluded at 1600 hours, 23 October 1946.)

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APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Interrogator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Interrogator

\_\_\_\_\_  
gez. Mabel A. L e s s e r

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reporter

We, Iwan DeVries, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. Identification Number A 442938 Interrogator Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes and Mabel Lesser, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. Identification Number X 046109 American Court Reporter, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes do hereby certify that the attached transcript of the Interrogation of WALDEMAR HOVEN, dated 23 rd of October 1946, is a true and correct transcript of the Interrogation as conducted on the above date.

Muernberg, 27th of June 47      gez. Iwan DeVries

Muernberg, 27th of June 47      gez. Mabel Lesser

Before me, Joseph G. SCHNEIDER, U.S. Civilian, A.G.O. Identification number D 090132, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes appeared Iwan DeVries, and Mabel Lesser, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement consisting of one page in the English Language and swore that the same was true on the 27th of June 1947.

Muernberg, 27th of June 1947      gez. Joseph G. SCHNEIDER



Prim.

MUDr. Vítězslav Horn, director of the general hospital and chief of the surgical section at Jinlawa, Czechoslovakia, born 2.11.1893 in Trebic - CSR, roman-catholic, married, name of my wife Anna; two children, Vladimír, born 20.7.1927; Vítězslav born 3.3.1929.

Arrived at Buchenwald 2 December 1941, arrested by the Gestapo 17.7.1939. by experiences:

A. Period of Hauptsturmführer MUDr. Valdemar Kowen (living in Freiburg), Standartast and chief doctor in c.c. Bu. The leader of the surgical section of Buchenwald hospital was Holmut Thiemann, a weaver. His predecessor was Walter Krademann, profession locksmith, as is commonly known, was killed some weeks before, by the S.S.

As a surgeon I came to Buchenwald but the whole governing clique of prisoners in the hospital was against me. They said that they did not need an academic doctor, that they were curing on their own responsibility. I had to go into the quarry and afterward to the commands of punishment. At that time Dr. Kofen was regarded as a great murderer of prisoners, but I was taken out of the quarry by him and put into the hospital as a sick. He made this concession to the governing prisoners clique. Why? He was very corrupt and the prisoners knew it, they corrupted him in every possible manner: furniture, underwear, food. There were periods that complete workshops were erected on behalf of him, in which 30 or more professional prisoners were working.

The medical visits, treatment, reception, dismissals, were done by Holmut Thiemann, who was very attentive that I did not even show myself at the sick room. Only after a very long time I got the permission to look at operated men, always accompanied by adherents of Holmut Thiemann. Dr. Kowen based my coming in the hospital towards the governing prisoners on the necessity that S.S. doctors had to get instruction from me; it was not permitted that I did anything else. Nearly every day I had to operate in the operation courses of the S.S. doctors, first on corpses, afterwards in vivé.

This time was horrible for me. Firstly I could not help the many suffering people from the surgical section, who often asked me for help by means of their friends, very confidentially. Public utterances about technical treatment could only be done in peril of life. At that time existed in barrack No. 11 a so-called "Alte". I never saw it; during some time there was even a written order to be signed by us, that no doctor had to enter the "Alte". When I got into the hospital and had success with the S.S. courses, I confidentially achieved, that also other doctors could assist to these courses. They were Dr. Seltsch (later dismissed) and further Dr. Katschak, actual chief internist. We three had to sign the written order. Nearly every week I heard that barrack room I was always filled up with selected ill and that they all used to die suddenly. In which way I did not know. Twice I saw personally that the dead were put away.

TRANSLATION OF Doc. NO. NO-4051 Cont.

Wards who must know something about it are:

1. A Jew, I know personally. I don't know his name.
2. Kapo of the hospital Heinrich Weingartner (afterwards left for Kommando Galube in Braunschweig).
3. His successor Ernst Busse (now still in the camp-committee).
4. Dismissed Doctor Schreiber KOTSCHAKI, Emil Bach; last Schreiber Ferdinand Rohmild.

B. Period of SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. Schiedlowski, who came in the beginning of November 1943, when Dr. Horn was arrested by the SS. He directly appointed me chief doctor of the surg. section. This was only formally as Kapo Busse regarded Helmut Thiemann as the real chief. Helmut Thiemann could go on working as before.

Murdering of prisoners was immediately stopped. Dr. Sch. made also great difficulties when prisoners killed a prisoner who had stolen bread. Later he made even Dr. Matousek and me responsible for the dead list in the great hospital. But it was not the general tendency. Prisoners, lead by Hauptsturmführer Wilhelm, who was on very good terms with the governing clique sabotaged several orders given by Dr. Schiedlowski on behalf of a more correct treatment in surg. and internist sections.

However, the period of Dr. Sch. is very sad by the so-called transports. He would not do the control of those transports and always got an SS doctor from Berlin. This service was medically spoken an impossibility. Everyone who was but able to walk had to go on transport. Especially when prisoners were no favorites to the governing prisoners. For instance, the french manufacturer Michelin, whom I always presented to the SS as incapable for transport as to his illness and high age, was removed by them to Dora, where he died. The same was passing with Ladislau Herman, Czech Lt. Staff Officer, who had been classified as incapable for transport. He was sent by prisoners to SS. He nearly came back as a corpse and could be saved from death when the liberation army arrived.

As I did not have the necessary time to elaborate this item, so important for humanity, I only wrote about the most important things.

This statement typewritten on 3 pages is made at concentration camp Buchenwald, near Weimar, Germany at 14.30 p.m., April 24th 1945. I swear before God that it is fully true.

(w.s.) V. Horn

I, Jacobus S. Bach, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation (in my handwriting) of the sworn statement of Dr. V. Horn, given at 14.30 hours on April 24th 1945, at concentration camp Buchenwald, Weimar, Germany, and to the best of my ability.

Sig. and title of interpreter Jos. J. Bach  
Journalist

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Buchenwald, Weimar, Germany, this 24th day of April, 1945.

/s/ Sharon Givens, 0275330

Certified True Copy

Lt. Col. 2A, USA

The enclosed photos were found, according to the Eichberg case, among the possessions of Dr. Mennecke. They are in an envelope marked: Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald, 25 November to 5 December 1941. The enclosed photos have been inscribed on the reverse side also obviously by Dr. Mennecke. Dr. Mennecke admitted this at the Chief trial.

All of these photos as well as the original envelope inscribed: Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald from 25 November to 5 December 1941, were produced in court in the Eichberg case. According to Dr. Mennecke's statement during this case the persons shown on the photographs are inmates of concentration camps for whom he was making out registration forms. According to his statement in the same trial, the date on the above-mentioned envelope is the date of one of his visits to Buchenwald for the purpose of making out these registration forms.

Frankfurt on Main, 28 February 1947.

District Court IV Penal Chamber

The chairman:

(signature) Artzfeld

Counsellor of the District Court

Above signature of Dr. Artzfeld, Counsellor of the District Court, was written today personally in my presence, which is hereby certified.

Frankfurt on Main, 28 February 1947.

Stamp:

Chief Public Prosecutor  
of the District  
Court of Frankfurt on  
Main.

Chief Public Prosecutor

By order

(signature) Dr. Kager (?)

Public Prosecutor

This list consisting of eight pages giving 63 names with details, corresponds to the 63 enclosed photos which according to the documents of the Eichberg case were found among the possessions of Dr. Lammock. They are contained in an envelope inscribed 'Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald, 25 November to 5 December 1941'. The enclosed photos have been written upon in ink on the reverse side obviously by Dr. Lammock.

The details given above are copied from the inscriptions on the back of the original photos. Dr. Lammock admitted during the main proceedings of the trial of Eichberg before the District Court of Frankfurt on Main that he wrote the inscriptions in ink on the photos himself. All of these photos, as well as the original envelope inscribed 'Criminal Photos, concentration camp Buchenwald from 25 November to 5 December 1941' were submitted to the court in the Eichberg case. According to the statement of Dr. Lammock in the proceedings of this case the persons shown on the photos are inmates of concentration camps for whom he was making out registration forms. According to his statement in the same proceedings the date on the above-mentioned envelope is the date of one of his visits to Buchenwald for the purpose of making out these registration forms.

Frankfurt on Main, 26 February 1947.

District Court IV Penal Chamber  
The chairman  
(signature) Litzfeld  
Counsellor of the District Court.

Above signature was given today by Dr. Litzfeld, Counsellor of the District Court, personally in my presence which is hereby certified.

Frankfurt on Main, 26 February 1947

Stamp:  
Chief Public Prosecutor  
of the  
District Court  
of  
Frankfurt on Main.  
Chief Public Prosecutor  
by order  
(signature) Dr. Meyer (9)  
Public Prosecutor.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. NO - 3060

Munich, 4 March 1947

I, Ella CARTER, 20 182, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO - 3060.

Ella CARTER  
20 182.



cont'd.

(page 2 of original)

SEAL Stella Sara  
1141 Ravensbrueck 1029

Hoarded immense amounts of rationed food (among others 200 eggs) and profiteered by illicit trade by charging high prices, permitted much to spoil.  
Born 15 Sept 75, living at Frankfurt/Oder, 6393

SEER, Hermann  
4451 Dachau 1938

Adult. Dept: Jew in preventive arrest category.

Name : SEER  
First Name : Hermann  
Born : 25 Dec. 97  
Place : Vienna  
Height : 169 cm  
Hair : black  
Eyes : brown

SECRET STATE POLICE  
In State Police Directory Munich  
Photo Dept. CC Dachau

4 months penitentiary: fraud arrested for race defilement in bar of Jewish anti-German associations.  
In the Camp: very punishments, lazy, ignorant, dirty.

SECRET Dorothea Sara  
1141 Ravensbrueck 1019

Anti-German author of agitation literature born 7 Aug. 31 at Laach.  
role continuously anti-German agitation articles about the political situation of the Church in Germany which she received from the principal of the archiepiscopal office in Munich  
SECRET Dorothea Sara  
1250/5608

SYRANL. Sara Estern  
1140 Ravensbrueck 3736

SYRANL. Sara Estern, born on 14 Oct. at Birkenbachitz/Island

single  
Jewish prostitute, no permanent residence reportedly infected with venereal disease. Continuous race defilement with German soldiers.

LOEHLER Katharina Sara  
1140 Ravensbrueck 3712  
(64747)  
(2 pictures)

Katharina Sara LOEHLER, 9 Feb. 20 Vienna,

single  
Jewish full-blood prostitute in Vienna infected with VD. Continuous race defilement.



(Page 2 of original cont'd)

IRMA Irma Sara  
740 Ravensbrueck 2024

Irma Sara LOOSE, born 1 July 17 at Frankfurt/Main, single, Jewish servant maid at Frankfurt/Main. Pretended to be a SS girl by keeping her Jewish descent a secret, admitted numerous acts of race defilement by using a false name in Frankfurt/Main. Accused anyone of Jew descent.

(Page 3 of original)

THOMAS Alice Sara  
1640 Ravensbrueck 5129

Jessie, Silverhead, born 4 June 97 Vienna, Secret prostitute. Continuous defilement of race.

VIA Alice, Helena Sara  
241 Ravensbrueck 291

born 16 Dec 80 at Prubstadt. Jessie Silverhead derogatory attitude towards the Reich. Continuous race defilement by keeping her Jewish descent a secret and rendering the Hitler salute.

STANFIS Siegfried  
6196 Weissenau

Barber  
A. in. Dept.: Jew  
Name : STANFIS  
First Name : Siegfried  
Born : 15 Dec 07  
Place : Vienna  
Height : 165 cm.  
Hair : Dark brown  
Eyes : Brown  
SECRET ST. TR. 10000  
Photo Dept. CG Dechen

Four previous convictions for homosexuality. 8 months penitentiary. Continuous homosexual intercourse.

OTTOSS David Israel  
22730 Weissenau

Otto Israel OTTOSS  
born 22 Sep 00 in Tragen, attorney at law, violent German-hater, agitator

SCHULZ Alice Sara

SCHULZ Alice Sara, born 25 May Frankfurt 8142/5963  
Ran a German restaurant by using the food illegally procured by her Aryan husband only for her Jewish restaurant in Frankfurt/Main, 100 rue Neuenhainstr.

(page 3 of original cont'd)

FEISER, Markus Israel

Markus Israel FEISER  
born 29 July 95 at Neusandez  
Polish Jew  
agitator, wire-puller (Merchant)

WISCHENFELD  
Berta Berc  
441 Ravensbrueck 847

Berta Berc WISCHENFELD  
born 27 Dec 92 in Poland  
Incredible impudent and spiteful  
remarks toward Germans. On the train  
made acquaintance of soldiers coming  
from the front introduced herself as  
Jewess, gave them bread swapped it  
for coffee and cocoa, then insulted  
the soldiers in the harshest possible  
way.

(page 4 of original)

WISCHENFELD, Lisa, wife of Berc  
941 Ravensbrueck 1724

Liselotte Berc WISCHENFELD  
born 22 Nov. 21 Hamburg  
belongs to a Jewish family, all the  
members of which are interned in a  
Concentration Camp for race defile-  
ment and indecent assault. Since she  
was 16 years of age she prostituted  
herself and continuously committed  
acts of race defilement. As a result of  
which she had a child, hanged him-  
self in the Concentration Camp.

WISCHENFELD, Leo  
Dachau 20750

born 9 Feb 97 Brestchov  
Jew & Marxist and race defiler

WISCHENFELD, Leo, J.  
Dachau 1939 - 22753

Soviet agent in Prague, born at Hung.  
3rd  
arrested 10 Sep 39  
anti-German Eastern Jew. agitator.  
In the Camp: lazy, impudent,  
reckless  
1.111.31

WISCHENFELD, Ernst Israel

Ernst Israel WISCHENFELD  
born 20 Aug 87 at Brauns  
attorney at law  
Lt. of the Reserve in the Austrian-  
Hungarian Army.  
Anti-German agitation. Agitator.

(page 4 of original cont'd.)

ROSLIN, SIG Paul Israel

Paul Israel ROSLIN, SIG  
born 8 May 90 at Kamen-Podolski/  
Russia,  
barber at Safftenberg, Lower Lau-  
sitz, Russian P. at Tannenberg 1914  
stayed in Germany, married at Saff-  
tenberg. Independent barber. Full-  
blood Jew. 1938 expelled from Ger-  
many, applied for Russian passport,  
arrested in February 1938.

STUECKGOLD Dora Sara  
440 Ravensbrueck 1060

Dora Sara STUECKGOLD  
born 26 July 96 Berlin, shorthand-  
type.  
Continuous race defilement.  
1 year in prison for perjury.

LEVY Emma Sara  
5518 8. 1936 Berlin

Emma Sara LEVY prostitute born  
4 July 94 Wingersheim  
26 previous convictions: professional  
prostitution  
Continuous race defilement, lazy,  
anti-social

KOTTHILF Henriette Sara  
940 Ravensbrueck 2677

Henriette Sara KOTTHILF  
14 Dec 89 Appertol-Berger, divorced.  
Continuous race defilement together  
with base perverse actions.

LIBER, Adela Sara

Adela Sara LIBER, born 19 March 21  
in Poland  
single, Jewish prostitute  
race defilement .....

(page 5 of original)

KRITZ Erna Sara  
140 Ravensbrueck 783

Erna Sara KRITZ 23 Sep 04  
divorced servant maid at Hamburg-  
South. Continuous race defilement,  
fetched her Aryan lovers from the  
Gule on Markt. Jewish full-blood  
prostitute.

BUNZEL, Frieda Sara  
341 Ravensbrueck 390

Frieda Sara BUNZEL, born 11 Apr.  
Hamburg, divorced Jewess, brothel  
manager. 13 previous convictions:  
indecent, prostitution, concealment,  
race defilement. 1 yr 6 mth. prison

(p. 5 of original cont'd)

SPILBERG Charlotte Sara

Charlotte Sara SPILBERG, born  
4 Feb 16 Berlin. Prostitute since  
she was 16 years of age.  
Used to get her "suitors" from  
places which are "off limits" to  
Jews.  
Continuous race defilement.

Landberg Margarete Sara  
140 Ravensbrueck 029

Margarete Sara LANDBERG, widow,  
16 Jan 85 Landsberg/erthe  
sabotage in food allotments in  
her capacity as administrative  
manager of a home for Jewish nurses.  
Gave false figures for the allotments.

Molle Irma Sara  
240 Ravensbrueck 947

Irma Sara MOLLE, born 13 Feb 98 in  
Berlin, divorced Jewish, violation  
of passport regulations (illegally  
crossing the border); 2 mths. in  
prison, race defilement: 1 yr 3 mths.  
penitentiary in the camp; lazy, in-  
competent.

Shoff Ruth Sara  
1976 9.1940 Berlin  
1140 Ravensbrueck 3508  
(2 pictures)

Ruth Sara SHOFF, born 17 Feb 15 Posen,  
single, Jewish prostitute  
since 1938 lazy prostitute without  
permanent residence. Numerous cases  
of race defilement by keeping the  
Jewish descent a secret. Infected  
with VD several times.

Shigshild, Adolf Israel  
Dachau 1933, 22176

born 6 Apr 91 at Luban Witten CGR  
Jew from the Protectorate.  
Anti-German attitude. Typical Talkat  
Jew. In the Corps Hoeselstrant. lazy,  
incompetent.

Shigshild, Adolf Israel

Adolf Israel SHIGSHILD  
born 10 Feb 60 in Berlin, merchant  
race defilement: 1 1/2 yrs in prison  
(stamp): SECRET STATE POLICE  
State Police Directory Munich  
Photo Dept. 66 Dachau

Schwarz Franziska Sara  
240 Ravensbrueck 237

Franziska Sara SCHWARZ, born 19 Aug  
1868 at Hockelshausen near Linburg  
single Jewish prostitute in Frankfurt.  
Main, Muestergasse 2 b  
171 previous convictions: Theft, per-  
jury and 169 times violation of moral-  
ity.  
Since 1910 prostitute in Frankfurt/  
Main; among others in the work  
house Breitung six times.

REGISTRATION OF DUCOWEN NO. 1015000  
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original cont'd)

HEIMANN Klara Sara  
040 Dornenbruck 3394

Klara Sara HEIMANN, born 24 Dec  
09 Bad Ems, single Jewess of  
Frankfort/Main. Has been arrested  
at the Hadamar institution. Sus-  
pected race defilement with more  
than 60 Aryan men.  
Prostitute in Frankfort/Main. Has  
been repeatedly infected with VD.  
In the Camp: lazy, sloppy, 1938.

LOES Herta Sara  
240 Dornenbruck 2415

Herta Sara LOES, born 11 Jul 00  
Mannheim single, clerk  
5 times previously convicted: fraud  
falsification of documents, theft:  
1 yr 6 mth. in prison  
Since 1938 prostitute in Mannheim  
Continuous race defilement.

TAEGER Beatrix Sara  
740 Dornenbruck 2045

Beatrix Sara TAEGER, born 20 Jul  
92 divorced, sales girl  
Continuous race defilement  
"I detested Jewish men, therefore  
I looked for German lovers."  
In the Camp: dirty, lazy, indis-  
ciplin, no discipline.

ELSBETH Sara  
1141 Dornenbruck 3084

Jewish social worker in Frankfurt/  
M. who mimeographed and distri-  
buted hand bills of anti-German  
content, conveyed false informa-  
tions abroad and continuously  
acted as an enemy of the state.  
ELSBETH Elsa Beth Sara, born 8 Jun  
23 Frankfort/M., 8469

SCHERMAN Jenny Sara  
240 Dornenbruck 984

Jenny Sara SCHERMAN, 19 Feb 12  
Frankfort/M.  
single, sales girl in Frankfort/  
Main by instinct, went to such  
places only. Avoided the non-  
"Sara". Stateless Jewess.

TOBIAS Josef  
Dornenbruck 21200

born 12 Dec 85 Tonia  
Continuous race defilement  
Anti-German Eastern Jew.  
In the Camp: lazy, recalcitrant

HOFMEIER Erwin  
(born with the in-  
formation "Gostrop 500"  
From the data extracted  
from the enclosed sheet)

born 1 Dec 1 08 in Berlin  
Living as tenant in Berlin,  
In-Lager Str. 10



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-3000  
CONTINUED

(page 6 of original cont'd)

MICHAEL Herta Sara  
6.10. Hunsenbruck 1487  
2070-10-10-39-3088  
(12 pictures)

Herta Sara MICHAEL, born 21.10.34  
in Vienna. Single, utterly immoral:  
From 10 years old infected with  
VD for the first time, from 15  
years of age on normal sexual  
intercourse with Jews and Aryans.  
Jewish subject to exceptional  
strong sexual instincts.  
Race defiler.

O. E. Herta Sara

Herta Sara OBERBERGER born 4.10.17  
Committed race defilement with  
numerous German men, 1 brother  
child

(page 7 of original)

LOTTA RUTH RUTH Sara  
1.10. Hunsenbruck 2

Ruth Sara LOTTENBERG, 22.10.05  
Ber. Single. Full-blooded Jewess,  
prostitute dangerous to the public,  
continuous race defilement.

EDUARD EDUARD Israel  
Dachau 27.10.3748

Eduard Israel RADINGER, born 2.10.07  
of Vienna, tailor  
(Stamp) SECRET STATE POLICE  
STATE POLICE DIRECTORY NUMBER  
Photo Sept. 30 Dachau  
10 times previously convicted:  
Theft, abandonment flight, fraud,  
altogether approximately 5000  
penitentiary. In the Camp:  
Gambling, laziness, impudence.

ERNEST ERNEST Israel

Ernst Israel TACHAU, born 2.01.05  
Vienna private official  
Impudent, challenging behavior  
toward members of the SS. Formerly  
twice convicted for abandonment  
ment.  
In the Camp: lazy, impudent.

EMILIE EMILIE Sara  
6.10. Hunsenbruck 2676

Emilie Sara WENSLER, born 1.10.05  
35 Hungary, divorced Jewishess.  
17 times previously convicted:  
professional prostitution, public  
procurement fraud. Sentenced to  
three years work house. Definitely  
as a Jewish prostitute  
and habitual criminal

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-1080  
CONTINUED

(page 7 of original cont'd)

<p>HEIDI Hildebrand Sara 11. . . . . 2024</p>	<p>Jewish - witness. Professional prostitution, race defilement. Insolent towards police officer at "Vaschhaus, around 11. . . . . in the Camp: insolent, lazy, allowed female attendant in the face, tore out a handful of hair. Sara Hildebrand BAUER, 20 9 09 5444/6730</p>
<p>DOLORE Berling Sara</p>	<p>Berling Sara BOEHRER, 20 10 00 Karlsruhe, divorced. Continuous race defilement. Lover 1 1/2 years penitentially</p>
<p>HEIDI Albert (moving with the in- spection "GIS" PG 409) Personal data extracted from the enclosed sheet)</p>	<p>Born on 9 Jun 1894 in Berlin Living as tenant in Berlin S 8, Ritterstr. 104</p>
<p>CHARLOTTE Charlotte Sara 7. . . . . 2085</p>	<p>Charlotte Sara CAPELL, 4 Oct 17 Breslau, divorced wife, Catho- lic Jewess Kuno Continuous race defilement. Camouflaged her Jewish descent by Catholicism, wore a Christian cross around her neck</p>

(page 7 of original)

<p>HEIDI Feliza</p>	<p>Category: Preventive arrest Place of admission: Kettowice Date of admission: 30 Aug 40 Name: FELIZ First Name: Feliza Trade: seamstress Date of Birth: 10 Apr 01 Place of Birth: Bendzin Weight: 1,62 Stature: stout Hair: black Front: low Eyes: dark brown Nose: bent Mouth: small Teeth: missing Face: healthy, round Distinguishing marks: Operation scar on lower arm.</p>
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(page 8 of original cont'd)

BURMAN Paul Israel

(Stamp)

Paul Israel BURMAN (Jew) born  
28 May 84 in Berlin, merchant  
State Police Directory Munich  
Photo Dept. CC Dechen  
19 times previously convicted: 7 yrs  
penitentiary, 5 yrs prison.  
Stateless, unscrupulous Jewish  
habitual criminal.

TRIGOTT Julie Sara  
9.45 Ravensbrueck 2675

Julia Sara TRIGOTT, born 24 Feb 94  
Bialitz, married wife at Grossen/  
Gier (family, 2 persons)  
was sent to Loshwitz when she re-  
quired from a farmer:  
1 pound of butter  
1 soda bottle full of cream  
1 bottle of milk unskinned  
milk?  
stated it was compensation for work  
done for the farmer.

GRUBER Frieda Sara  
8.40 Ravensbrueck 2186

Frieda Sara GRUBER, born 1 Feb 20  
(sister of Sara Sara GRUBER).  
Committed race defilement with Sara  
then 24 German men continuously.  
Prostitute.

HAL Anna Sara  
11.41 Ravensbrueck 9218

Black Market  
Hal Anna Sara, born 2 Jul 95, Czech,  
married, 8544  
Unsympathetic Czech Talmudic Jewess.

LIBMAN Selma Sara

Selma Sara LIBMAN, born 14 Dec 10  
Koenigsberg, married Jewess. Contin-  
uous race defilement. In the Camp:  
lazy, impudent, sloppy.  
Insidious Camp penitentiary.

(page 9 of original)

ROSE Paul Sara  
9.40 Ravensbrueck 993

Paul Sara ROSENTHAL, born 20 Jul 19  
at Losh, single, Jewish prostitute  
in the Deepenbach quarters in Ham-  
burg. Continuous race defilement.

LEONARD Leonhard Israel

Picture No. 2179  
LEONARD Leonhard Isr.  
born 10 Apr 93 Interned No. 6053

(page 9 of original cont'd)

SCHOLIMOF Egon Israel  
Dachau 1938 6069

Attorney at Law  
Admin. Dept.: Jan  
Name : SCHOLIMOF  
First Name : Egon ISRAEL  
Born : 9 Apr 80  
Place : Vienna  
Height : 173 cm  
Hair : brown mixed with gray  
Eyes : blue-gray

(Step 9) SECRET STATE POLICE  
STATE POLICE DIRECTORATE MUNICH  
Photo Dept. CC Dachau

Communist Lawyer, member of the "Hilfs-  
to Hilfe" (Aid Help). Was in Russia  
in 1927. Violent hater of Germany,  
agitator. In the Camp arrogant, dis-  
pudent, lazy, recalcitrant.  
Since 1901 1st Lt. in the Austrian-  
Hungarian Army. Lt. of the Reserve.  
Combat duty from the beginning of  
World War I thru May 35 (sic) then  
Russian Prisoner of War.  
During combat promoted 1st Lt.,  
during captivity promoted Captain.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 March 1947

I, Helge LUND, Civil Entry Permit 026 027, hereby certify that  
I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and  
that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No.  
NO - 3060.

Helge LUND  
Civil Entry Permit  
026 027

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2436

Certified excerpt copy from the protocol

Eichberg - Trial

4th day of Trial on Friday, 6 December 1946.

"No, I did not mean to say that this was something beyond the human aspect (des Menschlichen). The photos were those which were kept on files in several copies, and I asked the camp physicians and/or the camp officials respectively whether they were kept in duplicate or triplicate, and whether one copy of each could be made available. This was granted. Once, we put the photos of such types together; therefore purely an interest in the constitution.

(The chairman reads the inscription on the book of various photos of Jews and Jewesses.)

Dr. MENNECKE: Yes, this is my handwriting. All this has been taken from the files. I made these notes on the book for the reason only to have the characteristics of the individual concerned. Whether these characteristics are right or not, I did not worry.

(The photos are handed to the defense counsel) "

The above excerpt copy is a true copy of the original.

Frankfurt on the Main, 1st March 1947  
Landgericht, 4th penal court.

The chairman:  
(Signature): WITZFELD  
(Landgerichtsrat)

The above signature of Landgerichtsrat WITZFELD in his own handwriting is certified herewith:

Frankfurt on the Main, 1st March 1947  
For the Chief Prosecutor (Oberstaatsanwalt)  
with the Landgericht  
(Signature): Dr. TOMFORGE (?)  
First Prosecutor

(Seal):  
The Chief Prosecutor  
with the Landgericht  
(Seal)  
Frankfurt on the Main.



CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, CHARLES E. IPPEN, No. 20063, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of the above  
document No. NO-2436.

CHARLES E. IPPEN  
No. 20063

TRANSLATION OF NEUROLOGY DOCUMENT  
EXHIBIT NO. 34

Transcription of longhand notes on the back of Chart A-29:

"The throat again becomes very severe. Patient lies down on his back and rolls about. Also gets ----- a typical stereotyped organic rigid seizure with severe tetanic symptoms such as from his -----, symptoms -----. In view of the fact that in the last two days he has been drinking a great deal of water ----- quarter plus half liter has been, he is being taken out of the experiment.

"3/9 Again taken into the experiment.

"5/9 Again complains about very severe throat.

"6 Feeling of throat very severe, tongue dry and coated. Fetid smell from the mouth. Skin dry and hot, liver significantly enlarged, reflexes very lively, blood vessels show thickening of walls, musculature over-excitable.

"7/9 Psychic state has changed. Somnolence. Tongue dry, musculature feels stiffened. Considerable weakness of musculature with ataxic manifestation. Romberg positive. Blood vessels still -----, pulse poorly filled, marked bradycardia, respiration accelerated. General condition (the next word erased and not legible), liver greatly enlarged."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Leo Alexander, AGO-D-429621, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the longhand notes on the back of Chart A-29.

LEO ALEXANDER  
AGO D-429621.

180

Transcription of Longhand notes on the back of Chart A-29.

Der Durst stellt sich wieder heftig ein.

P. legt sich auf den Ruecken und waelzt sich herum.

Bekommt auch einen typisch  
stereot. org. rigiden Anfall m. schwer. tetanischem  
Symptom, wie es sich aus seiner

Symptome. Er wird

im Hinblick darauf, dass er vor 2 Tagen  
ziemlich viel Wasser getrunken hat

$\frac{1}{2}$  plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  l

gewesen sein, aus dem Versuch genommen.

3.9. Wieder in Versuch gen.

5.9. Klagt bereits ueber sehr st. Durst

6. Durstgef. sehr heftig. Zunge trocken,  
und belegt. Pector ex ore. Haut trocken  
und heiss. Leber deutlich vergr. Refl.  
lebhaft. Gef. wandverdickt. Musk.  
uebererregb.

7.9. Psych. Zustand hat sich geaendert

Somnolenz. Zunge trocken. Musk.  
fuehlt sich steif an. betr. Musk. schw.  
mit atakt. Brach. Rbg. pos.

Gef. noch Puls schlecht gefuehlt. Sehr

bradycard. Atmung beschl. Allgem. Zust. ( nachstes Wort aus-  
radiert )

Leber stark vergr.

TRANSLATION OF REIGLEBACH DOCUMENT  
EXHIBIT NO. 34

Restoration of the original stenographic notes on the back page of the graph of Chart C-23:

NO 30) "The throat assumes forms difficult to endure. The patient lies there quite motionless with half-closed eyes. He takes no notice of his surroundings. He asks for water only when he awakes from his semiconscious condition. (half a line erased).

"The appearance is very bad and doomed. The general condition gives cause for alarm.

"Respiration flatter, labored, moderately frequent.

"Respirations 25 per minute.

"The eyes are deeply closed, the turgor of the skin greatly reduced.

"Skin dry, tongue completely dry, whitish coating in the middle fairly loose.

"The mucous membrane of the mouth and the lips dry, latter covered with crusts. Lungs show slight very dry bronchitis lower border VI-XII, sharpened vesicular respiration.

"Heartbeats very low hardly audible. Filling of the pulse weaker. Increased thickness of walls of blood vessels. Frequency 72, liver 2 1/2-3 fingers below sternal margin, rather soft, moderately sensitive to pressure, spleen on percussion slightly enlarged.

"Musculature hypotonic. Joints over-extendable. Calves slightly sensitive to pressure. Indications of transverse welt formation, marked longitudinal welt formation. Romberg plus plus Reflexes plus plus Abdominal reflexes plus plus Babinski negative. Life phenomenon. Oppenheim negative. Rosolin negative. Tonus of the bulb of the eye bad. Bulbus reflex positive. (Interruption)".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

We, Philipp Willner, U. S. Civilian, AGO X-019123, Chief, Court Reporting Branch (German) and Georg Gottinger, German Civilian, Identification Card No. B/IV. 42318, Stenographer, member of the Court Reporting Branch (German) hereby state that the above document consisting of two (2) pages in the German language, is a true and correct transcript of the stenographic notes on the back page of the graph of Chart C-23. We have a thorough knowledge of German stenography and the German language and have cooperated in the completion of this transcript.

(signed) Georg Gottinger  
Identification Card No.  
B/IV. 42318

(signed) Philipp Willner  
AGO No. X-019123.

Verbesserte ursprüngliche Uebersetzung der stenographischen  
Notizen auf der Rückseite der graphischen Darstellung C 23.

No. 30.)

Der Dursst nimmt schwer ertragliche Formen an. Patient liegt apathisch  
ganz bewegungsarm, mit halbgeschlossenen Augen da. Er nimmt keinen  
Anteil an seiner Umgebung. Er bittet nur, wenn er aus seinem benom-  
menen Zustand aufwacht, um "esser. (Palbe Zeile misradiert)  
Das Aussehen ist sehr schlecht und verfallen, der Allgemeinzustand  
besorgniserregend.

Die Atmung ist flacher, mäßig, mäßig frequent.

Atemzüge 25 in der Minute.

Die Augen sind tief halbiert, der Hauttargor stark herabgesetzt.

Die Haut trocken, die Zunge ganz trocken, weißlicher Belag,  
in der Mitte ziemlich frei.

Die Schleimhaut des Mundes und die Lippen trocken, letztere borkig  
belegt.

Lunge geringe sehr trockene Bronchitis Grenze u/VI-XI,  
vorherrschend, vesikulärer Atzen.

Herz Töne sehr leise, kaum hörbar, Puls schwacher gefüllt.

Gefäße stärker wandverdickt, Frequenz 72.

Leber 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  3 QF eher weich mäßig druckempfindlich Milz perkuterisch,  
geringgradig vergrößert.

Muskel hypotonisch, Colonica unbestreckbar.

Waden leicht druckempfindlich, ungedeutete Querswulstung, starke  
Längswulstung.

Rosberg ++ Reflexe ++ RER ++

Behinski negativ, Eife'sches phänom. Oppenb. neg. Ross-

Bulbustonus schlecht, Bulbus Reflex + (Unterbrochung)

" A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY "

- 1 -

E n d

135



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR AF CPMS  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1758

Case 1  
Doc. 182.19  
Pg. 136

Volume VI, page 313 of original (31 - 7 - 41)

Surgeon General Dr. Handloser:

- c) Employment of the "Special Groups" (Sondergruppen) for blood transfusion and for combatting epidemic diseases.

Volume VII, page 92 of original (21 - 9 - 41)

General Wagner (Quartermaster General)

- d) Attitude towards the inmates of insane asylums in the occupied territory.

Volume VII, page 100 of original (26 - 9 - 41)

General Quartermaster Wagner:

- h) Insane asylums in area of (Army Group) "Nord". Russians consider feeble-minded people holy. Despite of that, killing necessary.

Volume VII, page 106 of original (1 - 10 - 41)

General Wagner (Quartermaster General)

.....-Insane asylums now closed-.....

Volume VII, page 129 of original (12 - 11 - 41)

Kowno : Col. Just, Chief Field Commander

Confirms unpleasant picture of selfishness of the civilian administration and working against the Armed Forces. Difficult position of the prisoners (of war), typhus in PW camps. Abuses by buying "commandos" who come over from East Prussia (aviators!)

Translation of Document No. 1758 - Contd.

Volume VII, page 138 of original ( 21 - 11 - 41 )

Surgeon General Dr. Handloser:

c) Typhus control.

Volume VII, page 169 of original ( 12 - 12 - 41 )

General Wagner:

f) France: Punitive measures for latest outrages: 100  
executions by shooting, deportation of 1000 Frenchmen  
of doubtful character to the East; proclamation to the  
French population.

Volume VII, page 213 of original ( 18 - 2 - 42 )

Dr. Schreiber; Col. Med. Corps:

presents statistical material about typhus and numbers  
of patients.

Volume VII, page 221 of original ( 9 - 3 - 42 )

Prof. Dr. Handloser:

State of health good (2% sick). Physical condition  
lowered. Problems due to lack of water (cleaning).  
Morale of combat casualties superb. Typhus cases:  
10204, fatal: 1749.

Volume VII, page 232 of original ( 30 - 5 - 42 )

Surgeon General Dr. Handloser:

Prevention of malaria and typhus at General Headquarters  
(Vaccination).

Translation of Document No. 1758 - Contd.

CERTIFICATE

I, Philipp WILLNER, U. S. civilian, AGO X-018123, Chief German Court Reporter, hereby certify that Doc. No - 1758, consisting of three (3) pages in the German language, is a true and correct excerpt from the transcript of the stenographic diary of General Franz Halder. I am thoroughly conversant with German stenography and with the German language and made the transcription myself.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Philipp WILLNER  
AGO X-018123

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Philipp WILLNER, U. S. Civilian, AGO X-018123, Chief Court Reporter for the German transcript, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 1758.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Philipp WILLNER  
AGO X-018123

Case 1  
Bk. 19  
Pg. 139

C O P Y

Charitable Patients Transport Company  
(Gemeinnützige Krankentransport GmbH.)  
Dept. 2

Kr. Schr.

20. July 1943

To the  
Mental Asylum

Badenau, near Limburg/Lahn

In connection with the evacuation of institutes from the territories of Western Germany threatened with aerial attacks, I have to transfer, according to an order of the Commissioner - General of the Fuehrer for Medical and Health Matters, Professor Brandt, mental patients to your institution too.

Provided that the Reichswehr puts at my disposal the cars according to my requisition, your will receive on 26 July 1943, in the course of the day, 150 female mental patients from the mental asylum Marstein. This conveyance will be accompanied by about 12 nurses. I beg you, if this accompanying personnel can leave your institution for the mother institution only the next day, to provide lodgings and food.

Concerning all problems of costs and accounting which might arise in connection with the transfer of the individual patients, I beg you to address yourself, stating that this transfer is being carried out by the Charitable Patients Transport Company, to the Central Clearing Office for Mental Asylums, Berlin W 36, Tiergartenstrasse 4.

Hail Hitler

Signature:

3 n

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT No. NC - 692

Nuernberg, 17 Jan. 1947

I, Leo Katzersdorfer 463, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NC - 692

signed: Leo Katzersdorfer  
463

139

CERTIFICATE

I, State Attorney Dr. Walter Wagner, certify that the attached copy is a true and correct copy of the document, volume 3, page 74, consisting of one page. I obtained the original document in the course of the regular performance of my duties. The original is part of the files of case Ga Ja 3-43.

It is needed here for other purposes.

Frankfurt, 5 January 1947

The Chief Public Prosecutor  
With the District Court

By order:

Signature: Walter Wagner  
Attorney



CASE NO. 1 - TRIENAL I

Document No. NO-6174 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 569)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Transcript Beiglbosch Exhibit 34

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. MO-2148 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 570)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Death reports, Political Russians

CASE NO. 1 - TRIUNAL NO. 1

PROSECUTION

DOCUMENT BOOK NO. 19 ADHESIVUM

ENGLISH



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CASE NO. 1 - TRIUNAL I

Document No. NO-890 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 443)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter, Reich Committee for Research  
to Dr. Schmidt.

1

National Socialist German Worker's Party

Reich Management

Mailing address: Munich 33  
telephone, local calls: 57 93  
" long distance calls: 51 931  
Post Office Cheque Account:  
Munich 23319

Emblem of  
National Socialist  
German Workers' Party

Central Public Health Office  
Munich, Zimmerstrasse 21  
telephone: 50 5 34

Central Party Organ:  
"Volkischer Beobachter"  
Publishing Office: Munich, Thiersch  
telephone: 11 00 22  
Berlin, Zimmerstrasse 83,  
telephone: 11 00 22  
Editor's Office: Munich, Schellingstr.  
telephone: 20 801  
Berlin, Zimmerstrasse 83,  
telephone: 11 00 22

Munich, 9 January 1943

Strictly Confidential!

To the Leaders of

Public Health Offices

of the National Socialist German Workers' Party

Receipt is to be acknowledged in writing.

Subject: Further Decree on Sealing the Plague to Secrecy in special case

For your strictly confidential information I am sending attached  
Further Decree and the circular letter I am writing on that subject  
to the heads of the Medical Chambers.

Heil Hitler!

s/ Dr. L. SCHULZ

Enclosures.

For the correctness  
signed by (illegible)

Date Stamp  
(illegible)

The Medical Chamber has  
agreed to inform the physicians  
- by way of the District office (Kreisamt)  
which will call in the physicians individually  
and in groups, to inform them.

1 February 1943

(signature: illegible)

(Page 2 of original)

Chamber of Reich Physicians (Reichsarztokammer)  
An Organ of Public Law

Munich, Karlstrasse 31  
Mail address:  
Munich 43, Post Office Box 82

Telephone trunk line No. 56943

Post Office Transfer Account:  
Munich 6100

To the

Heads of the Medical Chambers

Bank Account: Bank für Deutschen  
Arbeit A.G. Munich 6 188

Strictly Confidential!

9 January 1943

Receipt is to be acknowledged in writing.

Subject: Fuhrer Decree on Suspension of Pledges to Secrecy in special cases  
Gentlemen:

I am sending to you enclosed a Fuhrer Decree which I receive  
from Professor Dr. BLUM.

It is my request that you pass on the Decree - of which you  
will receive the page 2 number of copies - to the leaders of the  
district offices of medical associations in a strictly confidential  
manner, and to instruct them to inform the physicians in their  
service region of the wording of the Decree in an appropriate manner  
which will safeguard the strictly confidential character of the de-

Communications having bearing on the Fuhrer Decree should be  
directed to the following address:

Professor Dr. Karl BLUM, personal attention,  
Berlin N. 3, Reich Chancellery

It is left to the discretion of the physician who is handling  
the case whether he wishes to acquaint the patient with the infor-  
mation himself.

Heil Hitler!

s/ Dr. L. GUSTI

Enclosure

For the correctness signed (signature illegible)



(Page 3 of original)

I not only relieve physicians, medical practitioners and dentists of their pledge to secrecy towards my Commissioner-General Professor Dr. med. Karl SAUBOT, but I place upon them the binding obligation to advise him - for my own information - immediately after a final diagnosis has established a serious disease, or a disease of illboding character, with a personality holding a leading position or a position of responsibility in the State, the Party, the Wehrmacht, in Industry, and so forth.

Headquarters, 23 December 1942

(signed) Adolf HITLER

19 Sept 1946

We, E.M. WITT, Civ., 344289, and John B. ROBINSON, Civ., X 046350, hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

E.M. WITT  
Civ., 344289

John B. ROBINSON  
Civ., X 046350.

File No 446

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

TRANSLATION OF D.O. No. No-154

TOP SECRET

7th Copy

Reich Institution for  
Water and Air Purification

Berlin-Dahlem, 31 March 1945  
Correspondence 1

Journal No. A 457/secret

Report No. 25

concerning

Experiments carried out at Hamburg-Neuengamme

Report by Dr. JÄGER and Prof. Reinhold KUMPERT

In agreement with the Reich Fackung S5, experiments were carried out at Hamburg-Neuengamme with drinking water preparation 44/5 in order to determine whether W-acid of various concentrations would cause any disadvantages to health and whether if this were not the case - drinking water containing K-substance would not be injurious to health after treatment with W-acid.

The experiments were carried out on approximately 150 persons who comprised a single community. The camp doctors made the medical observations; Sturzbachmeister Dr. Abel also took part in the experiments for several days during which the high bisulfite concentrations were used.

After it had been proved through extended experimentation that drinking water treated with W-acid was not harmful to health - see Report No. 13 - the drinking water was poisoned with K-substance and thereafter decontaminated by W-acid to drinking water preparation 44/5, and this potable water was tested for its harmlessness to health. The following is to be reported concerning this.

The water was poisoned in a concrete container K<sup>5</sup> in size, from which it was fed through a pipe line to the kitchen and there was made available through a tap. Other water was made available to the experimental subjects.

The chemical analyses of the water were made twice: first immediately before the water was drawn off then at the Reich Institution from samples taken. The arsenic analyses were carried out in accordance with B.G.W. 1115/3: "Testing for Cadast Substance" ("Untersuchung auf Kadmiumstoff").

During the entire period of experimentation the required small surplus of W-acid was contained in the potable water. The performance of the apparatus was established beyond question by this and by the analyses of the arsenic residues in the experiments with cadast substances remained arsenic.

The experiments with cadast substances containing arsenic were carried out with a fluid (bisulfite) and a solid (Kadm) substance. With the latter the possibility cannot be entirely excluded that, as a result of its difficult solubility, which is hard to overcome even with the addition of larger quantities of alcohol, sparsely distributed undissolved K-substance may be present suspended in the water.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. WJ-154 CONT'D

- 2 -

The statistical breakdown of the experiments with Lewisite shows the following:

Experimentation Period (Days)	k-Content in ccn per cc water	Water used per person per day in liters	Arsenic content in Potable Water in grams per liter
2	2	3 - 4	650
5	4	3 - 4	750
6	8	3 - 4	1000-1100
8	30	3	1100-1200

In terms of weight, the addition consisted of 2.6 to 5.4 grams per cubic meter of potable water, and of arsenic content with a content of Lewisite herein of approximately 30% maximum 18 milligrams per liter equal to 18,000 grams.

The statistical breakdown of the experiments with Dorn shows the following:

Experimentation Period (Days)	k-Content in ccn per cc water	Water used per person per day in liters	Arsenic content in Potable Water in grams per liter
3	2	3.5	1000 grams
3	3	3.5	1200 grams
3	5	3.5	1500 grams-2000 grams
3	10	3.5	1800 grams-2000 grams

In terms of weight the addition of Dorn consisted of 2 to 10 grams per cubic meter of untreated water, and of arsenic content with a content of k-substance herein of 32% maximum 3.3 milligrams per liter equal to 3300 grams.

The experiments could not observe any effect harmful to the health of the experimental subjects.

A third series of experiments was carried out with an agent of the Dorn group, the asphyxiating gas Dorn, in accordance with the suggestion made by Oberstar Dr. Wirth at the conference on 4 December 1944 with Reichskommissar Dr. Brandt. Since chemical analysis can prove the presence of the asphyxiating Dorn only within a period of approximately one hour, the mixture of untreated water was prepared fresh every hour. The measure of k-substance in the untreated water was proved to be very different, while in the case of potable water it was held at the level of measurability (below 0.4 milligrams per liter) - the M-L it had already been found to be very low. The statistical breakdown of the experiment with asphyxiating Dorn shows the following:

TRANSLATION T. D.C. No. NO-154 6-ET'D)

- 3 -

Expor. Period (Days)	X-sub. Content in ccn per cm Water	Water Used per Person per Day in Liters
5	2	3-4
5	4	3-4
5	6	3-4
2	8	3-4
7	12	3-4
4	15	3-4

In this instance, too, the camp doctors could not observe any effects harmful to the health of the experimental subjects.

Further physiological experiments are now to be carried out in collaboration with SS-Sturmabfuhrer Dr. Friese, Technical High School, Braunschweig, on which a report will be made on their conclusion.

The President  
(signed) Zenrich

P r  
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 February 1947

I, Elmer F. Jasinski, U. S. Citizen, 100 47-434543,  
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English  
and German languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of Document T. D.C. NO-154.

ELMER F. JASINSKI

CASE NO. 1 - TRIUNAL I

Document No. NO- 1419 (Prosecution Exhibit No.447 )  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Brandt to Wolff re:  
food experiments



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1382  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Teletype - vwd No. 245 4 February 1944 1850-rei-

(handwritten:)

795  
Kr

To  
SS Obersturmbannführer RUDERT

Berlin -Secret-

Dear Paul,

SS Brigadeführer Prof. Dr. BRAMDT called up and requested the approval of the Reichsführer-SS that ten prisoners from Oranienburg should be made available as of tomorrow for two days, to test a certain drug. Nothing would happen to them.

The tests have already been discussed and must be started tomorrow morning, 5 February. SS Gruppenführer Dr. GRAWITZ is only waiting for permission from the Reichsführer-SS. Please obtain the decision and pass it on immediately to Dr. GRAWITZ.

Heil Hitler

signed: yours R u d i

1905 reg. No. 245 kr. 4 February 1944/personal staff  
Reichsführer Berlin/DIERCKES

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1382  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original)

(handwritten:)

Adjutant's Office

(handwritten:) IV/I

(stamp:)

Top secret, military

Field Command Post 8 February 1944

SS Gruppenfuehrer and Generalleutnant of the Waffen-SS  
CLUECKE

Herby confirm approval of Reichsfuehrer-SS, for ten prisoners  
from Oranienburg to be placed at the disposal of SS Brigadefuehrer  
Prof. Dr. BRUNDT (SS Gruppenfuehrer Prof. Dr. GELWITZ).

signed: GROTHMANN

SS Stabschef and Adjutant Reichsfuehrer-

(initialled:) (1/2)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

22 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, X 046 318, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of document  
No. NO-1382.

Virginia von SCHON  
X 046 318

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. WO-1620  
OFFICE CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Reichsfuehrer SS  
Reich Physician SS and Police

Berlin V 15, 30 September 1943  
Friedrichstrasse 50/51  
Telephone: 874749, 924351, 924373,  
924406

A2: (handwritten): 810 / 243  
S.S. Nr. 104/43 Secret

(Subject name:)  
(Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS)  
(Illegible).....  
(File No., Secret: 100/10)

To the Reichsfuehrer SS H. Himmler,  
Berlin

SECRET!

(handwritten): yes..

Reichsfuehrer!

SS Friedenfuehrer Prof. Dr. Brandt has approached me with the request to test a new ointment for treatment of phosphorus burns which is still in the experimental stage.

As I consider trying out this ointment on German civilians for burns received in terror raids, would take too much time and would be unreliable in view of testing methods, and as, in view of the importance of the problem, I do not believe that experiments on animals would produce sufficiently conclusive evidence, I respectfully ask you, Reichsfuehrer, to grant permission for experiments to be made in the hospital of the Buchenwald concentration camp on individual prisoners who are unfit for work on account of illness.

(signature) Greiner

Reichsfuehrer:

(Personal Staff SS-SS Enclosure)  
received 4 October 1943 (signed off)  
on  
Clary 154: 27 September 1943 secret  
to: SS

## - 3 -

Subject: Your letter of 30 September 1943 - file nr.  
Secret 810/I/43 - diary nr. 104/43 secret

The Reichsfuhrer-SS agree to experiments being made with the ointment for phosphorus burns at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp on individual prisoners who have become unfit for work through illness.

7 (signature) Br.  
SS-Obereurdeputierter.

Continuation of Translation

10/ GS REP E. GRANT  
6-443724

636 N. 45°

Berlin W 35, 21 Oct. 1943

Generaloberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. Handliser  
Ch. W. San (Chief of the Medical Service of the Wehrmacht)

Today, I submitted the matter of your assignment to the providing council of the Reich Research Council for the second time to the Fieldmarschall. When the Reich-Marschall in principle rejected a further extension of the Reich Research Council towards me, and explained Dr. Götts's last point with the latter's capacity of a deputy to Minister Frick, the Chief CTF for his part talked the matter over with Field-Marschall Goering again. But he unfortunately was at first not able to convince him that you had to be represented in the providing council. An attempt in your favor made by Prof. Bruns with the Reich-Marschall on behalf of the Field-marschall unfortunately remained without success. The Fieldmarschall therefore decided to have the matter postponed for the time being.

For 11 years

13



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-100  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES (CONTINUED)

Copy of copy.

Chief of Staff of the Army and      Berlin, 9 September 1942  
C-in-C of the Reserve Army

Subject: Reich Research Council  
Re : Your letter 24 July 1942

To the

Reichsmarschall of Greater Germany

B e r l i n - W B  
Leipzigerstrasse 3.

On 20 August 1942, I named 42 gentlemen through Army Ordinance as members of the Reich Research Council in the field of armament.

From the further Army branches, I have to propose:

(1) Presiding Council

Since Secretary of State COMTI and Professor BRUNDT are members of the presiding council, it seems to follow to call the Chief of the Medical Service of the Army-Generaloberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. RABLOSKI - also into the presiding council, in compliance with the decree of the Fuehrer concerning the Sanitation and Health Service, dated 28 July 1942 (Reich - Law - Publication 87/42)..

(2) Reich Research Council

It seems to me to be necessary to adopt the latter "Military Medicine" after (a) Luftwaffe as a special field of research for the consulting board of managers (Geschaeftsfuehrender Beirat)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1490  
CONTINUED

I request to call Professor Dr. Schreiber, Chief of Department with the Army Medical Laboratories, as a member of the Research Council in the field of Military Medicine.

I assume that if necessity should arise, individual experts in special fields, i.e. veterinary service

Protection against diseases and poison gas  
Nutritional chemistry  
Textiles

(page 2 of original)

could be assigned to the Research Council without involving a nominal quotation at present already.

(3) Consulting board of members

I request to call Prof. Dr. Loos from the Technical College at Berlin, as an expert for the Army into the consulting board of members. If the consulting board or Prof. Loos should deem it necessary to have an Army Officer assigned, I shall make suggestions.

(signed) KNO

after discussion:

to the Chiefs of Office

to

to

VA

Berlin, 22 September 1942

General Army Office  
Id No. 23430/42

S Jn

Copy for information

by order

(signed) V. Seuten

Certified copy

Confidential Or Restricted

1 Feb. 1947

I, Charles M. Lyon, Canadian citizen, Ident. No. 20063, hereby certify that I have thoroughly conversed with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct copy of Document No. NO-1490.

File No. 451

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-732  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

3 October 1945

To my interrogation on 3 October 1945, I add the following in accordance with the truth:

I. Military Medical Service and Science

The German Military Medical Service has stood solidly at all times on the basis of contemporary science. Since its early beginnings, it has always cooperated very closely with medical science, received many suggestions from it, but in turn, especially during war time, it has furnished medicine with many important suggestions. The same happened in the second World War.

The full extent of the problem worked on is best seen from the schedules, reports and directives of the "Working Congress of Consultant Physicians", reports about meetings of the Scientific Department for the Army Medical Service, the "Manual for the Medical Service" and other printed pamphlets and instructions; last, not least, the monthly journal "The German Medical Officer".

In every sphere of medical research and studies, the following principles were maintained for the Wehrmacht Medical Service: All means known to science, technic and industry must be employed to preserve the health of the soldier and, if necessary, restore it; that means, in short, prophylaxis and treatment. The guiding principle was the fact that medical scientific research and medical treatment must remain within the boundaries laid down by scientific medical custom.

(page 2 of original)

With the numerous special fields and their sundry problems concerning for example "gangrene, epidemic jaundice, typhus, dysentery, malaria, sulfonamide questions, bone marrow mailing, (method KUENTSCHEK), blood transfusions, care of amputees (armlose), care of persons with brain injuries, and of blind persons, etc. it is self-evident that the leadership of the Medical Service became dependent on suggestions and advice of the outstanding authorities in the various special fields. For this purpose, outstanding specialists were employed as "consulting physicians" with the Field Army, with the Army Group physicians and Army physicians, and at home, with the Corps Area physicians, as well as with the chiefs of the Medical Service of the Wehrmacht branches. The research and study

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-732  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

program was laid down in very close cooperation with them; as liaison between the "consultant" and the chiefs of the Medical Service served the department chief of the latter; for instance, Prof. Dr. SCHREIBER with the Army Medical Inspectorate for Hygiene, Prof. Dr. BICKERT, likewise a hygienist, with the Army physician. The outstanding specialist in the field of typhus research was Prof. Dr. EYER, who was in constant contact with the Army Medical Inspectorate. He is both, a scientist and a practicing physician.

In typhus research, as well as in other fields, the duties of medical research and medical organization meet. Under war conditions, limitations must not be imposed too strictly, for instance, in the case of danger of an outbreak of epidemic, because the desired purpose, in this particular case combating an epidemic, would not be fulfilled or only inadequately.

(page 3 of original)

22 September 1945

I make the following true and correct statement to my interrogation on 29 September 1945:

1. I came to know about the concentration camp Buchenwald only through publications of the Allied.
2. I did not know about a clinical ward of the typhus and virus research department in the concentration camp Buchenwald.
3. I did have nothing whatsoever to do with concentration camps; never did I see a concentration camp or one of its institutions, nor did I visit it.
4. According to the statement of the interrogating American officer, I was supposed to have attended a meeting in 1941, at which ALTMAN, COHEN and KRAUSOWSKY were present, and to have suggested the carrying out of typhus research on human beings. (See No. 10)  
I cannot recollect the place, place and participants, nor the course of such a meeting because of the many years that have passed and the numerous incidents that have occurred.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-732  
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(page 3 of original cont'd)

5. As far as the typhus problem is concerned, it may have been the following:

Production of the known, very effective typhus vaccine, according to the method of Prof. WEIGEL of Lemberg, which was derived from lice, dragged far behind the actual demands, despite an increase. Typhus vaccine was also produced in the Robert KOCH Institute, through cultures in chicken eggs; its dependable efficiency, however, was not sufficiently proved. To provide adequate protection for the combat areas, as well as for the zone of the interior against typhus, it became necessary to clarify the value of this vaccine at the earliest moment. It is therefore quite possible.

(page 4 of original)

that in the course of a conference Dr. MRUGOWSKY might have been assigned to carry on studies about parallel tests, about dosage, compatibility and efficiency of this typhus vaccine in the human being.

The purpose was to arrive at a final conclusion whether the vaccine produced by the Robert KOCH Institute was adequately efficient and would be used in the Wehrmacht and in typhus areas on the Eastern Front with a considerable prospect of success.

6. Such tests, carried out correctly, are necessary for medical and scientific purposes and were justified in view of the wide spread of typhus in the East and the great danger of it spreading further; they were in accordance with the standards of medical scientific research especially under war time conditions.

7. No deviations or incorrect procedures of the vaccination test became known to us, not even from my hygienists.

8. The chicken egg vaccine proved itself as useful and



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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-732  
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(page 4 of original contid)

efficient; it, therefore, could be employed alongside with the WEIGEL vaccine, and enlarged the circle of protected persons.

9. The fact that the typhus mortality rate was appreciably decreased, despite the unfavorable conditions in the East, is definitely due to the medical research in the field of typhus vaccinations.

10. I would like to add to Number Four that since the end of June 1941, I was in the HQ and only occasionally in Berlin. If there were conferences, for instance, about problems in the field of hygiene, I always had in my entourage, at least one hygienist from my staff, either from the Field Army or from the zone of the interior.

(signature) Prof. Dr. LINDLOSER

-----  
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
-----

4 February 1947

I, Mary Ursula HEN, DA. H-217/3, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-732.

Mary Ursula H EN  
DA. H-217/3

452

TRANSMISSION OF ACQUITTAL No. MC-1323  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

High Command of the Army

(handwritten) 5 October 42  
(p. 4129/42)

(Commander of the Reserve Army)  
File No. 49.2 35 AM/S Jn/I G (I)  
No. 6930/41

(Please quote above reference number,  
date and contents in brief in your  
reply)

Berlin 35, 10 Nov. 41  
Friedrichstrasse 72-76  
Telephonat: Local 21 81 91  
Long distance 21 80 91

(stamp) IVg 3318/41  
(handwritten) 5440

St.  
Chr. 15/11.

(stamp) Reich Ministry of the Interior  
13 November 1941

(handwritten) IV g initial illegible

To the  
Reich Health Leader  
Berlin 38  
Friedrichstr. 39.

For information of:

the Reich Minister of the Interior, Berlin  
the Government of the Government General, Cracow  
the Reich Health Office  
Berlin 38 87  
Friedrichstr. 39

Institute for Typhus and Virus Research  
172, Cracow

Several offices, particularly, in the Government General, have  
apparently experienced an increasing demand for typhus vaccine  
during the past few months. At any rate, the CRH has repeatedly  
been asked for typhus vaccine. In view of the requirements  
of the CRH itself, this demand could be met only in part.  
As far as it is possible to judge the development of the  
epidemic, it is to be expected that the demand will continue  
to exist in the future. It is, therefore, suggested to place  
production of the typhus vaccine in the hands of the large  
scale pharmaceutical industry; the Army, etc., although probably  
on a smaller scale, could be considered a customer.

By order

(signature) H. Müller.

(handwritten) 5440

IV g 35 009

(page 2 of original)

The Reich Minister of the Interior  
(Handwritten) IV g 3316/41

5540

Please quote this reference in the  
subject in future correspondence.

Berlin, 17 November 1941  
No 7, Unter den Linden 72  
Telephone: Local 12 00 34  
Long distance 12 00 37  
Teleprinter: Local 517  
Long distance: K 1 517  
Telegram: Reich Minister of the  
Interior

(stamp) Prussian Institute for contagious diseases  
"Robert Koch"

Journal no. 1503 Received 20 Nov. 1941  
Enclosures: 1

Forwarded to "Robert Koch" Institute for Contagious diseases  
with the request for consent.

(stamp) IV g 3500-41

Please return letter and enclosure.

(stamp)

By order

illegible

This letter is not checked off

17 November  
(illegible initials)  
17 November

(page 3 of original)

(Handwritten)

The letter was returned to "Robert Koch" Institute on 18 November  
This letter is dated 1. 21 November.

IV g 3316/41  
IVn

(illegible handwriting in margin)  
17 November

Reich Minister of the Interior.

Please ensure production of typhoid vaccine by large  
scale pharmaceutical industry. Letter from Dr. Prof. Handloser,  
of 10 November 1941, which was forwarded to you.

Berlin, 17 November 1941.

(Handwritten) illegible initials

Dr. C./Z.

(illegible handwriting)

(Handwritten) 1. Letter to Handloser  
2. Government General

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 16-1323  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4. February 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 16-1323.

George H. GRANT  
Civ. No. A-442 694

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO-1321 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 453)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Draft, two letters Dr. Biebers  
re typhus vaccine



OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR W.R.G.  
TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO-1315

The Reich Minister  
Of the Interior

Berlin, January 1941

IV R 3835/41  
5640

Consultant: Mr. Dr. Bieber (Handwritten notation) RUSH 5

Expedient: ----- (Registration  
Stamp)

Notes:

On 29 December 1941 a conference took place at the Reich Ministry of the Interior concerning the development of a typhus vaccine in which, aside from the undersigned, the following took part:

From the Institute of Infectious Diseases  
"Robert Koch": Vice President Dr. Gildemeister

From the Governing Body of the Government General:  
Dr. Kadicke  
Med. Ret. Dr. Baumann

From the Army Medical Service: Oberstabsarzt Dr. Scholz

From the I. G. Farben Industry,  
Behring Works Department: Director Lahn  
Neumann  
Dr. Dornitz  
-----

The conference had the following results:

- a) A production center is to be erected in the Government General, specifically at Lubbock, which is to develop an anti-typhus vaccine according to the Weigl method. The production center is to be erected and activated by the Behring Works. The Wehrmacht has been asked, and has indicated its willingness, to place Professor Weigl at disposal for training of personnel, equipment of rooms, etc. The governors of the Government General will furnish the necessary buildings and rooms. The Behring Works will secure the necessary equipment and

(Page 2 of original)

place the required orders for this with the Reich Office for Economic Development (Wirtschaftsraum) with a priority certification from the Governor General. Production shall be built up in the shortest possible time so that its capacity will be the equivalent of of the existing Wehrmacht Institute (Kriegs- und Landesberg). The vaccine developed is to be primarily at disposal of the Reich and the Government General.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. - 1315 CONT'D

- b) The vaccine which is presently being produced by the Behring Works from chicken eggs, shall be tested for its effectiveness in an experiment. For this purpose Dr. Demnitz will contact Obersturmbannführer Dr. Arugovski.
- c) If this Behring Works vaccine is proved to be effective the production capacity of the Behring Works in Marburg shall be essentially increased. The Behring Works will address an application to the Reich Ministry of the Interior for a priority certificate for the securing of the required contingents, and place the necessary orders with the Reich Office for Economic Development with this priority certificate.
- d) The production of typhus vaccine at the "Robert Koch" Institute shall be increased.
- e) Methods for testing typhus vaccine shall be developed which will make state control possible.

The Behring Works are sending a representative to the Government General on 6 January 1942, so that preparations can be initiated immediately for the production of typhus vaccine according to the Weigl method.

(signature) Blober  
Ministerialrat

Berlin, 29 December 1941

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO-1315.

I, Ellinor Jasinski, AGO No. D-434562, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NO-1315.

ELLINOR JASINSKI  
AGO D-434562

Encl. No. 455

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 50-1518  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Robert ROCH Institute      Berlin 2 65, 21 January 1943  
Reich Institute for      Liebenbergstrasse 2  
the Combat of      Telephone 46 41 35  
Contagious Diseases  
Post Office Account Berlin 39250  
Journal Number 61/43      (handwritten) 2 en-  
Please quote above      closures B. 26/7.  
number in your reply)

(secret) Il. 2 4559/43

5840

(handwritten)

(secret) Reich. 1. 1. 1943

25 January 1943 A

(handwritten) 1

17 g

To the

Reich Minister of the Interior

Berlin 2 65

Re: Typhus vaccine for the emergency.

Decree of 31 December 1942 - 22 secret 4286/42 IV  
1943 - (handwritten) initials

- 120 enclosures

illegible

The Chief of the Emergency Medical Service, approached with a letter of 31 January 1943 - copy enclosed - to the Government and Industrial factories for typhus vaccine, the factories with the request in future no longer to supply this vaccine to the various individual branches of the emergency, etc., but only to the Chief of the Emergency Medical Service or his Deputy, the Main Medical Supply Office (Hauptamt - versorgung). There are no objections to this order as far as the Robert ROCH Institute is concerned.

Furthermore, information is requested as to the possible maximum output of typhus vaccine, what increase of production can be achieved by that date, and what quantities can be made available to the emergency in a few days' time. A copy of the reply which I submit to the Chief of the Emergency Medical Service to his request, is also attached.

The output of the, for 1943 anticipated, output of typhus vaccine has been planned along very conservative lines; the actual quantity of 24 liters per month may be exceeded considerably.

(signature) illegible

(handwritten)

26 2

Il. 2 4516 23 1 January 1943

4286/42 - 1 December 1942

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 February 1947

I, George GRANT, Civ. No. A-442654, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1318.

George GRANT,  
Civ. No. A-442654

Ref. 44456

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 20-1852  
OFFICE OF COPY OF CHINESE FOR THE CHINA

Contents:

Report: (2nd copy)

2 and 3 Phosgene experiments RUDEH

4 and 5 T-experiments LETH

6 Aerial experiment LETH

7 KATZBILDER (1st copy)

6. 1st copy

7. 1st copy



(page 2 of original)

~~allied~~ secret

2 copies  
1st copy

To the

Chief deputy of the Fuehrer  
for medical and health affairs  
Physician General Prof. Dr. Brandt,

Berlin  
Ziegelstr. 5 - 9  
Surgical clinic of the University.

End Report.

Investigations on the decrease in concentration of phosgene in the chamber used and its hydrolysis under the influence of atmospheric moisture.

Before carrying out the planned phosgene experiments, the chamber used needed to be examined to be draught-proof and the condition of the walls phosgene-proof. For this purpose continuous readings of the phosgene content in the chamber atmosphere were carried out. We used Dr. WIRTH's (1) method, whereby the chlorides formed by the phosgene are potentiometrically titrated. Our experience with this method are shown in a separate report by Dr. RUMPL.

In the course of these pre-examinations, the question of the effect of atmospheric moisture on the phosgene concentration was bound to arise. When a loss of phosgene owing to wall condition (suitable lacquer) and through draught was prevented, the decreasing concentration of the phosgene was measured at increasing atmospheric moisture. A humidity gauge was used as hygrometer. The atmospheric moisture was increased by spraying water. (Curve 5-20)

Curve 1. Hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of atmospheric moisture in concentrations of 120-115 mg/cbm.

(page 3 of original)

Curve 1 shows that phosgene at a relative atmospheric moisture of 50% decomposes in one hour by only 4 - 5%, whilst with a moisture content of the air of 90%, approximately one seventh of the total phosgene decomposes in one hour. For these experiments concentrations of 120-416 mg/cbm. were used.

In accordance with the Head-Physician (Oberarzt) - doctor WIRTH, during his inspection of our institute, stronger concentrations were then experimented with. (Curve 21-25)

Curve 2. Hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of atmospheric moisture at concentrations of 1000-1700 mg / cbm.

Curve 2 shows that the higher the phosgene concentration, the smaller is the influence of atmospheric moisture. When the air contains 1066 mg phosgene per cbm, this is hydrolysed by only a twelfth at an atmospheric moisture of over 90%.

In curve 3 it was attempted to illustrate by a larger experimental material the hourly decrease per cent in concentration with approximately the same phosgene concentration. At a low phosgene concentration it shows a considerable loss already at a low moisture content and at a high concentration a low per cent of hourly loss despite high atmospheric moisture.

(page 4 of original)

Curve 3. Hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of atmospheric moisture at a concentration of 24 - 1230 mg/cbm. represented in terms of approximately equal concentrations.

Curve 4 shows the same conditions in another illustration. In a concentration of approximately 50 mg/cbm and an atmospheric moisture of only 45%, approximately the same hourly decrease per cent in concentration takes place as in a concentration of 1000 mg per cbm and an atmospheric moisture of 90%. Or 40 mg phosgene per cbm. are equally quickly destroyed at an atmospheric moisture of approximately 60% as 100 mg/cbm at 70% or 100 mg/cbm at 90% atmospheric moisture.

Summary: The influence of atmospheric moisture on the hydrolysis of phosgene was tested in 20 experiments. From the results obtained from these experiments the conclusion may be reached that the atmospheric moisture is the more destructive to the gas concentration, the less is infused and that the more dense the infusion of phosgene, the less it need be heated.

(page 5 of original)

Secret (Military) SECRETARY

2 copies

2nd copy

To the

Chief Deputy of the Fuehrer  
for Medical and Health Affairs  
Physician General Prof. Dr. BRAD

Berlin

Ziegelstrasse 5 - 9  
Surgical Clinic of the University

3rd REPORT.

Experiences concerning the application of the potentiometric method  
for determination of phosgene according to W. WIRTH <sup>1)</sup>.

Phosgene may be quantitatively determined in a mixture of gas and air by the titration of chloramine resulting from the decomposition of phosgene molecules in alkaline alcohol solutions. For short, rapidly following series of analyses of W. WIRTH's procedure of potentiometric titration of the isolated chloramine proved to be the most suitable as compared with HATTON's <sup>2)</sup> method for the determination of small quantities of chlorine by colorimetric analysis.

Our test chamber has a capacity of 25 cm. Walls, floor and ceiling are painted with an acid-proof lacquer. 3 large plate-glass windows permit observation of the test from outside. With an electric drop hammer the phials filled with liquid phosgene are suspended. A large ventilator causes a quick and equal distribution of the gas. A strong exhaust ensures a quick purification of the room.

The phials were produced by us according to the procedure BRILL and GASTINGER <sup>3)</sup>. In a freezing mixture of solid carbonic acid and acetone in a Dewar vessel, a distillation retort is filled with phosgene from a steel container (supplied by the IG Farben Industries, Ludwigshafen). A safety gas purifier with concentrated sulphuric acid which is introduced between the distillation apparatus and the tap, guarantees a distillation without loss. The phial which also at the same time contains a carbonic acid - acetone freezing mixture is filled by means of a capillary funnel from the distillation vessel by decanting, is then closed by melting at the neck and weighed.

- 1) WIRTH, Arch. f. experimental Path. and Pharmac. 181, 198 (1936).
- 2) HATTON, Periodical f. analyt. Chem. 124, 270, (1943)
- 3) BRILL and GASTINGER, personal information.

(page 6 of original)

In making the analysis we worked closely according to the test schedule of KOELLIKER and DWILLING<sup>4)</sup> modified by WIRTH. The gas-air mixture used in the analysis was taken from the test room by means of a suction-nozzle, dried by a system of three drying agent containers with granulated calcium chloride, cleansed of hydrochloric acid impurities by silver sulphate in concentrated sulphuric acid and finally saponified in two gas purifiers according to KOELLIKER with sodium ethylate in pure alcohol. Inserted gas filters with glass texture (glass wool) and a foam absorber prevented a disturbance of the reactions by calcium chloride particles and drops of a sulphuric acid carried along. Two gas purifiers each with sodium ethylate were connected parallel to three-way-taps, so that the gas could be directed varyingly from one pair of gas purifiers directly to the other, an arrangement which proved to be advantageous for serial tests. The extraction of phosgene from the test chamber was performed by means of an injector suction device. The velocity of the current suction was read with a moist experimental gas meter before and after every single analysis. It varied at the most by 5%. The average at the time of extraction served to calculate the quantity of gas extracted.

The electrometric titration of chlorine was carried out according to the instructions of WIRTH. An electrometer (Bulliet instrument) served the "pobavi" (instrument for measuring hydrogen concentration) of HARTMAN and BRALL. At low phosphoric concentrations of about 50 mg/abm with  $n/100$  silver nitrate solutions and at higher concentrations with  $n/10$  solutions, we titrated.

In the course of our researches into the influence of atmospheric moisture on the hydrolysis of phosgene, we learned through numerous analyses the suitability of the potentiometric method for the determination of phosgene even for the high phosgene concentrations examined by us, and could prove this by tests of our own.

In a series of tests, the test apparatus was examined at current velocities of 550 - 1000 liter per hour to ascertain if it was hydrochloric acid-proof. Thereby the phosgene air was examined in the prescribed manner according to WIRTH in relation to its phosgene content. In a second apparatus the air for analysis was taken from the test chamber immediately through sodium ethylate and then potentiometrically titrated. In every test the values of the total chlorine content found by this means (test schedule) were a few percent above those of the concentrations found in phosgene mixtures. Sulphuric acid with silver sulphate prevents over present impurities of hydrochloric acid caused by the hydrolysis of phosgene under the influence of the atmospheric moisture at the tested current velocities of 550 - 1000 liter/hours.

4) KOELLIKER and DWILLING, The chemical factory 5, 1, (1932);  
6, 335, (1933).



page 7 (original)

That this happens quantitatively was proved by three further series of test.

Through the influence of superfluous concentrated sulphuric acid on 6 grams of sodium chloride about 3.7 grams of hydrochlorine were produced. With a capacity of 25 cm<sup>3</sup> of our test chamber, this corresponds in our experiments to a concentration of about 150 mg/cm<sup>3</sup>. This hydrochlorine was quantitatively retained by silver sulphate at different extracting velocities, so that potentiometrically the demonstration was successful in the liquor absorption arranged after the silver sulphate. Even when besides hydrochlorine in the above mentioned concentration of 150 mg per cm<sup>3</sup>, phosgene still existed in the air to be analysed, no interference in the phosgene determination could be demonstrated at low phosgene concentrations (40 mg per cm<sup>3</sup>) or at high concentrations (420 mg per cm<sup>3</sup>).

WIRTH as well as SCHILLER and SWILLING used granulated calcium chloride as a drying agent for phosgene air-current. According to our experiences also this proved to be more suitable than other substances. Fluegas (a colloidal suspension of liquids) is taken along with the air current at the high current velocities and therefore required an additional filtration which undesirably increases the sensitivity of the analysis apparatus during the experiment, in the same way as the use of concentrated sulphuric acid as a drying agent. Except for calcium chloride, no additional drying agent was necessary.

The specificity of the phosgene molecule is most easily successful at high current velocities with a solution of 0.1% sodium ethylate in pure alcohol. Alkaline solutions with dehydrated methyl alcohol also appear able to split the phosgene quantitatively, but in our test schedule and the use of the Parifiter container 152 B 1 (Schott, Jena) only a maximum of 250 liters per hour were obtained owing to too much foam. The long extracting periods thus required restrict the possibilities of application to low phosgene concentrations. Also ethyl alcohol mixed with methyl alcohol permitted only current velocities up to 600 liters per hour. When ethyl or methyl alcohol containing water was used, the absorption of phosgene did not result quantitatively. For the same reason, sodium hydroxide is not suitable as an absorbing agent.

According to our experience it has proved necessary to carry out the potentiometric titration of the sodiumethyl solution, containing chlorine almost immediately after completing the extraction of

(page 8 of original)

gas from the experimental chamber, because lower titration values are found when the absorption liquid is left for any time.

Summary:

The method indicated by Vo. WIRTH for the potentiometric titration of phosgene has proved equally suitable for high phosgene concentrations tested by us as for the low concentrations determined by WIRTH.

(page 9 of original)

Top Secret (Military)

Two copies

Second copy

To the  
Plenipotentiary of the Commander  
for Medical and Health Matters  
Generalarzt Prof. Dr. BRANDE

Berlin

Ziegelstrasse 3-5

Surgical Clinic of the University.

4th Report

Concentration of hexamethylenetetramine in the blood and the urine after intravenous injection and oral administering of diluted solutions, commercial tablets, and powders in capsule of pulverized substance.

When the protective effect of hexamethylenetetramine against phosgene gas with human beings had been ascertained, beginning and duration of this effect were tested. From the outset, it was impossible to carry out this test by means of serial experiments on human beings. Assuming that the protective effect was a function of the concentration of hexamethylenetetramine in the blood, speed and extent of the resorption and excretion of the protecting substance were measured.

The method chosen for the determination of hexamethylenetetramine in the blood and in the urine will be demonstrated by one of us in a separate report.

After an intravenous injection of 0.3 g/kg there occurs during the first minutes a considerable change in the concentration as a sign of the incomplete mixture with the whole of the circulating blood as well as a quick decrease of the concentration to about 6 µg during the first half hour. After 6 hours the concentration has decreased to 2 µg. The excretion is obviously a direct function of the concentration in the serum.

On oral taking of a diluted solution of about 10% hexamethylenetetramine was traced regularly in the serum after 6 minutes. The speed of resorption depends on the contents of the stomach. Shortly after a meal, resorption sets in later and is slower (curve 4), whereas on an empty stomach, hexamethylenetetramine can be traced in the serum in quite a considerable concentration after 3 minutes (curve 5).

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

Psychological influences seem to play a role, too: In the case of curve No. 12, which refers a nervous Russian prisoner of war, who could not be calmed down because of language difficulties resorption took place at a delayed rate. All the other curves show about the same course: quick increase to 5 to 6 mg/l, highest concentration after about one hour, a somewhat slower decrease to values of about 3 to 4 mg/l after 2 to 3 hours and then a slow secretion during 24 hours. Even after one day, traces of hexamethylenetetramine can always be found in the blood.

Here, too, the secretion is in proportion to the concentration in the blood.

(page 13 of original)

The diluted solution is out of the question for practical use in the Armed Forces. Therefore, the resorption of the urotropin tablets made by the firm of SCHERIDG was examined. These obviously finely compressed tablets dissolve only slowly in water if not previously pulverized mechanically. Accordingly, resorption in the gastro-intestinal canal after taking the tablets is delayed. Curves 16 to 19 show the course.

Therefore it was tried to compress tablets which dissolve more quickly. This problem, which is of importance for the practical use, had to remain unsolved because of lack of a suitable machine for the manufacture of tablets and partly also because of lack of the necessary substances. To have therefore also measured the resorption of powders in capsules of the dried pulverized substance and have obtained curves whose resorption rate almost equals that of a diluted solution. It can be assumed that the same applies to tablets which dissolve quickly because they are mixed with starch or gelatin. Finally it was tried to find out whether it is possible to obtain a blood level of about 2 to 3 mg/l in the serum with smaller doses of the drug, doing without the first steep increase of concentration. It has been proved that with a dosage of powders in capsule form of 0.015 g/kg body weight the individual range of fluctuation is considerable and that the desired concentration is not obtained in every case.

#### Summary

After oral administering of digestible doses of hexamethylenetetramine (2 to 3 g) in a diluted solution and in powders in capsule form the substance is traceable in the blood at the latest after about 6 minutes. In some cases, especially on an empty stomach, the protective substance can be traced in the blood already after 3 minutes. Its concentration increases within the first hour to a maximum of 5 to 6 mg/l.

(page 10 of original, cont'd)

in the serum and decreases slowly in the course of 24 hours. The secretion in the urine is in proportion to the concentration in the serum.

Consequently it can be assumed that the protective effect against the inhalation of phosgene gas sets in about 5 minutes after swallowing the drug and that it reaches its maximum after half an hour to one hour. Concentrations of 3 to 4 mg remain in fact for many hours.

Strasbourg, 11 August 1944

(Signature) Dr. Fritz LUTZ.



(page 11 of original)

To the  
Plenipotentiary of the Fuehrer  
for Medical and Health Matters

Top Secret (Military)

Two Copies  
Second Copy

Generalarzt Prof. Dr. ERNST  
SILVER  
Diagnostische 5 - 2  
Surgical Clinic of the University

S. A. PART

The method of hexamethylenetetramine determination in the blood and urine.

As a quantitative determination of hexamethylenetetramine as a whole molecule meets with difficulties, there remains purely theoretically the method which, after previously breaking up the molecule, determines one of the two disintegration products, ammonia or formaldehyde. As ammonia is normally present in the blood and easily increases through the breaking up of nitro organic serum components, a method was chosen which is based on the colorimetric micro determination of formaldehyde.

Only very little has been published recently on hexamethylenetetramine research. Among the papers available to us on quantitative determination of hexamethylenetetramine in biological media, measurements of the fluid contents in the substance should be mentioned specially.

P. FRIEDRICH HALL (Archive for Experimental Pathology and Pharmacology 54 1911 332) examines the fluid for hexamethylenetetramine, leaving out distillation, according to the method of SCHRYVER, described below in detail, but he states himself that his method, i.e. the heating of the serum in a water bath after addition of phenylhydrazinechlorhydrate, is not suitable for the accurate determination in the blood. We examined this method and ascertained that a loss in substance also occurs when using a reflux condenser. We then proceeded according to the method of TUNG and VELIT (Munich Medical Weekly 1925 page 1511 VI): the fluid containing hexamethylenetetramine distilled, with normal sulphuric acid, for 20 to 30 minutes in a steam condenser.

Various colorimetric methods were tried with considerably diluted formaldehyde solutions in order to determine small quantities of formaldehyde: the method described by STANTON and ROBERT (J. Liebig's Annals of Chemistry 422 page 48), using fuchsin sulphuric acid, the method of GILLES and FELL (Journal of Biochemistry 45 331 1916) and that by SCHRYVER (Proceedings of the Royal Society, London (1) 52 337 and Chemical Central Paper 1913 3 1366). The last method which was developed by the author for the examination of meat for hexamethylenetetramine and which has been used by P. FRIEDRICH HALL for the examination of the fluid seemed to us the most suitable one.

(page 12 of original)

For the special purposes of our examination the procedure which we adopted took the following course: the benzothiazotriazin is broken up with the aid of sulfuric acid, the formaldehyde thus obtained is re-distilled in the steam condenser. For the distillation of the formaldehyde, the distillate is mixed with a 1% solution of phenylhydrazinechloride. A stable condensing product is formed; the addition of a 5% potassium ferricyanide solution results in the formation of a fuchsia red color with condensed hydrochloric acid, which is proportional to the formaldehyde quantity; it is measured with the help of the color Pulfrich colorimeter, using the color filter 553.

The apparatus consists of a small distillation flask of 100 to 150 cc volume, which is connected with a cooled condensing apparatus (Schlangenkolben) by a ground glass stopper. A collector of about the same size as the flask is connected to the condenser in order to avoid premature condensation, the flask into which steam is introduced stands in an oil bath of a temperature of 120-135°. The substance is first passed through an ice-cooled flask.

For measuring, 1.5 - 2 cc of steam, which should be as free as possible from benzothiazotriazin or other acids and such impurities, and 5 cc approximately of sulfuric acid, are distilled in the steam condenser, until the ice-cooled flask contains approximately 50 cc. Of the distillate, the quantity of which has been established, 10 cc are mixed with 2 cc 1% phenylhydrazinechloride solution. A fresh phenylhydrazine solution must be prepared every day and it must also be kept cool and protected against the light while the test is in progress. The reaction is finished in about 10 minutes then 1 cc 5% potassium ferricyanide solution, also freshly prepared, is added, and, about 1 minute later, 5 cc hydrochloric acid of 1.12 are added. A fuchsia red color results instantaneously which retains its strength for about 5 - 10 minutes, depending on the circumstances. A direct reading in the colorimeter is impossible, however, because the color solution has a fine sediment suspended so that a more or less distinct lateral disappearing of the light occurs. For the removal of the sediment fine filter crucibles manufactured by the firm Gonkitt & Co., with a width of 5 mm and a height of 0.3 mm best suited for our purpose. Paper filters are of no use, because, owing to the solid iron content of the paper, a distorting blue coloration sets in with the potassium ferricyanide. The filtrate may then be colorimetrically measured.

For the determination of the colorimetric curve it was first tried to produce the colorimetric solution for colorimetry from a previously and specially determined formaldehyde solution. This method, however, proved to be unsuitable, for when we tried, to ascertain whether further distillation of the formaldehyde solution or losses occurred, similar colorimetric values were found in the distillate than in the non-distilling solution of the same concentration. This may be explained by the fact that the colorimetric

(page 12 of original cont'd)

formalin solution, contains numerous polymerisation products apart from formaldehyde, which are broken up during distillation. Therefore the  $\lambda_{max}$  curve was obtained by distilling known aqueous hexamethylenetetramine solutions and it was proved by numerous repeat experiments that no loss of formaldehyde occurs in the distillation process. The graph curve is a straight line. Colorimetry is possible for concentrations between  $1/10^4$  and  $2/10^5$  if tubes (Auveton) of a thickness of 20mm and 1 cm are used.

This method permits measuring of concentrations of 0.3 mg % calculated in hexamethylenetetramine starting from 3cc solution upwards. In repeat experiments, the margin of error was found to be a maximum of 10% with low concentrations and higher concentrations of less than 5%.

(page 13 of original)

#### Summary

The microcolorimetric determination of hexamethylenetetramine is applicable to all indications of biological substances. It was tried on serum, on urine and on tissue extracts. Such determinations cannot be made on the whole blood, as distillation always causes too much foaming. It has, however, been proved, that erythrocytes, washed in a physiological sodium chloride, do not contain any hexamethylenetetramine. This also follows from our experiments with the keeping properties of hexamethylenetetramine contained in blood when kept in a refrigerator for 24 hours. The contents of hexamethylenetetramine in serum or blood made with serum remain the same as in fresh blood for the duration of 24 hours.

Strasbourg, 11 August 1944

(signed) Dr. Fritz LUTZ

(page 14 of original)

Top Secret (Military)  
2 copies  
1. copy

To the Fuehrer's General Plenipotentiary  
for Sanitation and Health  
Surgeon General Prof. Dr. BAUMT.

Berlin  
Ziegelstr. 5-9, Surgical Clinic at the University

6<sup>th</sup> Report

The protective effect of an inhalation of Hexamethylenetetramin-Aerosol on phosgene poisoning.

A ten per cent solution of Hexamethylenetetramin is sprayed into a suitable box of 1/6 atm with a Schlick Jet. Aerosol of varying sized particles is formed which is given to cats to be inhaled. Immediately after the inhalation they are placed in phosgene c.t. about 1000.

RESULTS

- 1) A cat inhaling aerosol on 3 different days for altogether 8 hours contacted a slightly attack of pulmonary edema, survived; the control animal died after 6-7 hours of severe edema.
- 2) A cat inhaling for 2 hours also fell sick slightly and survived; the control animal died after 6 hours.
- 3) A cat inhaling for 1/2 an hour fell sick severely and died after 20 hours of pulmonary edema, the control animal died after 6 hours. No further experiments could be carried on owing to lack of experimental animals.

As far as the small number of experiments permits of conclusions, the inhalation of aerosol from Hexamethylenetetramin for more than 1/2 an hour has a weakening effect, if inhaled for more than 2 hours, it has a life saving effect.

(signature) Prof. Dr. BAUMT. & (illegible)

(page 15 of original)

Top Secret(military)

3 copies

3. copy

To the  
Fuehrer's General Plenipotentiary  
for Sanitation and Health Matters  
Surgeon - General Prof. Dr. BRANDT,

Berlin  
Ziegelstrasse 5/9  
Surgical Clinic at the University.

#### 7th Report

On the protective effect of hexamethylentetramin for  
phosgene poisoning.

Experiments were carried out on 40 prisoners on the  
prophylactic effect of hexamethylentetramin in cases of  
phosgene poisoning. 12 of those were protected orally,  
20 intravenously and 8 were used as controls.

#### The method.

The chamber has a capacity of 20 cdm. In experiment I to  
XIV the chamber was given a coat of paint which had a  
strong deteriorating effect on phosgene. This decrease  
in concentration was measured after experiment XI, the  
curves are shown on sheet 1.

(page 16 of original)

The heaviest decrease measured was taken as basis for the  
calculations of the average concentration for experiment  
I to XI. In experiments XII to XV, the initial concentra-  
tion and its decrease were measured separately in each  
case. In the tables II and III  $c_0$  stands for the quantity  
of phosgene infused into the chamber in mg/cdm,  $c_m$  for  
the calculated average concentration,  $t$  for the time of  
reaction.  $c_m$  was measured as an arithmetic medium from  
5 to 7 and calculated on the curve values obtained  
through interpolation.



(page 16 of original, cont'd)

E. The experimental subjects were throughout persons of middle age, almost all in a weak and unperfected condition. On principle, the healthier were used as control, only control number 39 (J. Rei) and the orally protected experimental subject No. 37 (L. Rei.) had a localized circumscribed productive tuberculosis of the lungs. With the others, no pulmonary diseases could be found. In the first experiments up to 8g hexamethylentetramin were given orally, later despite the much higher concentrations 3.06 g/ kg body weight, orally as well as intravenously.

#### Results.

The intravenously protected experimental subjects, without exception, all survived the phosgene poisoning with a c.t. of 47 to 5400. There were no symptoms of pulmonary edema after intravenous protection even with a c.t. of 2970. Only experiment no. 10 with a c.t. of 3860 caused pulmonary edema of the first degree, which was overcome without any therapy and in experiment no. XIV the intravenous protection was concentrated to an extent as to cause pulmonary edema of the 3rd degree, which however was overcome by oxygen inhalation, the experimental subject recovered.

All control subjects fell ill. With a c.t. of 768 and 1180 a first degree pulmonary edema resulted which was overcome. With a c.t. of 2275, one control subject died, the second contracted a second degree pulmonary edema but recovered. A c.t. of 5400 killed one control subject after 4 hours, the other after 14 hours.

After oral protection, a c.t. of 347 to 768 was suffered without any edema, even when the protective solution of hexamethylentetramin was drunk only 273 minutes before the inhalation of the phosgene. 2 control subjects showed a marked edema with a c.t. of 768. With a c.t. of 1485 one protected subject fell seriously ill with a second degree edema, a second subject likewise protected having breathed the same phosgenic air, was unaffected. The cause of this striking difference must be sought in the different resorption of the hexamethylentetramine on the one hand and in the different reaction and the different volume of respiration of the experimental subjects on the other hand.

(page 17 of original)

even a c.t. of 2275 resulted in only a slight pulmonary edema in an orally protected test subject, whereas one control subject died after 4 hours, and a second contracted a second degree pulmonary edema. The oral protection was penetrated by a c.t. of 3400, the protected test subject died, as did the two control subjects.

Experiment XV is characteristic of the test schedule and its results, and will therefore again be specially described. Of 4 test subjects, the first was protected orally, the second intravenously, the third received an intravenous injection of Hexamethylentetramine after the poisoning, in order once more to ascertain the effect of therapeutic treatment, the fourth was not treated at all. The four subjects were placed in the chamber in which a phial containing 2.7 grams of phosgene was smashed. The test subjects remained in this concentration for 25 minutes. The phosgene content was measured three times during the inhalation. The readings showed an average concentration of 91 mg per ccm. The subject protected intravenously remained healthy, and did not show the least signs of difficulties or symptoms, the orally protected subject contracted a slight pulmonary edema, subsequently bronchopneumonia and pleurisy, from which he recovered. One control subject also survived his pulmonary edema; the second died a few hours later, and the autopsy showed the characteristics of very serious pulmonary edema.

#### Summary

The conclusions of the experiment are impaired by the varying constitutions and the general poor state of nutrition and of physique of the experimental subjects, as well as by the different behaviour and the different volume of respiration the experimental subjects under gas, which was here demonstrated for the first time. But the experiments gave the following decided conclusions:

- 1) A previous intravenous injection of 4 grams of Hexamethylentetramine completely prevents serious toxic and fatal phosgene poisoning from a c.t. of 2275.
- 2) An endurable quantity of Hexamethylentetramine taken prophylactically, reduces a fatal poisoning to such an extent, that it can be overcome without treatment. c.t. = 2275.

(page 17 of original, cont'd)

- 3) Non-fatal, but nevertheless severe poisoning are more positively ineffective by intravenous application, and are weakened by oral application.  
c.t. 280 to 1880
- 4) The oral application of Hex-methylent-amine is no longer effective. Against phosgene poisoning of a c.t. = 8400, the intravenous injection, however, weakens the effect to such an extent that the protected subject is able to overcome a lung edema.

(page 18 of original)

- 5) The DOSIS LETALIS MINIMA (minimum lethal dose) based on these experiments cannot yet be determined with certainty. One c.t. of 2275 resulted in the death of one experimental subject, and the second developed second degree edema of the lungs which was cured.
- 6) Some of the protected experimental subjects who did not develop signs of the lungs remained completely healthy, others suffered from slight bronchitis with a brief fever, in every case they recovered without treatment.

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Table II Intravenously

Current No.	Experiment Name	book No.	$c_0$	$c_m$	t	$c_{m,t}$	Edman + 1. + 2. degree + depth from surface of the lung
1	I	K.Bo. 3107	25.0	12.37	20	247	-
2		G.Mel. 2106					-
26	XII	J.Kr. 17011	75.0	34.9	22	760	(+)
27 (K)		H.Lau. 7396					(+)
28 (K)		G.Ml. 6571					(+)
30	XIII	G.Ml. 13592	150.0	47.2	25	1180	-
31 (K)		J.Ho. 6595					(+)
32 (K)		H.Ou. 6562					+
11	VI	A.Ro. 3845	100.0	49.5	30	1485	-
12		J.Muo. 3142					-
13		J.Pl. 3148					-
14		J.El. 2022					-
15	VII	H.Ai. 4150	175.0	86.6	20	1732	-
16		H.Ai. 4029					-
17	VIII	M.Selm. 3161	200.0	99.0	20	1980	-
18		H.Ko. 3131					-
23	AI	M.Kuo. 4197	200.0	99.0	20	1980	-
24		J.Ste. 3860					-
38	XV	A.Mel. 7659	135.0	91.0	25	2275	+
39 (K)		J.Rei. 6564					+
40 (K)		H.Br. 12053					+
19	IX	H.Mo. 3836	300.0	140.5	20	2970	-
20		O.Ruo. 2104					-
21	X	J.Kh. 3931	400.0	198.0	20	3960	+
22		H.Br. 2576					+
34	XIV	R.Mo. 7256	507.0	180.0	30	5400	++
35		A.Eck. 6545					+
36		A.Ho. 6587					+

(page 26 of original)

Table III      O r a l

Current Experiment No.	Name	book No.	c <sub>o</sub>	c <sub>n</sub>	t	a <sub>1</sub> t	Eden + 1. + 2. d. 100 + death from pulmonary ed.
3 4	II	T. Bau. R. Jo.	48 2158	25.0	12.37	20 247	- -
5 6	III	J. Bu. J. Selin.	3242 3849	50.0	24.74	20 494	- -
7 8	IV	R. Rei. Ph. La.	3043 3833	75.0	37.1	20 742	- (+)
25 27 (K) 28 (K)	XII	T. Ba. T. Lau. G. M.	11971 9396 6571	75.0	34.9	22 768	- {+} {+}
29 31 (K) 32 (K)	XIII	T. Ba. T. Po. R. Lu.	6551 6595 6562	150.0	47.2	25 1183	{+} {+} +
9 10	V	R. Selin. A. Sch.	3754 3850	100.0	49.5	20 1485	++ -
37 39 (K) 40 (K)	XV	A. Rei. J. Rei. B. Dr.	8409 6564 12053	135.0	91.0	25 2275	+++ ++ ++
33 35 (K) 36 (K)	XIV	Z. He. A. Zek. A. Ho.	6516 6545 6588	507.0	180.0	30 5400	++ ++ ++



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. FC-1852  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 February 1947

We, Emily EVAND, No. 026073, Sidney GATES, No. 026116,  
Ursula HARR, No. H-217/3, hereby certify that we are  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of the document No. FC-1852.

Emily EVAND,  
No. 026073

Sidney GATES,  
No. 026116

Ursula HARR,  
No. H-217/3

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-692  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF DETAIL FOR AIR CRIMES

R.R.  
(National Research Council)

20 (70) Notebook 547

x (10)

Commissioner for Medical  
and Health Matters

Berlin 29. 9. 11, September 1944.  
pro form: Hagedornstrasse -11

The Delights for Medical Science  
and Research.

(illegible  
handwritten  
note)

11.2.3.4	Received 11/10
11.2.3.4	CC-3/In Council n 1
11.2.3.4	16 Sept. 1944
General: 4 P. Pers. - 70 findings	
(illegible) Priv. Ind. Ind. 11	

List of medical institutions working on problems of research  
which were designated as such by the disclosure on research  
on 26 August 1944 in Berlin.

(Summary according to the 692 orders for research submitted to us)

1.

Berlin

- 1.) Weizmann Institute of University (6. 10. 1944) - typhus, a pneumonia
- 2.) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Biomedical Research  
(Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Virusforschung) - virus research
- 3.) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Brain Research (Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Hirnforschung) - virus-encephalitis
- 4.) Laboratory for Super Microscopy  
(Laboratorium für Super-Mikroskopie) - electron microscopy
- 5.) University Clinic for Surgery  
Hagedornstrasse, (6. 10. 1944) - chemotherapy, penicillin
- 6.) Robert-Koch-Institute  
(Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Infektionskrankheiten) - typhus, malaria, cholera
- 7.) Pathological Institute of the  
Charité (Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Pathologie) - diseases caused by  
infection
- 8.) Robert-Koch-Institut  
II. Department for Internal  
Diseases - antibiotic research

Bonn

- 9.) Pharmacological Institute  
(Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Pharmakologie) - chemotherapy,  
infect control

- ✓ - Scientific research commission already  
submitted to FI (7) office
- + - Circular No. 5 already sent
- Circular No. 5 sent later

- 1 -

(Page 1 of original, cont'd)

- |                                  |                                                                                         |                                                |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                                  | <u>Breslau</u>                                                                          |                                                |
| - 10.)                           | University Clinic for Internal Diseases (GUTZKE)                                        | hepatitis research                             |
| - 11.)                           | University Clinic for Surgery (KILLER)                                                  | penicillin                                     |
| ✓ 12.)                           | <u>Dalle</u><br>Reich Institute for Breeding of Small Animals                           | agar-agar exchange, experimental animals       |
| ✓ 13.)                           | <u>Dortmund</u><br>Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for Labor Physiology (LIEBIG)               | increase of efficiency                         |
|                                  | (page 2 of original)                                                                    |                                                |
| - 14.)                           | <u>Frankfurt on the Main</u><br>Institute for Therapeutic Tuberculosis Research (FRIED) | tuberculosis research                          |
| ✓ 15.)                           | Physiological Institute (WIEDE)                                                         | research of the circulatory system             |
| ✓ 16.)                           | Institute for Food Chemistry (WIEDE)                                                    | care of food, physiological ailments           |
| - 17.)                           | University Clinic for Ophthalmology (WIEDE)                                             | tuberculin                                     |
| - 18.)                           | Institute for Experimental Therapy (WIEDE, GUTZKE)                                      | tuberculosis, therapeutic work                 |
| - 19.)                           | <u>Greifswald/Weissenhof</u><br>Cybena Institute (WIEDE)                                | chemotherapy, hepatitis research, tuberculosis |
| - 20.)                           | Institute for Radio Research (WIEDE)                                                    | radioactive equipment                          |
| (pencil note)<br>letter received | <u>Hagen</u>                                                                            |                                                |
| + 21.)                           | Physiological Institute (WIEDE)                                                         | staple ration                                  |
| ✓ 22.)                           | Pharmacological Institute (WIEDE)                                                       | chemical warfare agents                        |
| - 23.)                           | Physiological Institute (WIEDE)                                                         | research of the circulatory system             |
| ✓ 24.)                           | Physiological Institute (WIEDE)                                                         | radio                                          |
| - 25.)                           | <u>Greifswald</u><br>Hygienic Institute (WIEDE)                                         | hepatitis research                             |

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-692  
CONTINUED

(Page 2 of original, cont'd)

(pencil note) letter rec.	Heidelberg + 26.) Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute for medical research (KURZ)	Chemotherapy, tuberculosis
✓	27.) Physiologic-Chemical Institute (FISCHER)	chemical war-fare agents
✓	Jena 28.) Hygiene Institute (SCHLÖNDORFER)	substitutes for culture media, penicillin, typhoid-fever
-	29.) Bacteriological Laboratory of SCHOTT and Co. (KNEBEL)	penicillin

(page 3 of original)

✓	Kiel 30.) Hygiene Institute (SCHMIDT)	hepatitis research
✓	31.) Institute for Virus Research and Experimental Medicine, attached to the Dairy Farming and Research Institute (LEDER)	virus research
✓	Königsberg 32.) Physiologic-Chemical Institute (MANN)	tuberculosis
✓	Leipzig 33.) University Clinic for Dermatology (VONHARTMANN)	chemotherapy
-	34.) University Clinic for Internal Diseases (BÜCHNER)	hepatitis research and research of the circulatory system
✓	M.berg 35.) Pharmacological Institute (OPPEL)	chemical warfare agents, wound shock, increase of efflu- cy
✓	Münster 36.) Hygiene Institute (JOSTEN)	chemotherapy of tuberculosis
✓	37.) Chemical Institute (KIEHL)	albumin chemistry
-	Bad Nauheim 38.) KNECKHOFF Institute (SCHNEIDER)	tuberculosis, circulatory system disorders caused by air-raids

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. AO-692  
(CONTINUED)

(Page 3 of original, cont'd)

- |                                                       |                                                                                   |                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| ✓ 39.)                                                | <u>Poznan</u><br>Physiological Institute (MONJE)                                  | stereot vision equipment                     |
| (Pencil note)<br>letter + 40.)<br>already<br>received | <u>Prague</u><br>Institute for Enzymological Chemistry penicillin<br>(REINHAUSEN) |                                              |
| + 41.)                                                | Chemical Institute (SAJONOWSKI-<br>LEITE)                                         | chemical warfare agents<br>allusion research |
| ✓ 42.)                                                | <u>Strasbourg</u><br>Hygiene Institute (BAUER)                                    | virus research, hepatitis<br>research        |
| ✓ 43.)                                                | Outpatients Department for<br>Internal Diseases (SCHENKEL)                        | chemical warfare agents                      |
| ✓ 44.)                                                | Anatomical Institute (HIRT)                                                       | chemical warfare agents                      |
| ✓ 45.)                                                | <u>Tubingen</u><br>Hygiene Institute (TICKEL)                                     | chemotherapy, hepatitis<br>research          |

(signature) \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

19 February 1947

I, Emily SWAND, 026073, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 80-692.

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File No. 458

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-934  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

rubber stamp: P.B-

13086005

Medical Research Commissions

of the OKL, Chief of the Medical Service of the Luftwaffe, Sankow  
near Berlin, post office Zossen-Land and

the Research Guidance (Forschungsfuehrung) of the Reich Minister for  
Aviation and Supreme Commander of the Luftwaffe, Berlin NW. 68, Jeru-  
salemstr. 65

Reviser: Stabsarzt Dr. med. BEHNER-FREY

Telephone : 27 83 13 / ext. 53 and  
12 00 47 / ext. 6987

( The commissions issued by the Research Guidance (Forschungsfuehrung)  
are marked with x ) .

I. General Medicine.

- 1.) "Effect of Metabolism and the Digestibility of soy bread if taken  
for a longer period" (non-secret)

Stabsarzt Dr. BIEDERMAN.

- 2.) "The Development of a Alternating Pressure Chamber" (Wechseldruck-  
kammer) (secret)

Medical University Clinic Freiburg/Brs.  
Oberstabsarzt (Army) Prof. Dr. BOHNERMANN

- 3.) "Appropriate Combination and Utilization of Food during Continuous  
High-Altitude Flights." (non-secret)

University Clinic, Leipzig  
Prof. Dr. BUEHNER, Director of the University Leipzig

- 4.) "Experimental Investigations about Gravity Collapse" (non-secret)

Medical University Clinic, Freiburg/Brs.  
Lecturer Dr. med. habil. FREY

- 5.) "Increase of Efficiency in the Aircraft Industry by Improvement of work  
Methods" (non-secret)

Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for labor physiology (Arbeitsphysiologie)  
Dortmund  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. LEHMANN.

- 6.) "Permanent Injuries Incurred by work in Freezing Chambers" (non-secret)

Medical Clinic, Berlin  
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. LOTZE.

(page 1 of original cont'd)

- 7.) "Biologic-medical use of Artificial Radioactive Substances"  
(non-secret)

German Research Institute for Psychiatry, Munich  
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. ROEDER.

(page 2 of original)

- 8.) "Simple Methods of Examining the Disposition to Collapse" (non-secret)

Medical Clinic, Prague  
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. RUEHL.

- 9.) "Procedure for Spectral Analytical Transillumination of larger  
living Tissues" (secret)

Stabsarzt Dr. med. S. TITTEL.

- 10.) "The Alimentary Canal in low Pressure" (non-secret)

Institute for Aviation Medicine, Munich  
Oberfeldarzt Prof. Dr. WILTZ.

## II. Aviation Medicine

- 1.) Investigations into the Efficiency Increase of Aviation Personnel  
x) by Selection, Training, Chemicals, Physiotherapy and Psychological  
Influence"

Aviation Research Institute, Registered Society, Munich  
Stabsarzt Doc. Dr. REISCHKE.

- 2.) "Medical Aviation Experiments with a pilot ejector" (secret)  
x)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine  
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 3.) "Investigations of Power of Resistance to Centrifugal Forces in  
x) the Direction Foot-Heel" (non-secret)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine  
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 4.) "Current Evaluation of Aviation Medical Reports on Accidents,  
x) from the Medical Aviation point of view" (secret)

Testing of the Influence of low Pressure on the Dental System

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine  
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

(page 2 of original cont'd)

- 5.) Experiments Concerning the Effect on the Human Organism and  
x) the Proper Placing of Pilots in anti-aircraft rockets." (top-secret)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine  
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 6.) "Development of Procedures of Measurement and Examination for Aviation  
x) Medicine (apparatus for Measuring Blood Pressure)" (non-secret)

DVL - Institute for Aviation Medicine  
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

(page 3 of original)

- 7.) "Carrying out of ejections by means of sling seats with explosive charges  
x) from a stationary position and in flight." (secret)

German Research Institute for Air Transport - Institute for  
Aviation Medicine, Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

- 8.) "Displacement of Internal Organs due to thin air" (non-secret)

Examination Agency for Aviators, Koeln (Medical Clinic of the  
University Koeln-Lin'enberg)  
Stabsarzt Dr. SCHMIDT.

- 9.) "Airplane Accidents Caused by Failure of the Pilot" (non-secret)

German Research Institute for Air Transport - Institute for  
Aviation Medicine  
Unterarzt Dr. WIEDERHANT.

- 10.) "Manufacturing of a Diffuser for the Purging Mechanism of Low Pressure  
Chambers" (non-secret)

Firm J.O. ZEUSEL, Frankfurt/Main (non-secret)

- 11.) "Development of a Valve for Sudden Drop of Pressure for Low Pressure  
Chambers" (non-secret)

Firm J.O. ZEUSEL, Frankfurt/Main.

### III. Physiology of High Altitudes

Anoxia, oxygen respiration, resistance to high altitude, adaptation to high altitude)

- 1.) "The Influence of Oxygen Respiration on the Blood Albumin of Healthy  
and Sick Persons" (non-secret)

Medical Clinic at Offenbach/Main  
Dr. med. BROCKEN.

(page 3 of original cont'd)

- 2.) "Comparative high altitude Physiological Tests on animals (non-secret)

Zoological Institute of the University of Berlin  
Dr. H. DENZER.

- 3.) "The Influence of Chemicals on the Power of Resistance to High Altitudes" (non-secret)

Pharmakological Institute of Heidelberg  
Prof. Dr. P. BICHMOLTZ

(page 4 of original)

- 4.) "On the Influence of the Muscular Activity to the Oxygen Supply of Tissues" (non-secret)

Balneological Institute of Bad Oeynhausen  
Prof. GOLLWITZER-MEYER.

- 5.) "Investigations on the Effect of Pressure Chambers" on the Increase of the Power of Resistance to High altitudes (non-secret)

a) Institute for Aviation Medicine at Hamburg  
Stabsarzt Dr. DUNKER

b) Examination Agency for Aviators 6/VI (Medical Clinic of the University of Koeln-Lindenberg)  
Stabsarzt Dr. GALL

c) Medical Clinic of the University of Freiburg/Brag.  
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. FREY.

- 6.) "The Importance of the Bezold-Effort for Circulatory Collapse in the Case of Anoxemia." (non-secret)

Pharmacological Institute of the University of Innsbruck  
Prof. Dr. JARISCH.

- 7.) "Influence of Anoxia on the Liver and Heart Metabolism" (non-secret)

Physiological-Chemical Institute of Freiburg/Brag.  
Prof. KAPFHAUSER. (non-secret)

- 8.) "Haemoglobin-Resistance in Anoxia" (non-secret)  
Oberstabsarzt Dr. EITLER, Berlin.

(page 4 of original cont'd)

- 9.) "Investigations on the Influence of Oxygen Respiration, Anoxia, and Drugs on Fatigue" (non-secret)  
Institute for Labor Physiology of Dortmund  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. LEBMANN.
- 10.) "Adaptation to High Altitudes" (secret)  
Medical Research Institute for Aviation of the Reich Air Ministry  
of Berlin  
Lecturer Dr. LUFF.
- 11.) "The Biological Foundations of Methods and Apparatus for Rescho from the Effect of Sudden Exposure to Low Pressure in Altitudes over 10,000 Meters" (secret)  
Institute for Aviation Medicine of Munich  
Stabsarzt Dr. med. habil. Lutz
- 12.) "The Physiological Foundation of the Development of a Respirator with Supplementary Apparatus for Vapor-Absorption" (non-secret)  
Institute for Aviation Medicine at Munich  
Stabsarzt Dr. Med. habil. LUTZ.
- 13.) "The Effect of Carbon-Dioxide on the Paradoxical Effect of Oxygen after Acute Anoxia" (non-secret)  
Medical Clinic of the University of Leipzig  
Lecturer Dr. MATTHES.



( page 5 of the original )

- 14) "The Importance of the Bohr Effect for Adaptation to High Altitudes" (not secret)

Physiological Chemical Institute Kiel  
Prof. Dr. NETTER

- 15) "The Effect of General and Especially of Fetal, Lack of Oxygen on the Brain of Experimental Animals Experiments" (not secret)

Institute for Aviation Medicine and Pathology Freiburg/Breisgau  
Stabsarzt Dr. FETTER, lecturer.

- 16) "The Chemical Reaction of the Brain-Parenchyma and the Spinal Fluid in anoxia" (not secret)

German Research Institute for Psychiatry Munich  
Prof. Dr. REIDEL and Stabsarzt Dr. ROEMER, lecturer.

- 17) "Low Pressure Chamber Experiments concerning High Altitude Illness and Recovery from Effect of Parachute Jumps from High Altitudes without Oxygen Apparatus" (non-secret)

Experiments Regarding Influenzaability of Petrol and Lubricants under High Altitude conditions.  
Development of an apparatus registering Respiration Volume on a pneumotachographic basis.  
Low Pressure Chamber Experiments concerning the Influence of low Temperature on High Altitude Tolerance.  
German Experimental Institute for Aviation - Institute for Aviation Medicine Fluggesellschaft Dr. S. RUFF.

- 18) "Investigations regarding Adaptability to High Altitudes, to further the Extension of the Knowledge of High Altitude Illness and their cures; the Adaptability to High Altitudes and Findings about Highest Attainable Altitudes" (non-secret)

Investigations regarding the Influence of Low Pressure and Anoxia on the excretion of Albumen and Polypeptiden.  
The Influence of Drugs on the Adaptability of the Human Organism to High Altitudes. 1. Effect of quinine.  
Investigations regarding High Altitude Adaptability of Animals.

German Experimental Institute for Aviation - Institute for Aviation Medicine  
Fluggesellschaft Dr. S. RUFF.

- 19) "Haemopoietine" (non-secret)

Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biochemistry, Berlin  
Stabsarzt Dr. HEMPELSTROTH-BÄUER

( page 5 of original, cont'd )

- 20) "Investigations into the Electrical Accompanying Symptoms of Anoxic and Hyperventilation" (non-secret)  
Kerckhoff Institute, Neuheim  
Professor Dr. SCHLESER.
- 21) "Oxygen Supply of the Brain during Acute anoxia" (non-secret)  
Psychological Institute Cologne  
Professor Dr. SCHMIDT.

(page 6 of original )

- 22) "The Effect of anoxia on the Human Brain" (non-secret)  
German Research Institute for Psychiatry  
Professor Dr. SCHULZ.
- 23) "Investigations Regarding Changes of the Brain During Acute and Subacute anoxia" (non-secret)  
Luftwaffe Military Hospital Frankfurt/Main and Branch  
Department for Brain Research of the Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the Reich Air Ministry  
Stabsarzt Dr. LINDENBERG and Oberarzt Dr. habil. NOHL.
- Without special research order questions in this field are constantly treated by:
- a) Aviation Medicine, Research Institute of Reich Air Ministry with Branches at Göttingen and Dachau.
  - b) Institute for Aviation Medicine Hechingen.
  - c) Institute for Aviation Medicine Munich.
  - d) L. (7) Office of the Luftwaffe Reichlin 2 mod.
  - e) German Experimental Institute for Aviation - Institute for Aviation Medicine, Berlin-Malchow f.

#### IV. BACTERIA

- 1) "The Effect-Mechanism of Novacid-General and Similar Preparations on Malarial and Dysentery Carriers as well as other Infectious Diseases Carriers from the Insect Group" (non-secret)  
Robert Koch Institute, Berlin  
Regierungsrat Dr. ZIEHL.
- 2) "The Manufacture of Typhus Vaccine" (secret)  
Hygienic Institute, Grossburg  
Obersteherarzt Prof. Dr. HAGEN.

(page 6 of original, cont'd)

- 3) "The Manufacture of Yellow Fever vaccine" (secret)

Hygienic Institute, Strassburg  
Oberstabsarzt Dr. HALLER.

- 4) "Influenza" (non-secret)

Hygienic Institute, Strassburg  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. HALLER.

- 5) "Hand Disinfection on the Battle Field with Special Reference to Zephirel" (non-secret)

Hygienic Institute of the University Konigsberg  
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. SCHROEDER.

(page 7 of original)

- 6) "The Methods of the Detection of lead in the Bloodstream" (non-secret)

Pharmaceutical Institute Freiburg/Breisg.  
Prof. Dr. WUNDERLICH.

V. Air Raid Protection and Effect of Weapons on  
Human Beings.

- 1) "Consequences of the Influence of Gases and Dust During Air Raids" (secret)

Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalogy Heidelberg  
Prof. Dr. KUNZE/SPY.

- 2) "Burns and Their Biology of Immunity" (non-secret)

General University Clinic, Göttingen  
Stabsarzt Dr. GALLER.

- 3) "The Effect of Carbon Dioxide in Air Raid Shelters" (secret)

Medical Research Institute for Aviation of the RLM (Reich  
Ministry for Aviation)  
Unterarzt Lecturer Dr. S. GUTZ.

- 4) "Research Concerning the Pathogenesis of Physical Injuries Due to Burns and the Therapy of Burns" (non-secret)

Luftwaffe Hospital Halle-Delitzsch - Luftwaffe Hospital Frankfurt/M. -  
Lehr, Science and Research Group of the Medical Academy of the  
Luftwaffe.

Stabsarzt Dr. DEWESCH, Stabsarzt Dr. LINDENBERG,  
Stabsarzt Dr. RÖTTER.

( page 7 of original, cont'd ).

- 5) "Injuries to General Conditions of Health of People Buried under Debris During Air Raids" (non-secret)

Stabsarzt Dr. KLOOS, Aviation District Pathologist (Luftgau-  
pathologe) VI, Münster.

Questions in this field are continually being worked on without any special research assignment by:

- a) B-Office of the Luftwaffe Medizin (Med), Oberregimed.Rat  
Dr.med.habil. SCHMIDTKE, Stabsarzt Dr. Dr. BUEHNER. (Primarily  
concerned with Air Pressure and the Effects of Heat).
- b) Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the Reich Air  
Ministry (RLM) at Berlin, Stabsarzt Dr. HELD. (Primarily  
concerned with the Effects of Air Pressure and Dust).

#### VI. Neurology.

- 1) "Examinations of Persons Suffering from Brain, Spinal- and  
Nerve Injuries with Special Consideration of an Appropriate  
occupational Therapy" (non-secret)

Departmental Medical Officer in the Luftwaffe Hospital Vienna  
Stabsarzt i. F. Dr. HERBERICH.

(page 8 of original)

- 2) "Consequences of Damage of the Spinal Cord" (not secret)

Marine-Stabsarzt Dr. SCHMIDT (assigned to the Luftwaffe)

- 3) "Investigations on Persons with Injuries of the Brain, Spinal Cord  
and the Nervous System" (not secret)

Air Force Hospital Berlin  
Oberarzt i. F. Dr. SCHMIDT.

#### VII. Pathology.

- 1) "Untersuchungen des und Service in the Armed Forces with Special  
Regard to Strokes during Flights" (not secret)

Pathological Institute, Leipzig  
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr.habil. KERN.

- 2) "Investigations into the Problem of Collapse" (not secret)

Pathological Institute, Bremen  
i. F. Dr. KERN.

(page 8 of original, cont'd)

- 3) "The Pathological Anatomical Changes Occurring in Pressure Drop Diseases and Air Blast Injuries" (not secret)

Pathological Institute, Berlin  
Ir. F. Dr. KOKOLA.

- 4) "Brain-Injuries caused by concussion, especially in Airplane Crashes" (not secret)

External Branch of the Institute for Brain Research, Berlin-Buch  
Unterarzt Dr. WELTE.

- 5) "Changes of the Brain Stem caused by Flight and Sports Accidents" (not secret)

Oberarzt Prof. Dr. MEYER,  
Luftgau Pathologisch VII, Muenchen

Without a special research order problems from this field are being worked on currently in part:

- a) Institute for Aviation Medicine Pathology of the German Air Ministry, Freiburg/Breisgau  
b) External Branch for Brain Research of the Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the German Air Ministry, Berlin.



(page 9 of original)

VIII. Physiology of the Sensory Organs.

- 1.) "The Adaptability of day and night animals to various conditions, Examinations carried out by Electro-Physiological Methods" (not secret)  
Zoological Institute of the University of Berlin and the Research Institute for Aviation Medicine Berlin,  
Lecturer Dr. phil. habil. E. AUBREY.
- 2.) "The Procedure of Adaptation to Darkness in its dependence on Preliminary Lighting and the Simultaneous Contrast During this Adaptation to Darkness." (not secret)  
Eye Clinic of the University, Heidelberg,  
Prof. Dr. ECKHARDT.
- 3.) "The Importance of the Several Factors of Stereotypic Vision for Range-Finder-Practice" (not secret)  
Institute for Physiological Anthropology, Marburg/Lahn,  
Prof. Dr. FIANER.
- 4.) "View at Dawn and Stereotypic Vision with Special Regard to the Conditions Prevaling in Air Force Units" (secret)  
Physiological Institute Kiel,  
Stabsarzt Prof. Dr. GILLGOTTEN.
- 5.) "Physiological optical investigations on Range Finders" (secret)  
\*) Aviation Research Institute, Berlin,  
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. HENNING.
- 6.) "Physiological investigations into the Development of Controls for guided (Para-sight) Bombs and Rockets" (secret)  
Aviation Research Institute Munich,  
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. HENNING.
- 7.) "Physiological investigations of the Development of Controls for remote control guns. (Ferngesteuerte Schusswaffen)" (secret)  
Aviation Research Institute Munich,  
Stabsarzt Lecturer Dr. HENNING.
- 8.) "Improvement of Sight through Increased Contrasts" (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Gießen,  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. KERN.
- 9.) "Description of Stereotypic Vision by use of Stereo-Projection" (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Gießen,  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. KERN.
- 10.) "Basic Processes of Immediate Adaptation" (not secret)  
University Eye Clinic  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. KERN.

\*) where?

(page 10 of original)

IX. Heat Regulation and Protection against Cold.

- 1.) "Investigations on the Physiology of Stimulation of Heat Regulation" (not secret)

(page 10 of original, cont'd)

Physiological Institute of the University of Heidelberg,  
Prof. Dr. SCHILLER.

- 2.) "The effects of Abnormally Low Temperatures on the Metabolism of Homeothermic Animals", (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Göttingen,  
Prof. Dr. HUBER.
- 3.) "The Effects of Low Temperatures on Warmblooded Animals" (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Kiel,  
Prof. Dr. HUBER.
- 4.) "Investigations on the Pathological Chemistry of Low Temperature and Low Pressure" (not secret)  
Pathological Institute Freiburg/Breisgau,  
Dr. HUBER.
- 5.) "Adaptation of Animals isolated from exposure to cold", (not secret)  
Physiological Institute of the University Innsbruck,  
Professor HUBER.
- 6.) "The Pathological Effects of Exposure to cold with warmblooded animals to low temperatures." (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Freiburg/Breisgau,  
Prof. HUBER.
- 7.) "The importance of the waterproofing of Uniforms for Protection Against Exposure to Low Temperatures, especially in cases of Blistered Feet" (not secret)  
German Textile Research Institute Muenchen-Gladbach,  
Prof. Dr. HUBER.
- 8.) "The Biology of Ultra-Cold with a View to Exposure to Continuous Low Temperature in Cases of Submersion." (not secret)  
Air Force (as it) Research,  
Observation Station.
- 9.) "The Influence of Intra and Extra on the Regulation of the Body Temperature with special regard to exposure to continual low temperatures in cases of submersion." (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Bonn,  
Prof. Dr. HUBER.
- 10.) "The Influence of Extreme Temperatures on the Human Organism" (not secret)  
Physiological Institute Frankfurt/Main,  
Prof. Dr. HUBER.

Without special research orders, the problems concerning this field are being worked on currently by:

Aviation Medicine Institute Munich.

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11.) "Intensity and Time of Exposure to light Needed to cause blinding".  
(secret)  
Kaiser Wilhelm-Institute for Labor Physiology Dortmund,  
Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. LIEBOWITZ.

12.) "Investigation on Stereotypic Vision with a New Stereo-Test  
Apparatus". (not secret)  
Director of the Physiological Institute Josen,  
Prof. Dr. MOWE.

13.) "Irreversible Damages to the Auditory Channel caused by low  
pressure injuries". (not secret)  
University Ear Clinic Freiburg/Breisgau,  
Dr. med. habil. REINER.

14.) "Testing of the hearing of Pilots, Damages and Protective  
Measures" (not secret)

Testing of the Influence on Human Organisms of Vibrations  
of Helicopters.

German Research Institute for Air Transport - Institute for  
Aviation Medicine  
Flugkapitän Dr. S. RUFF.

15.) "Damages Caused by Motor Noises to the Auditory Organs of the  
Flying Personnel and Workers at the Test Station" (not secret)  
Stabsarzt Dr. SCHWALIX, Munich.

16.) "Investigations on Physical Bases of the Nystagmus with regard  
to Special Conditions in Flying". (not secret)  
Grafle Baldern (Westphalia) Dr. v. ROSENBERG.

17.) "The Influence of Accelerated Rotation on Optic Orientation and  
the Possibility of Identification of Faintly Lighted Objects"  
(not secret)  
Medical Clinic, Heidelberg,  
Prof. Dr. VOGEL.

18.) "Investigations on Labyrinthary and retrolabyrinthary nystagmus"  
(not secret)  
Air Force Hospital Paris  
Stabsarzt M. BIERER.

Without Special Research Order Problems concerning this field are  
being worked on currently in the:

- a) Research Institute for Aviation Medicine of the Air Ministry  
(option)
- b) Medical Experimental and Instructional Division of the Air Force,  
Jüterbog, Good Camp (Optics)
- c) Anti Aircraft School IV, Schongau (Optics)
- d) Aviation Research Institute Munich, Medical Department (Optics)
- e) German Experimental Institute for Aviation, Berlin-Adlershof,  
Institute for Aviation Medicine (Acoustics)

(Page 12 of original)

Supplement

- 1.) "Utilization of the Effect of Detonations as an Additional Effect of War Weapons" (secret)  
W.G. Korschhoff-Foundation Bad Nauheim,  
Prof. Dr. H. SCHAEFER.
- 2.) "Increase of the Resisting Power of Flying Personnel to High Altitudes and Acceleration" (secret)  
W.G. Korschhoff-Foundation Bad Nauheim,  
Prof. Dr. H. SCHAEFER.
- 3.) "Analysis of Drugs Containing Coffein (non-secret)  
Pharmaceutical Institute of the Reich University of Strasbourg,  
Prof. SCHLEISER.
- 4.) "Research Concerning pharmaceutical Effects of Cytochromen" (non-secret)  
Pharmaceutical Institute of the Reich University of Strasbourg,  
Prof. GEBHARDT.
- 5.) "Examination of the Blood of Animals after Subjection to Low-Pressure or Anoxia (non-secret)  
Physiological-Chemical Institute of the Reich University of Strasbourg,  
Prof. R. DYCKENHOFF.
- 6.) "Research on the Consumption of Oxygen and Intermediary Metabolism of Surviving Tissues" (non-secret)  
Physiological-Chemical Institute of the Reich University Strasbourg,  
Prof. R. DYCKENHOFF.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 January 1947

I, Vera SOLANDER, Civ. No. S-30765, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. NO-934.

Vera SOLANDER  
Civ. No. S-30765

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-232  
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Prof. Dr. K. GOSHEKBT,  
SS-Gruppenfuehrer and  
Generalieutenant of the  
Weifen-SS

at present, Berlin,  
11 June 43  
SS-Hospital.

To

Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. S. D.,  
Personal Staff of the Reichsfuehrer SS,

Berlin SS.  
Prinz-Albrecht Str.

Please forward.

Dear comrade S. D.,

I had the opportunity to get together with comrade L. SC. SE, shortly before my illness. With a sound critical approach toward his work, we very quickly came to an agreement in the enclosed letter. He himself emphasizes that the results are still incomplete, as yet need more further cooperation. This, however, is only possible if the necessary apparatus for this type of work is available. Rascher has explained that in his letter. I beg you now to examine, if the necessary steps are to be taken by you through the "Anstalten" or by myself in order to have the needed apparatus issued to Rascher. Only if these prerequisites exist, can valuable scientific work be accomplished.

As far as I am concerned, I can only tell you that I am well and that I'll have myself transferred to Hohenlychen one of these days.

Heid Hitler

(signature) K. GOSHEKBT



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-232  
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original)

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Personal Staff Reichs- Copy  
Fuehrer . SS  
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Received: 13 June 1943

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Journal No: Top Secret  
1555/43  
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To: RF (handwritten)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

20 November 1946

I, George T. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No NO-232.

George T. GRANT  
A 442694

2 Copies

COPY

23 May 51..

G/T2

The Reichsführer SS

Field Command Post, 15 May 1944.

I hereby order that medical experiments to be carried out in concentration camps must have my personal approval. This order is to go into effect immediately.

All offices within the SS and Police which deem necessary the carrying out of a medical experiment in a concentration camp will have to submit to the Reich Physician SS and Police an application stating the proper reasons. In this application information on the problems involved, the extent of the experiments to be carried out, the number of prisoners needed as well as the presumed duration of the experiment will have to be clearly shown.

The Reich Physician SS and Police will submit the applications to me along with the critical opinion of the Chief Surgeon (Oberster Kliniker) concerning the technical aspects, and the opinion of Gruppenführers Nebe and Glucks.

/s/ R. HEDLER

True Copy  
/s/ GRANTZ

Copies to Prof. Dr. Hirt, Strassburg,  
SS- Hstf. Dr. Fleitner  
For information and attention in future  
NAB experiments. 23 May 51

done 20 2 June.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

12 December 1946

I, Henry Sachs, U. S. Civilian, ASC No. A-441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-919.

HENRY SACHS

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL I

Document No. WO- 190 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 401)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Note & 2 fragments of rpt by  
confidants re abortion on  
Russian and Polish workers

(Sw. r.) AFFIDAVIT

I, Fritz Friedrich Karl Rado Dr., being duly sworn, depose and state:

1) I was born on 13 August 1888 at Kellmuns/Schwaben-Haueburg. I am a German citizen. My present civilian address is: Haueburg, Ferkellen 78. I attended the following schools: 4 years Public School at Haueburg, 4 years St. Anne Grammar at Haueburg, 3 years Realgymnasium at Haueburg and 4 years of senior high-school at Ravensburg. I graduated from Junior College at Ravensburg in 1909. I studied medicine for 5 years at Munich. I passed my state board examination in 1914 at Munich. From 1914 to 1917 I worked as General Practitioner. Autumn 1917 I was drafted into the armed forces, remained however at first in Haueburg as an auxiliary-reserve-member (Landsturmpflichtig) and worked at the same time as General Practitioner until May 1918. From May 1918 until November 1918 I was a medical officer. Since the end of 1918 until now I am a General Practitioner at Haueburg.

2) I am the uncle of Dr. Siegmund RADOER and have always maintained a pleasant family relationship with my nephew. I also was well acquainted with the wife of Dr. Siegmund RADOER, Hani RADOER nee DIRM. I also maintained contact with Dr. Siegmund RADOER and his wife during the war until the arrest at the end of 1943 (approximately to the beginning of 44). For the reasons stated above I am in the position to make the following statement:

3) While attending the wedding of my nephew in Munich he told me that he had been offered to take over a laboratory in the concentration camp Dachau by order of the Luftwaffe and in connection with "Annenkerle". This offer was made to him through the medium of his wife and HANKE. He told me that this would be a big chance to work free and undisturbed. At the same time he saw in it a chance of continuing his experiments on blood-crystallization. In these experiments he was supported by a relative of his wife by the name of Miss Lulu, who later committed suicide. At that time I advised my nephew against the acceptance of such a job.

4) In August 1942 I heard from my nephew at Munich that he had taken over the laboratory at Dachau and that he would work there exclusively. Knowing the great diligence and the abilities of my nephew, I was not much surprised that he accepted this job.

At that time I drove with my nephew by car up to the entrance of the concentration camp, but did not enter the same. The only thing I heard from my nephew at that time was, that he had carried out high-altitude tests on himself.

(page 1 of original, cont'd)

5) In August 1943 I was twice with my nephew in the Dachau concentration camp. The first time I went only to his private quarters and did not see the laboratory. The second time he showed me his laboratory and introduced me to his colleagues. I still remember the following names: Dr. FUSZESCHAUER and Dr. FRIZ. I inspected the chemical evaluation of clot-forming blood. At that time he also told me of sub-cooling experiments. He said that he had carried these out on himself at first and then he introduced to me one of his colleagues who had volunteered three times for these experiments. If I remember rightly Altmann is supposed to have been present at one of these experiments and to have pardoned the man who was condemned to death.

(page 2 of original)

During the absence of my nephew I accidentally found the following document in his desk:

It refers to a report about the shooting (execution) of four people for the purpose of experimenting with the haemostatic preparation "Foliged 10". As far as I remember they were a Russian, Dr. ISSAK and a Frenchman. I do not remember who the other two were. The Russian was shot in the right shoulder from above, by an SS man who stood on a chair. The bullet entered near the spleen. It was described how the Russian twitched (convulsively), then sat down on a chair and died after about 2 minutes. In the dissection protocol the rupture of the pulmonary vessels and the laceration was described. It was further described that the ruptures were torn open by hard blood-clots. That could have been the only explanation for the comparatively long span of life after the shot. After reading this first protocol I was so shocked that I did not read the others. At the time I took a sample of the haemostatic preparation from the desk which I submit herewith to the files.

6) On the way to Munich after this, my last visit to Dachau I called my nephew to account. He rebelled when he learned that I knew of this matter. After appealing to his conscience, from the scientific as well as from the humanitarian point of view, he, sobbing and cried: "I dare not think, I dare not think". In Munich, by and by, I continued this conversation during the whole night. Dr. Siegmund RASCHKE admitted at the time that he was on the wrong side but that he didn't see any possibility of resigning from it.

7) At the end of 1943 or beginning of 1944 I received a letter from my nephew, in which he informed me that he and his wife had been arrested because of illegal adoption (and registration) of a child. This letter was accompanied by a note by Kriminalrat SCHMIDT from Munich in which he informed me that I should contact him if I knew anything about this matter. I wrote at the time to Munich that I considered this matter to be impossible because I could have once seen Mrs. RASCHKE in a prominent state.



TRANSLATION OF DEQUEST No. NO - 1424  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

I was a Doctor and examined her myself. That was before the birth of the second child, she was then in the 6th or 7th month (of pregnancy). I wish to add that the first son looked very much like his father and also had similar habits.

6) Since this occurrence in 1943/1944 I have not heard from either Dr. Siegmund RAJTER or his wife. Only in 1946 I learned from various people that my nephew had been shot at Dachau before the arrival of the Americans and that his wife has been banished at Ravensbrueck or Berlin in orders of H. L. I also submit to the files three pictures taken during the youth of Dr. Siegmund RAJTER. All my nephew's documents which I had in my possession I burned in 1946 because I was afraid of the Gestapo.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of 2 pages and declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity of making alterations and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was made by me voluntarily, without any promise or reward and I was subjected to no oppression or duress of any kind.

Hamburg, 31 December 1946.

(signature) RAJTER

Before me, Herbert H. HERTZ, AG# 441 604 - U.S. Civilian (local work) Interpreter (1943) of word Dr. Fritz Friedrich Karl RAJTER, to be known, who in my presence signed the foregoing "Eidesstattliche Erklarung" (affidavit) consisting of 2 (two) pages in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 31st day of December 1946

(signature) Herbert H. HERTZ

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

16 February 1947

I, Sidney GATTS, Civ. No. 025 116, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO - 1424.

Sidney GATTS  
Civ. No. 025 116.

RECEIVED OF DOCUMENT No. 10-1007  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSUL FOR U.S.  
CITY OF

Dr. med. S. Becker

Dachau St., 19 November 1945

To  
Univ. Prof. Dr. P. Schmitt  
37-Charlottenburg, Berlin

Re: Robert G. (Lohn)  
Hygienic Institute of the University

Dear Professor,

I was informed by the Polish Chief of Hygiene, Dr. Grapow  
Professor Prof. Dr. MOSE, with whom I am working together, that he has sent  
you my probationary translation of the book "The History of the  
This way had to be taken, since the Polish Government has ordered that the  
translation will be treated as a secret. I am sorry I was not allowed to  
hand you over the translation personally. Therefore I am your debtor for  
having taken this step. I am very sorry that you, as a Professor, who  
I could not help but know, have been misled by the Polish edition.

At the same time I would like to ask you if there are still  
interested in the translation to which I have referred. I am still  
interested in the translation of the book. In the meantime I would respectfully ask  
you to be kind enough to reply to the "Council" of the Polish Government  
Council, chief of the working committee, Dr. Grapow, 37-Charlottenburg  
Stierke, Berlin-St. Mitte, 19-Charlottenburg.

Yours,

(page 1 - original)

For a portable and complete copy of the information for our committee.  
I discussed with my friends with the Polish Government on 17 October 1945  
and he said that such a translation could be made. I  
am in a good position to coordinate such investigations with my present  
work. I beg to ask you to be kind enough, Dr. Grapow, to let me know your  
reply at your convenience.

11/14/45

(signature) R.

ORIGINAL TO BE DESTROYED

7 January 1947

I, George J. Grant, "Dr. med. S. Becker" hereby certify that I am thoroughly  
convinced with the Polish and German editions, and that the above is  
a true and correct translation of the book "The History of the

George J. Grant  
City of

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1368  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reichsfuehrer-SS    Field Command Post, 14 May 1943  
Personal Staff  
Journal No. 1011/43  
Bra/V.

TOP SECRET!

2 copies  
2nd copy

TO

SS-Standartenfuehrer S i e v e r s  
or his deputy in the office  
Berlin-Dahlem  
Jacobstr. 16

Dear Comrade Sievers:

Would you please get in touch as soon as possible with  
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Generalmajor of the Police Dr.  
G e r l o f f. On 12 May, SS-Oberst-Gruppenfuehrer  
Delague told the Reichsfuehrer -SS, that experiments  
with gas had been carried out, but that no results had  
been achieved. This problem should be of great interest  
to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer H i r t. Besides, SS-  
Hauptsturmfuehrer M e i d e is going to tell you  
something orally on this matter.

Best regards and

H e i l    A d l e r !

Initialed: Rudolf BRANDT  
SS-Obersturmbannfuehr

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D 429702, hereby certify that I  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of  
Doc. No. NO-1368.

/s/ Frank W. Young, D 429702

The German Minister of State  
for Bohemia and Moravia  
Personal Advisor

Prague, 13 June 1944

(Handwritten note)

In order as regards of (?) Lebensborn  
would necessarily have to be informed

Nr. St.M. IV C - 35 J/43 g.  
(please mention when replying)

SECRET

To  
SS-Standartenfuhrer Dr. Brandt,  
Personal Staff RFSS,  
Field command post.

Dear comrade Brandt,

Concerning the matter "children of executed Czechs" I wish to reply to your letter directed to SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Frank, dated 4.2. of this year - diary index No. 25/2/44 g Bra/H, that the conversation between SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Frank and SS-Standartenfuhrer Seilmann took place on 2.7. of last year in Prague. Standartenfuhrer Seilmann stated during this conversation that racially valuable children up to six years would be considered digible by the "Lebensborn". In individual cases even children up to 12 years could be adopted, but experience has shown, however, that difficulties would arise in such cases, when adopting them by a German family.

The commander of the Security Police and the SD has instructed the Superior State Police Offices (Staatapolizeistellen) Brunn and Prague to bring about a registration of Czech children, whose parents were executed under martial law or had died in a concentration camp. It was intended, to have children up to ~~six~~ years and suitable for germanization brought into German families through the "Lebensborn". The older children, who were no longer suitable to be brought into a German family, were to be housed collectively somewhere outside the Protectorate, in order to attempt a collective re-education. As regards the further treatment of children not suitable for germanization, a decision of the Reich Leader SS should have been sought for. The registration of the children

has been effected in the meantime.

(page 2 of original)

It was, however, not possible to carry out the other measures planned, because considerable agitation would have resulted therefrom among the Czech population. For the time being the children are housed with relatives and friends where they become quite familiar. The more examination of the children would have caused some agitation and would have brought about a state of affairs, unbearable with regard to the present situation in the protectorate and especially to the maintenance of order necessary for the unlimited production of war material. For that reason no further steps were taken in connection with the registering of children. The decision as to their further treatment has to be postponed.

Sixty five children of Czechs, who were accommodated under martial law, were housed collectively - forty six of them in the internment camp at Swatoborschitz and nineteen in a children's home at Prague-Ruzh. These are mostly children, whose parents were living in the former villages of Liditz and Losky, the inhabitants of which were sent or put in a concentration camp in connection with the measures taken after the attempt on SS Obergruppenfuhrer Reinhard. Seven of these children, selected at an examination by the branch-section Bohemia and Moravia of the Race and Settlement Main Office SS (Aussonstello Bohmen und Mhren des Rasse- und Siedlungshauptamtes-SS) as being suitable for germanization, were housed

(page 3 of original)

in a children's home in the Wartburgau.

The commander of the Security Police and the SD has tried as early as the beginning of the past year, to obtain a decision through RSHA (Reichs Main Security Office) on the further treatment of the children housed in Swatoborschitz and Prague-Ruzh who were not found suitable for germanization. In connection with this, a transfer to the East had been proposed. Today a transfer of these children from Bohemia and Moravia is no longer possible, because in the meantime some of the relatives found out the whereabouts of the children and illegally established a hardly to be controlled communication. This developments connected with the employment



(page 3 of original continued)

of Czechs personnel made necessary by the lack of Germans. Some time ago a renewed examination of the children was carried out by the branch section Schomia and Kervia of the Race and Settlement Main Office. On this occasion three more children, who could not be valued before on account of their youth, were as a bearable addition to our population designated, and nineteen children as just bearable. It is true, that the setting up of the valuation scheme was done on a generously scale.

It is intended to have the racially bearable elements of the collectively housed children transferred through the "Lebensborn" to German families or to a children's home whereas the children over 16 years are to be sent to a concentration camp.

(page 4 of original)

No further measures are to be taken at the present, according to Obergruppenfuhrer Frank's opinion. It is, however, to be observed in the future, that children are to be included in cases, where judgments passed on both parents, at the least one they to be removed immediately from the place.

Heil Hitler

Yours

signed (illegible)

SS-Standartenfuhrer

Stamped:  
Personal Staff  
received on 20 June 1944  
Diary No. 26/2/44 g  
R 2

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO-435

6 November 1946

I, Dr. Stephan F. KORN, No 20 004, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages; and that the above  
is a true and correct translation of document NO-435.

Dr. Stephan F. KORN  
No 20 004

Copy of a copy

The Reichsfuehrer SS  
Reich physician SS and Police

Berlin, 24 August 1944

Subject: Service of experiments

With reference to: Your letter 15 Aug 44 - Diary No. 324 and 326/Secret

to the

S E C R E T ; (temp)

Chief Hygienist on the staff of  
the Reich Physician SS and Police  
Berlin - Zehlendorf.

Diary No. 168/44 secret

Dear Drugowsky :

I am able to inform you that the Reichsfuehrer SS has approved today the  
series of experiments proposed by you:

1. specific therapy with typhus
2. tolerance of Sera containing phenol

I agree that both series of experiments in the Dept. for typhus and Virus  
research of the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen-SS in Wehr-Dachau should  
be carried out, and request that I be informed of the course of the findings,  
perhaps through intermediary reports.

H o l l i t l e r

(signed) Grawitz

True Copy  
Signed Hollander  
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer  
and Staff Stabsarzt

true copy: (signature) Nicolai  
NICOLAI

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Fenstermacher, AGO A-422788, hereby certify that I am thor-  
oughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the  
above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1198

NANCY H. FENSTERMACHER  
AGO A-422788



Feb. No. 468

Office of US Chief of Counsel  
For the Prosecution of Axis Criminality  
APO 124 A U.S. Army

Affidavit

I, Rudolf Franz Ferdinand H C E S S Acolare hereby  
under oath the following:

- A. 1. I am forty six years old and member of the NSDAP since 1922; member of the SS since 1934; member of the militarized SS (Wehr SS) since 1939. Since 1 December 1934 I was a member of the SS GULB unit (SS-Machvorband), the so-called "Death Road" unit.
2. Since 1934 I was continuously active in the administration of concentration camps and was on duty in Dachau until 1938. Then I became adjutant in Sachsenhausen from 1938 until 1 May 1940, at which time I was appointed commandant of Auschwitz.

I was commandant of Auschwitz until 1 December 1943 and I estimate that at least 2,500,000 victims were executed and exterminated there in gas chambers and crematoria. At least a further half million people died from hunger and sickness, which adds up to a total amount of about 3,000,000 deaths. This figure represents about 70 or 80% of all persons who were sent to Auschwitz as prisoners. The remaining were picked out and used for slave work for the industries located in and surrounding the concentration camp.

From 1 December 1943 until the collapse I was chief of bureau No. 1 in work group D (Part I of Arbeitsgruppe D) of the Economics and Administration Main Office.

3. The WWA (Economics and Administration Main Office), chief of which was SS Lieutenant General (Storgruppenfuhrer) Oswald P O F L, was responsible for all administrative matters such as housing, feeding and medical care in the concentration camps. Before the RSHA (Reich Security Main Office) was created, the Secret State Police (GeStaPO) and the Reich Main Agency of the criminal police were responsible for the arrests and the sending of prisoners into concentration camps and for the punishments and executions taking place there.

(page -2- )

4. The concentration camp Dachau was visited quite frequently by outsiders. Dr. Ley guided several inspection tours in 1935. As the chief of the protective custody camp Dachau, D'ACKER told me, representatives of large industrial concerns, I.G. Farben industry and coal industry among others, participated in these tours. The visitors group which came to Dachau at the beginning of 1935, consisted of 12 to 15 gentlemen, also from the I.G. Farben industry; they visited the work shops as well as the other installations of the concentration camp.



5. These executions in gas chambers began during Summer 1941 and lasted until Fall 1944. I supervised personally the executions in Auschwitz until 1 December 1943. After I had constructed the extermination building in Auschwitz, I used Zyklon B, a crystallized prussic acid, which was thrown into the death chambers through a small opening. The older extermination camps Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor had used monoxide gas. To exterminate 1,500 people between 5 and 7 cans of one kilo each of Zyklon B were required. The amount of cans depended upon the size of the gas chamber and upon the weather conditions, that is: 3 to 5 additional cans were required in cold and humid weather.

A considerable amount of Zyklon gas B was still available in Camp Auschwitz when the gassing of human beings began. The gas had been used for the extermination of vermin in the buildings and barracks which were there from the original Polish military camp. The gas came from the firm TESCH & STABENOW, INTERNATIONAL INSECTICIDE COMPANY Ltd., DUISBURG. Two technical representatives of this company were present at the camp to carry out the disinfection of the buildings, whereby they applied most carefully all measures of security in order to prevent accidents.

Zyklon B in cans for the gassing of human beings in Auschwitz was also later procured continuously and exclusively from TESCH & STABENOW. The cans bore labels which were identical with the upper one shown to me in document No. NI-032.

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In 1942 and 1943 it happened that TESCH & STABENOW could not make deliveries of poison gas because of difficulties in railroad transportation. For that reason we sent our own trucks to Dessau to fetch the gas ourselves. We had been informed that the poison gas was produced by the firm Tesch & Stabenow in plants near Dessau. Our trucks were manned by SS people. The trucks had an SS number and a triangular sign consisting of a triangle pointing upwards in which the initial of the respective concentration camp, in this case the letter "A" was set. I believe that only insiders could have known that the sign identified concentration camps. Until the end of 1941 or beginning of 1942 the camp management had ordered the gas directly from Tesch & Stabenow. From that time on Dr. LUGROWSKY, the deputy for Hygiene for the Reichsfuehrer SS ordered gas for all SS organizations and institutions. He was also responsible for supplying the quotas. In this way it was Dr. LUGROWSKY who ordered delivery of the quota needed by the annihilation camp BIRKENAU from Tesch & Stabenow.

I assume with certainty that this firm knew the purpose of the use of Zyklon B delivered by it. This they would have to conclude from the fact that the gas for Auschwitz had been ordered continually and in great quantities, while for the other departments of SS troops, etc. orders were placed only once or in 6 months intervals. I cannot recall the exact quantities of Zyklon B which we received from Tesch & Stabenow, however I estimate at least 10 000 cans, that is 10 000 kilos had been supplied by them in the course of 3 years. This figure is arrived at by computing the number of 2 1/2 million gassed people and the consumption of an average of 4 cans for every 1500 people.

6. Medical experiments were conducted by Professor CLAUBERG on inmates of camp Auschwitz with the object of sterilization through X-rays and injections. Prof. CLAUBERG got the sera from the Pebring Institute in Berlin.

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7. From the spring of 1941 until 1 December 1945 I was a member of the Labor Chamber (Arbeitsrat) of the district Upper Silesia, and have regularly attended their meetings. This Labor Chamber dealt mainly with the solution of labor supply, since the most urgent and outstanding problem of the industrial economy of Upper Silesia concerned the scarcity of labor and not the shortage of work. These meetings were always attended by important industrialists or at least by representatives of foremost industrial concerns that had been hit by the scarcity of workers. Besides the regular meetings there were also special meetings held by the Labor Chamber or the District Economy Chamber, at which the question of labor supply was dealt with by a prominent speaker of the government, party or industry and was discussed by the participants. Unavoidably connected with the question of labor supply was the question of utilizing the inmates of the concentration camp complex Auschwitz. Many of the names I am mentioning in this statement in connection with the sessions of the district Economy Chamber or the Labor Chamber I recall from the attendance lists which everyone participating signed; unless I know the names from personal meetings.
- B.1. From 1940 on in the entire Reich territory as well as in the German occupied territories so-called outside work camps were set up. They were attached to plants mainly of the armament industry, some of which were government owned, the majority, of which however, were in the hands of private industry. These camps were erected for the housing of concentration camp inmates employed as work details by the respective industrial concerns. In all cases known to me from the time I was camp commandant of the Auschwitz complex, and later as chief of bureau No. 1 of work group II in the economy and administrative Headquarters, inmates of concentration camps had been requested through the industrial plants directly from camps respectively from the inspection officials of the concentration camps. On the list marked appendix I "Explanation of the Markings" (7 pages) I designated the 54 work camps or outside work camp complexes known to me which I included in chart "Concentration Camp" marked appendix II according to their approximate location, as the plants in which concentration camp inmates were employed.

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8. I furthermore know the following particulars concerning the individual concerns:
- a) I.G. FARBEWERKE AG. Labor detachments formed of concentration camp inmates were assigned to innumerable plants of this combine throughout the entire German Reich. A big plant of the I.G. "BUNLIGEN" was to be erected near the Auschwitz concentration camp. In spring 1941, the Reichsfuhrer of the SS, in company of SS Lieutenant General WOLF, inspected the Auschwitz concentration camp. At this occasion he gave me the order to

keep 10 000 camp inmates ready for the construction of the BUNA plant. Shortly afterwards, the Auschwitz camp was visited by a commission of the I.G. Farben, carrying the plans for the construction of the Buna plant. It consisted of Dr. GERTSCH, Dr. DUBINSKY, Dr. HUBER, Dr. S. W. During the summer of 1941, I was invited by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, to visit their installations at Buna and at Ludwigshafen, in order to get acquainted with the commercial procedure of synthetic gasolene and to see how such a plant was working, so that I would be in a better position to utilize the labor of concentration camp inmates in such a plant. I spent 2 days in Buna and 2 days in Ludwigshafen. At that time, I.G. Farben had already employed in different plants 3 to 8000 concentration camp inmates; the utilization of inmates in such a way was discussed there by the I.G. Farben people in detail but the supplementary employment of inmates, for instance in the sheet metal factory plants, was not the subject of the discussion at that time. The Buna plant was at about 7 kilometers from Auschwitz; its construction was finished at the beginning of 1943. (1st section of construction program).

Concentration camp inmates from Auschwitz were used for the construction as well as in the actual plant. Another big plant, "Bismarck", was erected in Upper Silesia, at a distance of about 100 kilometers from Auschwitz; its construction carried out with camp inmates from the first section of the building program until November 1943. Bismarck was partly activated in 1944. Up to 15 000 inmates were employed respectively in Buna and Bismarck. I had often visited these I.G. Farben plants, and also the received very often their managers in my office, which was located at the camp entrance. The administration of the outside labor camps with respect to food, clothing and medical conditions, was the responsibility of the camp guards. The camp administrators respectively the SS-leaders were responsible for punishing the inmates. Periodic punishment of inmates occurred. The protests of the I.G. Farben administration against corporal punishment of the inmates also arrived for them and unknown to me.

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now did I hear that they had intervened in their interest.

Upon an invitation of Dr. GERTSCH accompanied by Obergruppenführer POHL, representative of the I.G. Farben undertook with him, in 1943, an inspection tour through the Buna plant, during which a long conference took place between Obergruppenführer POHL, SS Major General (Gruppenführer) GIESSER and Dr. GERTSCH who accompanied him and the representatives of I.G. Farben. An SS Colonel (Sturmbannführer) LITKE, POHL'S deputy told me later, the result of this conference was, that according to instruction of the SS-Reichsführer, Obergruppenführer POHL gave the order that I.G. Farben should have priority over all other armament plants, with respect to the utilization of concentration camp inmates.

Beside Buna and Bismarck, I.G. Farben had 5 other minor installations in the vicinity, which employed about 8 000 Auschwitz camp inmates. At least in one of the I.G. Farben installations, Buna plant "B-2" (Bitterfeld, a great



number of female concentration camp inmates were utilized.

3. COAL MINES: The German Coal Mining works operated two coal mines in Upper Silesia. WALSBERG and JANISCHOWITZ, both employed concentration camp inmates. Besides, the German Coal Mining plants had a large camp for concentration camp inmates in Follersloh near the "People's Car" (Volkswagen) Works. In the fall of 1943, upon request of Dr. HILDE, I visited the German Coal Mining mine in Janischowitz. There I met Dr. HILDE, the Coal Commissioner, who asked me whether I had any requests for the coal mines in Upper Silesia. I answered him that I could not supply him with any further inmates, since the latter were needed in Germany and that they were on order for the inspection officials of the concentration camps. The inmates working in the WALSBERG and JANISCHOWITZ plants were stationed in a separate labor camp, which belonged to Auschwitz III, and of which SS Captain (Hauptsturmführer) BRUNNEN was in charge. A part of the camp was already in existence. The completion of the construction of the entire camp was carried out by the inmates through concentration camp inmates.

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4. SIGMA: SIGMA B-SCHNEIDER employed women in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, under the supervision of their own engineers and foremen; besides a large fertilizer plant was rebuilt in 1944 for the manufacturing of Sigmas-Schneider apparatus. I think that the number of women employed by Sigmas-Schneider in the summer of 1944 was approximately 1800. Formerly, Sigmas had an own factory, which was similar to that of Auschwitz. The experience there led to the installation of the Sigmas-Schneider plant at Auschwitz.

Further plants were located at Wiesbaden (Wiesbaden inmates), 3 concentration camps, Wiesbaden and a detached labor camp of inmates at Wiesbaden-Siedelst.

5. RUSS works in Wiesbaden employed approximately 1200 women.
6. RUSS installed a fuel plant at Auschwitz with the aid of inmates. The manager was the same as of the RUSS plant "BERTA" near Berlin.
7. The Reichsbahn workshops at Freiburg, Wiesbaden and in western Germany employed concentration camp inmates. As a whole, approximately 20000 concentration camp inmates were stationed with inmates. Besides, there were also 10 repair trains consisting of approximately 1000 inmates each, which repaired the equipment as well as the railway installations damaged through the concentration camps. These repair trains were under the jurisdiction of the various railway executive offices. The commander of the repair train together with the management of the outside labor camp which was subordinated to Seehausen, were responsible for the disciplinary measures against the repair train inmates.
8. The HAUSER WORKS at Starnberg employed female inmates from the Wiesbaden concentration camp.

9. THE GERMAN WEAPONS WORKS (DEUTSCHER WAFFENWERK) at Zella-Mehlis and the Gustloff Works at Suhl, Weimar and Buchenwald camp employed inmates from the Buchenwald camp.
10. DAHLER-DENZ employed inmates from Sachsenhausen in the Genshagen plant near Berlin.
11. JULIUS FINTSCH, Fuerstenwalde employed, or at least discussed for a long time the employment of concentration camp inmates.

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12. THE KANSCHALL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS employed concentration camp inmates as long as their plants at Kassel were still in existence. I do not know whether later inmates had been employed in the emergency plants also.
13. THE I.G. SILTING LIME had a plant which employed concentration camp inmates from Auschwitz; I do not know how many. Since naval guns for the army district (Buestungsbereich) were manufactured there, the camp was guarded by Navy personnel.
14. THE BORIS WORKS at Berlin-Borsigwalde employed concentration camp inmates.

All plants or firms mentioned above as well as the firms and plants indicated by me in appendix I had their own camps for the concentration camp inmates, which upon request had been assigned to them for labor.

0. During my above described activities I met the following personalities or I heard of them from competent sources:
  1. Dr. Georg von SCHUTTLER. I cannot remember exactly whether I met him during my presence in Luga or in Ludwigshafen. In any case he was introduced to me in my official capacity as commander of Auschwitz.
  2. Dr. Heinrich BUEHLER. He was introduced to me in Ludwigshafen where he was one of the major personalities. I discussed with him there the question of employment of concentration camp inmates. He once visited the I.G. Farben installations around Auschwitz in 1942 at the same time that the Reichsfuehrer SS was there. He has not visited the Auschwitz concentration camp. At the time of his visit, approximately 8 to 10,000 inmates were already employed in the Auschwitz installations of the I.G., who as usual wore the zebra uniform (Translator's note: Striped uniform). As far as I know, Buehlisch was responsible for the entire production of synthetic gasoline of the I.G. and hence also responsible for the Buna installations at Auschwitz and Buna.
  3. Dr. Otto JEROS. I spoke with Dr. JEROS during my presence in Ludwigshafen in 1941. To my knowledge Dr. JEROS was charged with the responsibility of the entire Buna production of the I.G. Farben. During my time he visited the camp at Auschwitz two or three times. I saw him several times in the Auschwitz Buna installations. I am only aware that Dr. JEROS as well



as all other visitors of the Auschwitz camp know about the annihilation of human beings in Birkenau since in the town of Auschwitz, in the Buna works and in the entire neighborhood of the Auschwitz camp the exterminations were discussed by all. I personally have never talked about them to him.

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4. Dr. Fritz BERGER. He visited camp Auschwitz in 1943 and inspected workshops in the concentration camp and the rubber plantation we operated there. At the time of his visit there were about 20,000 men working on the I.G. FARHEN premises around Auschwitz.
5. Dr. DUBREUIL. He was the temporary director of Buna in Auschwitz up to the completion of the plant. All matters regarding administration, construction and machinery were submitted to him. He also visited camp Auschwitz personally. He knew about the gassing of people in Birkenau and was worried about how to explain these dreadful things to his colleagues and subordinates. Dr. DUBREUIL, just as other plant directors, was responsible in the same measure for the bad treatment of the internees, as I as Commandant of the Concentration Camp had been for the excesses of the last non-commissioned officer. Dr. DUBREUIL also established the premises of the I.G. FARHEN in Podelitz, to which he was again sent in 1944, as commander, in order to rebuild with the help of concentration camp inmates the structures destroyed by air raids. Dr. DUBREUIL lived with his family in the vicinity of Auschwitz during his activities there.
6. Dr. EISENLE. He was in charge of the construction of the Buna works. He had his office in Auschwitz, but was frequently and for extended stays in Ludwigshafen and Bonn. In 1943 he had his family in Auschwitz. My family maintained social relations with the families of Dr. DUBREUIL and of Dr. EISENLE. On at least one occasion Mrs. Dr. DUBREUIL and Mrs. Dr. EISENLE with their husbands called at my apartment located at the entrance of the concentration camp.
7. Dr. SANTS. He was chief construction engineer of the I.G. FARHEN from Ludwigshafen. He came to Buna only from time to time to inspect the progress of construction. I spoke with him only a few times. He talked about the construction as well as

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about the expansion of the outside work shops.

8. Dr. FRICKE supervised the actual construction work in Buna.
9. Assessor SCHNEIDER, was in charge of the distribution of work in Buna.
10. Dr. ROSSBACH was one of the directors of the Buna works in Auschwitz.
11. Von SALVENSEL. He was business manager for the entire I.G. combine in Auschwitz.

12. REINHARD. He was responsible for the accommodations of the camp employees as well as of its internees.
13. Lt. Col. HIFMAN (Retired) was head of the intelligence (Abwehr) and Security Service for the I.G. Farben premises. These gentlemen: VON SALVENDYCK, REINHARD, WILLIEN, ROSSBACH and FRICK called frequently at my office, often making my administrative manager there.
14. Dr. Franz LEBER (or LESSER) was introduced to me in 1943 in camp Auschwitz as a man, in some way connected with the I. G. Farben, presumably coming from the rubber industry in Vienna. He inspected the Buna works in Auschwitz. I was then brought to me by Dr. Leber, after which both surveyed the rubber plantation of the camp Auschwitz.
15. Mr. Paul FIMMER visited the Upper Silesian mining works of the BERGMANN GOERING WORKS in the fall of 1943. He was therefore informed about the work conditions and the number of the internees from AUSCHWITZ, who were employed there. My conversation with Paul FIMMER took place in the administration area of the Auschwitz mining works.
16. Director Dr. LAMM visited me during my services in Auschwitz several times, on which occasions we discussed the question of work by the internees. He was responsible for the accommodations of the internees in the outside works of the I.G.M. (Kerrigan Goering Works) in Auschwitz.
17. Dr. Hans Werner von DEWALL was the responsible manager of all BERGMANN GOERING WORKS in Upper Silesia. He was also Dr. REINHARD's chief.

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In 1940 he was once with Meise on an inspection of Camp Auschwitz at the time when the exploitation of the mine was put into operation and I met him several times in Katowice and Gliwice on conferences regarding the employment of the concentration camp internees, and also during inspections in Birnia Gola and Janinowice, at which time Fleiger was also present. Von Dewall was also member of the District (Gau) Labor Council, where I frequently met him.

18. Dr. Hans HAUFACHEN belonged to the Board of the Labor Chamber of the Upper Silesia district. He took part in conferences at which the Gau chief or some other person spoke about the problems of labor recruitment.
19. Dr. Malther SCHIEBL is from the armament commission in the munition industry, with whom Meurer discussed all questions on commitment of internees in the armament industry. I knew that from MEISER himself.
20. Dr. GOMLKE, director of the OSLAG was responsible for the "Interact Foundry and the other factory near Dombrowa.
21. Ferdinand PORSCHE had much to do with Meurer in the "Volks-wagenwerk" (People's Car Plant) Pilschleben, where a great number of internees were employed. I knew this from Meurer himself.

22. Hans KIRCH delivered together with SAUWEL in 1943 a speech in the Labor Chamber in Kattowitz before a large number of industrialists.
23. Dr. Alfred FOTT was from the "FRISSING" near Lebnau, I believe and regularly attended the sessions of the Labor Chamber.
24. Count Georg HENCKEL von DOBERSDORF was in the Labor Chamber probably as a guest on which occasion I met him.
25. Guenther FRIEDMANN of the FRIEDMANN FRISSING & SONS Co in Kattowitz. I saw him several times at the Gen. chief's and during discussions of the mining enterprises.
26. Dr. Gustav REITER was chief business manager of the Economy Chamber in Upper Silesia, of the Industry Chamber & a district Economy Chamber (and Chamber of Commerce Kattowitz). I met Reiter in 1940 in Corp. Auschwitz and later had much to do with him.
27. GERT REICHMANN von HANSEN was president of the Industry Chamber and Gen. secretary Kattowitz. I became acquainted with him at Gen. meetings.
28. Dr. Siegfried KRAUTER was frequently at the Gen. chief's. I know him.

(page -12-)

29. Richard SCHULZ frequently attended Chamber of Labor meetings, where I met him.
30. Gerhard JET was also in some way active in the Gen. He belonged to an advisory council of the Industry and participated in meetings in which labor and Gen. and employment were discussed, where I have met him.
31. Wilhelm KREMER was known to me. He attended various meetings on labor supply.
32. Hermann (former director of export) TISSER (Retired) This name is familiar to me from meetings. I do not know him personally.

I know the mentioned names under 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 from my activity in the Gen. Upper Silesia. I had official dealings with them on question of labor commitment.

I submit this statement voluntarily and without any pressure.

I have carefully read and signed with my own hand each of the 12 pages of this affidavit, each of the 9 pages of the annex I and II. I declare that my statements given in this affidavit are true and correct according to my best knowledge and conscience.

Muenberg, 20 May 1946

s/ Kudolf Koenig

Swear to and signed  
before me this 20 day of May 1946  
in Muenberg, Germany

s/ ALFRED H. BOOTH

U.S.Civ. L-646254

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NI - 034  
cont'd

-----  
CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION  
OF DOCUMENT NO. NI - 034  
-----

23 May 1946

I, T/Sgt. Melville Muhlman, SN 32887665, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. NI - 034.

T/Sgt. MELVILLE MUELHMAN  
SN 32887665



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1305  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSELOR FOR THE CHIEF

C O P Y

"Behring Werke" (Behringwerke)  
I.G. Farben Industry A.G.  
Sero-Bacteriological Department

To:	Our Number	M. Rburg-Lohn
SS Standartenführer	Dr. D/SS. 8149	5 Jan 1943
Dr. Krugowsky		
Director of the Hygienic Institute of the Raffen SS		
Berlin W 15		
Krausbeek Str. 43/44		

My dear Dr. Krugowsky,

We have been informed by Oberster Dr. Schreiber that every batch (or, number) of yellow fever vaccine must be tested on human beings before it is given to the Army. Since we have to deliver 30,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine to the Medical Inspectorate in January, there will be a series of batches during January, which are to be tested on human beings. Oberster Dr. Schreiber has told us that in the future the tests on human beings will be made through your office. We will therefore permit ourselves to send you, at certain intervals, samples of the various batches. We request information as to whether we also have to send the future batches to Dr. Heyn of Buchenwald.

We suppose that also the tests on human beings by President Gil'weiser occur in the main for the purpose of establishing their harmlessness. Accordingly, it should be possible to let us know the test results 2 weeks after the samples have been received at the latest.

We thank you very much in advance for your trouble to remain with

Heil Hitler  
I.G. Farbenindustrie A. G.  
Dept. Behring Werke Marburg  
signed - signature

true copy  
(signature) Hollender  
SS Oberscherfuster and  
Staff Geführer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy E. Fenstermaker, U. S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1305.

s/s/ Nancy E. Fenstermaker  
LSC 422782



Exh. No. 470

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1128  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF GERMEN POLICE  
CABLES

The REICHSPFÄHRER SS AND CHIEF OF THE GERMAN POLICE

SS-Economic Administrative Main Office  
Office Group D-Concentration Camps

Telephone: Local No. 3171

Oranienburg near Berlin, 14 February 44

Dietation Note

Office III/As. 87/2.44-Dr. Le/K.-

SECRET

to be given without fail in reply

Secret Diary No. 21/44 Kc.

Subject: Testing of a Typhus Vaccine

Reference: Your letter dated 26.1.44 - Diary No. 82/44 - Dr. Hru/Salm

Enclosures: None

To

The Reich Physician SS and Police  
Chief Hygienist  
Berlin-Zehlendorf.  
Spanische Allee 10

Copy to: Reich Physician SS and Police

The requested authorization for testing the protective effect of a Danish vaccine on 30 inmates has been given by the SS Main Office Chief, SS-Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen-SS Pohl; the experiments must be limited, however, to typhus.

30 appropriate typhus still, therefore, be turned over to the Institute for Typhus Research at Buchenwald at an early date.

The Chief of the Medical Service  
of SS Economic Administrative Main Office and  
Head of Office Group D III  
SS-Standartenführer

Copy was sent to Dr. Hrugowsky, SS-Standartenführer on February 21st, 44.

Dine (handwritten)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ipsen, Ident. Card # 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1128

CHARLES E. IPSEN  
Ident. Card # 20063

Exh. No. 471

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1189  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

COPY  
TELETYPE

SECRET!  
To the files

Commando Staff Command 266 27/2/44 1520

Secret

To Chief of Security Police

I agree that professional criminals be taken for experiments with the typhus vaccine. But only those professional criminals should be chosen who have served more than 10 years in prison; that is not with 10 prior convictions but with a total penalty of ten years.

SS-Gruppenführer Nebe is to supervise the disposal of these inmates. I don't wish the physician to pick out inmates without any counter-control.

signed Himmler.

Reich Main Security Office  
Office V

Berlin, 29 February 1944

To the Director of the Hygiene Institute of the Toffen SS,  
SS-Standartenführer Brüggemann

Berlin-Zehlendorf  
Spandauer Allee 10.

For information:

to SS Standartenführer Dr. Ding  
Buchenwald/Görlitz

Please take notice of the foregoing decision of the Reichsführer-SS concerning the inquiry on experimental subjects for the testing of typhus vaccine. According to our discussion, Criminal Counsellor Otto, official of Office V, Reich Main Security Office, will arrive in Buchenwald Concentration Camp on March 2nd, 1944, with the appropriate material. He and Dr. Ding will pick out the subjects to be experimented upon, according to the Reichsführer's order. I suppose you have informed comrade Dr. Ding by teletype as agreed upon.

signed Nebe  
Certified:

(signature illegible)  
Criminal Secretary

Circular stamp of the Chief of the Security Police and the  
Certified true copy: Security Service.  
signed Ding

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, C.E. Ippen, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1189.

/s/ C.E. IPPEN  
Ident. Card No. 20063

File No. 472

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1197  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR J.E. CASES

Reich physician SS and Police  
Chief Hygienist

Berlin-Zehlendorf 6, 12, Aug. 1944  
Spanische Allee 10 - 12

SECRET (stamp)

MEMORANDUM

for SS Sturmbannführer Dr. Ding

RECEIVED 16 Aug. 1944		
255/44	DE	

WORMS and PACER (M.H.W. 1944 No. 5/6) claim that people protectively vaccinated even if it is true contract typhus, but that these are not able to infect lice. From that they draw the conclusion that, in combatting an epidemic, if delousing is not possible, it suffices to undertake protective vaccination with simultaneous seizure and isolation of all typhus patients in order to check fully the course of the epidemic. MOSEER (Swiss Paper for Pathology and Bacteriology 4, 1941) has on the other hand established that this observation, already made by him 11 years ago, is not due to protective vaccination, but rather to the fact that only severe cases of typhus can infect lice. Slight, especially sub-clinical cases, though, on MOSEER concludes from this that typhus cases running a light course cannot represent a virus reservoir in typhus-free periods.

To decide this question, I request that it be experimentally determined how infectious the blood of all the cases is compared with that of heavy cases of typhus. In particular the examination of protectively vaccinated persons is interesting in comparison with persons not vaccinated.

(signature) MOSCOWSKY

(Lecturer Dr. Moscovsky)

SS-Sturmbanner

and office Chief

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Feinstein, AGC 4-422788, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1197

NANCY H. FEINSTEIN  
AGC 4-422788

Exh No. 473

STATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 50-2734  
OFFICE U. S. CHIEF OF COURTESY FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reichsfuehrer SS  
Reichswehr-SS and Police  
Telephone: 9242-9, 924351, 924373, 924-05  
File No. 748/IV/42

Berlin, 15. 7 September 1942  
Krausebeckstrasse 50/51  
(rubber stamp:)

(Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer  
( SS Archives  
(File No. AB/31/13

(signature) Gebhardt

Subject: 1. Experiments by SS-Brigadefuehrer Gebhardt on the  
Conditioning of Gas-Bearers  
2. Experiments on the Treatment of Gassed by bio-chemistry

Enclosure: -X

To the Reichsfuehrer-SS P. Fliedner  
Berlin  
Reichsfuehrer!

Attached please find a provisional report by SS Brigadefuehrer  
Prof. Dr. Gebhardt on his clinical-surgical experiments at  
Sachsenburg Concentration Camp, furthermore  
a concluding provisional report on experiments on the bio-  
chemical treatment of gassed as performed at Dachau concentration  
camp.

(signature) Trebits

(rubber stamp:)

Personal Staff RF-SS Inclosure )  
----- )  
Date: 9 September 1942 )  
Journal No. AB/47/7/42 2 )  
1 RF )

(handwritten)  
15 September 1942  
Settled, after conversation  
with RF-SS Obersturmfuehrer  
P. Fliedner has been given  
new instructions for  
Sachsenburg and Dachau  
(signature) Gebhardt



Copy:

(rubber stamp)

-----  
( Personnel Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS )  
( Archives )  
( File No. AR/31/13 )  
-----

Prof. Dr. E. Gebhardt  
SS-Brigadefuehrer and  
Brigadier-General of the Waffen-SS

Pennington, 28 August 1942

To the Weichenrit-SS  
SS Gruppenfuehrer Grawitz

Provisional report on clinical experiments at Ravensbruck  
Concentration Camp for women.

By order of the Reichsfuehrer SS, I started on 30 July 1942 at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp for women (FTI) on a series of clinical experiments with the aim of analyzing the sickness known as the "war wound", which does not take a uniform course, and of testing the efficiency of the known therapeutic measures.

In addition, the simple (small) infections of injuries which occur as symptoms in the war surgery, had also to be tested, and a new chemio-therapeutic treatment aside of the known surgical measures to be tried out.

(page 2 of original)

(rubber stamp)

-----  
( Personnel Staff Reichsfuehrer SS )  
( Archives )  
( File No. AR/31/13 )  
-----

I appointed SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Fischer as co-ordinator, SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Blumenreucher as the complete surgical instrumentations and dissections at my disposal, SS-Standartenfuehrer Mrugowski as the laboratory and co-workers at my disposal, SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Lolling, Chief of Office III, B. in Berlin, assigned as co-workers: SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Schiedlowsky, Garrison-physician at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp for women, Grete Linde Dr. Charnakow, camp physician at Ravensbruck Concentration Camp for women.

Page 3 of Original

Personal Staff Telephone-75  
Schriftverkehr  
File No. A7/11/17

DIRECTOR

The question was to define firstly, by way of a preliminary experiment, the type of infection, making use of the known results from experiments upon mice. In these questions I was advised by SS-leaders of the Hygienic Institute of the Reich-SS who had taken over the culture and research of the inoculation material.

The object was to isolate the lymph cultures on the damaged muscle tissue, to isolate the latter from atmospheric and luminal oxygen supply and to subject it to internal tissue pressure. The inoculation procedure was as follows: a longitudinal cut of 10 centimetre over the musculus pectoralis latus; after incision into the fascia the muscle was filled with the vaccine. It was then the size of a finger and placed in a plastic peripheral zone was opened by incision of the skin. In the area of the damaged muscle the two solution vessels (a large strain saturated with bacteria) was labelled under the fascia, fascia, subcutaneous adipose tissue and skin sutured in layers.

In the first series of experiments (preliminary experiments) altogether three selected prisoners of as much the same constitution as possible were used. They were inoculated as follows:

The first: Aerobic mixture (Streptococci, Streptococci, Bac. anthracis, etc., 5 mg.)

The second: Bac. anthracis, 5 mg.

The third: Bac. anthracis and Bac. anthracis, 5 mg.

The results of the inoculation after 10 days. After an initial local swelling in the inoculation places and an increase in temperature up to 39 degrees the inflammation died down, the young bacteria taken out on the 10th day. There was no sign of life for any of the prisoners. It succeeded in producing locally the symptoms of gas gangrene in the third prisoner. After altogether 10 days the prisoners were released again to their working blocks.

The course of the preliminary series of experiments had proved that we were not successful in reproducing the same symptoms as of the clinical gas gangrene. In a conference with the Hygienic Institute of the Reich-SS the nature of the infection (Infektionsart) and the conditions for the gases (Gastransmission) were not considered to be equivalent to the natural conditions in war surgery. Consequently the experimenting arrangements were varied.

(page 4 of original)

*Bacterium coli*: were added to the aerobic culture and the germ number was increased to 20 millions. *Bacterium coli* and dextrose were added to the mixture of *oera oedema solignum* (Parareuschbrey's mixture).

*Bacterium coli* were added to the anaerobic culture of Frankel, and while doubling the number of germs, earth was administered to produce a similar environment (Sitzungsaufnahme). Six selected post-fall prisoners were inoculated two by two with the mixture of bacteria in the subsequent 1st experimental series. One of them remained untreated for control purposes, the other one was powdered with oxygyn-wound-powder immediately after the inoculation. The first dressing took place three days afterwards, the following each 2nd day. Those who remained without treatment were covered with sterile layers, those treated with oxygyn (in the groups indicated as TX-cases) were continuously powdered with oxygyn. The aerobic cultures showed in both cases local abscesses which could be easily treated surgically.

The *oera oedema solignum* (Parareuschbrey's) inoculation produced a local inflammation with central suppuration, small formation of necrosis in the depth and moderate embolism of the skin. The regional lymphatic glands were not affected.

These prisoners who were infected with Frankel's anaerobes, and who immediately received tetanus-antitoxin with regard to the administered earth, produced by far the strongest inflammatory reaction: abscesses with deep necrosis in the area of the inoculation, emphysema of the skin with formation of blisters and extensive necrosis collateral to the abscess extending from above the joint of the knee to the lower third of the thigh as far as the back of the foot.

The inflammatory appearances receded considerably after the opening of the injury on the first dressing day. The effect of the opening of the wound was particularly significant in the TX-cases which started inflammations in spite of simultaneous therapy. Greater pressure of the tissues due to oxygen, liberated by the medication, was considered to be the reason for the accentuated local inflammation.

Comparing non-treated cases with the TX-cases, the concluding critical observation shows:

(page 5 of original)

1. Incision of the wound does not prevent the occurrence either of a primary suppuration or of "abscesses".
2. The closing of the wound is faster in TG cases than in control cases.
3. The formation of fresh wound granulations occurs earlier with C. t. xyn.
4. The part played by the parenchymatous organs (liver, kidneys) is less important under the influence of C. t. xyn (see graph attached).

Since in this experiment too a definite abscess could be produced clinically speaking, yet its picture did not in any way correspond to the one known in war-surgery, after further consultation with the collaborators in the Hygienic Institute of the Russian SS, the vaccine was changed by adding a dose-shoving. It is known in bacteriological literature that the virulence of the bacteria in the experiment 1 could be thereby considerably increased.

The triple-distribution was reserved for the last series of experiments now in progress. Three prisoners in each group were included. One person was left without treatment as control, the second was treated with C. t. xyn as before and with the third the M. P. KILPATRICK powder manufactured by I. G. Farben was employed, since this was strongly recommended by the Army Medical Inspectorate. The powder was applied according to the COCHICK procedure. This experiment is still in progress.

Even if as yet nothing definite can be said about this series of experiments, it may already be stated that

1. There is no decisive difference between cases which are treated and those which are not treated,
2. that opening the wound, in addition to immobilization, has proved the most effective means of reducing the inflammation,
3. the effect of the MP powder seems at least doubtful, since in the III TG case the most definite abscess observed up to now has developed.

(page 3 of original)

It is not investive time the problem is to why the gangrene in the present cases did not fully develop. Therefore the invading of the tissue and the exclusion of blood from the circulation of the blood were undertaken during the operation session, as the increased necrosis resulting therefrom was to be involved with bacteria strain which had been of the same kind. For it is only when the really definite clinical picture of the gangrene has appeared that conclusions may be drawn on therapy with chemotherapeutics in connection with surgical operations.

(signed:) GLEHNDT  
SS-Präsident

Copy certified correct,  
Berlin, 7 September 1942  
GEBHARDT (signature)  
SS-Obersturbschreiber

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 April 47

I, Charles E. Ivers, Ident. Card No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 12-2720.

CHARLES E. IVERS  
Ident. Card No. 20063



Exh No 474

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1639

Rubber Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS  
File No. Secret/332/13

Der Reichsfuehrer-SS  
Reich Physician-SS      Berlin, the 4th of June, 1941

initials

Az.: IV/102/41

Re- : Treatment of Feminine Sterility

Ref. : Long distance call with SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr.  
Grawitz.

Encl. : 1

To  
SS-Sturmabfuhrer Dr. Brandt  
in the Personal Staff of the RF-SS

Berlin SW 11  
Prinz Albrechtstr. 3

Dear Comrad Brandt!

By order of SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr. Grawitz I enclose  
herewith the list of physicians who are prepared to  
perform the treatment of sterility, as requested by  
Reichsfuehrer-SS.

Heil Hitler!

1.A.  
(by order)

Signature : Poppendiek  
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1639 Cont

Rubber Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS  
Schriftgutverwaltung  
File No. Secret/332/13

DER REICHSFUEHRER-SS  
Reich Physician-SS  
LV/92/41

Berlin, the 29th May, 1941

Re- : Sterilization of Women  
Ref. : Oral Report to Reichsfuehrer-SS on 27th May, 41.

To the  
Reichsfuehrer-SS H. H i m m l e r ,

Berlin SW 11  
Prinz Albrechtstr. 8

Handwritten note :

Talked over  
27th June 41

( H.H.  
(Initials of Heinrich Him

Reichsfuehrer :

At a conference on 27th May, 41 in the presence of Herr Professor Clauberg, concerning his new method of sterilization of inferior women without an operation, a regrettable misunderstanding has occurred:

For developing his method Prof. Clauberg requires the women furnished for this purpose to be in his own hospital in Koenigshuette or in the vicinity, as the method is still being worked out, as Prof. X Clauberg needs his own clinical apparatus, just procured for the purpose, on the spot, and as he must be there, personally, for operations in case of incidents.

(handwritten  
illegible  
note)

The matter has again been discussed in all details with Prof. Clauberg and it resulted that, under the prevailing circumstances, the carrying out of the experimental work in Ravensbrueck is out of question.

Taking into account the exorbitant significance which such a method would have for a negative population policy and it results therefore to be of importance to support the establishment of a flawless method with all means; therefore, I beg to submit the proposal, Reichsfuehrer, to furnish Prof. Clauberg with a proper research institute in or around Koenigshuette and to attach to it a women concentration camp for about 10 persons.

Provided that you consent I beg to authorize me to discuss the matter further in your name with SS-Gruppenfuehrer Pohl and SS-Brigadefuehrer Gluecke.

Signature: GRAWITZ

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1639 Co

Rubber Stamp:

PERSONAL STAFF RF-SS      Enclosures

Received : 29th May 1941

Tab. No. AR 754/75

To : RF

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Anne DAUS, Identity No. 20102, Palestinian hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1639.

Anne DA US  
20102

- 3 -  
(End)

CASE NO. 1 - TRIBUNAL 1

Document No. NO-1838A (Prosecution Exhibit No. 475)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Poppendick to Brandt

Exh No. 476

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1184  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR MR. GRIMES

THE REICHSFUEHRER-SS  
Reich Physician SS and Police

Berlin, June 13, 1944

Dirr No. 103/44 secret

SECRET (stamp)

Subject: Diaminodiphenylsulfone

Reference your letter of 2.6.44 Dirr No. 370/44 Dr. Mr. Dr.

STAMP

Reich Physician SS and Police  
Chief Physician  
No. 17 - VI - 44  
E. O. 216/44

To the  
Office III  
in the building

A communication from SS-Stabf. Prof. Dr. VON KERNEL was transmitted on June 1, 1944 the last paragraph of which reads as follows:

"We have already made experiments with Sulfonamide in Typhus cases, however, without success. Kimmig, however, has synthesized a substance of Diaminodiphenylsulfone which in a sense carrying Streptococci, is to such an extent superior to all sulfonamides that it nearly reaches penicillin. The inoculation of human beings however still creates very unpleasant secondary manifestations, acute cyanosis. Nevertheless it is worth considering whether or not some orientation tests should be made on persons suffering from typhus in order to continue the efforts to develop this remedy. Could you act as a mediator in our efforts to cooperate with some clinic?"

According to your communication of June 2, 1944, Dirr No. 370/44, the Chief Physician agreed to the fact that the Typhus Research Inst. Buchenwald had a agreement with the "Ehrlich-Institut" and according to Vankemmel and Kimmig on typhus cases in order to determine its effectiveness and acceptability. There are enclosed some detailed data re the above remedy and it is requested that they be further transmitted to SS-Stabf. Dr. Ding, SS-Stabf. Professor Dr. Vankemmel Garmisch so that a certain quantity of the above remedy will arrive here during the next few days. Upon arrival this remedy will likewise be forwarded there.

Professor Dr. Vankemmel considers it very advisable that Dr. Ding should call on him in his clinic in Garmisch for the purpose of discussing this rather different therapy. The necessity for absolute secrecy is stressed to all institutions concerned.

Ding for processing  
(handwritten)

Per authorization  
(signature) POPPENTON  
SS Stabsarztbucher

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Nancy H. Poppent, 430 A-422788, U.S. citizen, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1184.

/s/ NANCY H. POPPENT  
430 A-422788



CASE NO. 1 - TRIUNAL I

Document No. EO- 1183 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 477)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Vonknebel to Poppadick re  
typhus experiments

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-1185  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS  
Department for Typhus and Virus Research

Wiesbaden-Biebrich, 21 June 44.

File: Secret Diary No. 197/44 - Dr. D./Hg. Secret!

Subject: Diminodiphenylolform.

Re: Your letter dated June 19, 44. Diary No. Secret 103/44  
over.

To: SS Hauptsturmführer  
Prof. Dr. Scharlau  
Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS  
Berlin-Zehlendorf 6, Scharlau Allee 15-12.

We hereby acknowledge receipt of 1 small bottle of  
Diminodiphenylolform tablets as testing quantity  
(1 tablet = 100 mg) for the clinical station of "Department  
for Typhus and Virus Research". The tablets originate from  
Prof. Dr. Vossnann, Leipzig (see our letter of June 13th, 44,  
File No.: V/H - Bz).

signed Dr. med. Erwin Ding  
SS Stabsamführer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, G. E. Iken, Lieut, G-1 No. 20063, hereby certify  
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages, and that the above is a true and correct transla-  
tion of Document No. NO-1185.

/s/ G. E. Iken  
Lieut, G-1 No. 20063

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 80-975  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Reichsmarschall of the Greater Germany  
President of the Reich Research Council  
Managing Chief (illegible)

20 January 1945

The deputy

RF. 219/45  
Stfue. Si./Ge.

Dear comrade Hirt,

Your letter of 4 January dealing with Lustingen being declared as a hospital town has been forwarded to me from Weischenfeld to this place. I have interceded for this plan, but I have insisted for the time being from submitting it to the Reichsfuehrer-SS: first of all it will be necessary to come to an agreement with the Foreign Office and the Reich Ministry of Education.

Your report on Strasbourg has duly come to hand. Many thanks for it. I shall be back in Weischenfeld at the end of the month and if no further action will have arrived there in the meantime, I shall see to it that all letters mailed to you recently shall be dispatched once again.

Paris as well as London is taking quite active an interest in the Institute of Strasbourg and regret that you have not been seized. In the summer you will probably have received, or shall be in the very near future, an inquiry of the Foreign Office via the Ministry of Education. Finally and sensitive referring to this. We may be very glad that all our and papers on that work have not been destroyed in time. The enemy could not offer any concrete statements or facts. As I have already written to you, I should be very glad if you would take a short trip out of your way, to Weischenfeld, at the opportunity of one of your journeys to Saarburg.

With best wishes and kind regards as usual

Heil Hitler!

Yours

signed SL-7283 (stamp)

To  
Professor HIRT  
T u b i n g e n  
Lustigen Institute.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15 January 1947

I, George A. GRANT, A 442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document No. 80-975.

George A. GRANT  
A 442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 90-978  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

(Handwritten illegible remark)

THE REICHSPFUEHRER-SS

Berlin-Dahlem, 11 September 42  
Puecklerstr. 16

Personal Staff

The Chief of the office "Abnenerbe" (handwritten: secret)

G/W/12

To

SS-Brigadefuehrer G L U E C K S

Berlin - Granichenburg

Subject: Military Scientific Research in connection with the concentration camp Natzweiler.

Reference: Personal discussion of the 9th inst.

Brigadefuehrer:

Based on my report that, as proposed by the Reichsfuehrer-SS, there is a good possibility for carrying out our Military Scientific Research work in the concentration camp Natzweiler, I hereby summarize what awaits your approval:

- 1) Information to the camp's office, concentration camp Natzweiler: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. HIRT, Stabsarzt Dr. WIDMER and Dr. KIESELBACH, are authorized to enter the concentration camp Natzweiler. During their activity in the concentration camp Natzweiler they are to be provided with accommodation and food.
- 2) SS-Obersturmefuehrer WALBERT, at present surely sgt. in the administration of the concentration camp Natzweiler, is to be put on detached service with the Institute for Military Scientific Research, Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer-SS, section Strassenburg/Natzweiler. WALBERT will have to report the results under the supervision of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. HIRT.  
It is requested that an officer be assigned to the administration of the concentration camp Natzweiler in order to replace SS-Obersturmefuehrer WALBERT.

(page 2 of original)

- 3) The transfer of 2 prisoners from the group which has been trained on the microns for pathological research in the Buchenwald concentration camp is requested.
- 4) It is furthermore requested, that a younger physician be assigned to assist the camp medical officer, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. BLANKS, in the Natzweiler concentration camp.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-978  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original cont'd)

- 5) The experiments which are to be performed on prisoners are to be carried out in four rows of an already existing medical barrack. Only slight changes in the construction of the building are required; in particular the installation of a hood which can be produced with very little material. In accordance with attached plan of the construction management at Mauthausen, I request that necessary orders be issued to see to carry out the reconstruction.
- 6) All the expenses arising out of our activity at Mauthausen will be covered by this office. I discussed already the accounting procedure with the administrative leader, SS-Obersturmführer FASCHINGERHr.

In conclusion I would be very grateful to you, my dear Brigadeführer, if you would inform the Commander of the Mauthausen concentration camp, that you have approved the execution of the work at Mauthausen, just as it was discussed with me there and about which I reported to you in detail, and that you desire that we be given assistance in fulfilling the task with which we have been entrusted by the Reichsführer-SS.

Heil Hitler!

SS-Obersturmbannführer.

2.) To

SS-Hauptsturmführer  
Prof. Dr. H I R T  
-----

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-978.

George H. GRANT  
Civ. No. A-442 694



44-481

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No NO-935  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Chief of the Office "Ancestral Heritage"  
G/H/S S/Wo

Berlin-Dahlem, 27 August 42  
Puecklerstr. 16  
Telephone: 89 77 31

To  
SS-Brigadefuehrer GLECKES

G/H/12

Cranienburg

Subject:- Military scientific research in connection with <sup>the</sup> Jatzweiler camp.

Reference:- Letter "Reichsfuehrung" SS-Personal Staff of 13 July 42.

Brigadefuehrer!

As a result of the official tour in connection with the creation of the Institute for Military scientific research ordered by the Reichsfuehrer SS, I have unfortunately been unable to come and see you so far, in order to report to you about the particulars of the research and investigations, as SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. BRADT proposed to you in his letter. To-day I again have to go to Strassburg to hold further discussions with SS-Kauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. HERTZ and should like to take the opportunity of going to Jatzweiler with him on Monday 31 August 42. May I, as this official tour had to be decided on suddenly, ask you to have the commander of the camp advised of my visit? Upon my return I will come and report to you.

Heil Hitler!  
signature  
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer WOLFF

With the request to ring up Adjutant SS-Brigadefuehrer GLECKES, Cranienburg 8171 and to ascertain the exact address of the camp as well as of the commander in Jatzweiler. The particulars are to be telephoned to SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer HIEVERS in Strassburg on Saturday.

(written note)  
information given by  
Josef Dietrich cell  
to 29/8

(written) Jatzweiler, Post Rother/Bla.  
Comandier SS-Sturmbannfuehrer  
HEITIG

167

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

March 26, 1947

I AGNES LARLEY, 2187, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. 935.

AGNES LARLEY  
No. 2187

115

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 40-977  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

N o t e

Subject: The carrying out of military scientific research  
in concentration camp Natzweiler.

As a result of the conference on 31 August 1942 at the  
concentration camp Natzweiler, there is a possibility  
that the research ordered by the Reichsfuehrer-SS in the  
SS Natzweiler be carried out. Working conditions on the  
whole are extraordinarily favorable. The difficulty lies  
in the reaching of the camp. For the time being, the  
scientists ordered to carry out the investigation, Prof.  
Dr. HIRSH, Stabsarzt Dr. HILMER and Dr. KIESSELBACH have to go  
the train from Strasbourg to Colmar. From there, however,  
they have to be picked up by car. For those additional  
trips, 20 liters of gasoline must be made available to the  
local camp headquarters monthly.

17 September 1942

(signature) SIEVERS

SS-Coordinationsoffizier

SS-Untersuchungsleiter WOLFF

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 January 1947

I, Leonard HUBER, Civ. No. D-145 547, hereby certify that I  
am thoroughly conversant with the English and German  
languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of the original document No. 40-977.

Leonard HUBER

Civ. No. D-145 547

Lab No. 483

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-221C  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES.

Note

(rubber stamp)  
Secret

(rubber stamp)  
illegible  
(handwritten): 288

Subject: Research by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. Hirt, Strasbourg, and the question of closer collaboration between the 'Ahnenerbe' and him.

Complying with the decision of the Reichsfuehrer-SS (25 March 1942, Diary No. A 41/39/42), I met Prof. Hirt, on 16 June 1942 at Strasbourg after his recovery, and we thoroughly discussed his scientific plans, the furtherance of his research, and the question of closer collaboration.

Prof. Hirt is director of the anatomic institute at Strasbourg University. It has to be rebuilt completely. The construction work carried out according to Hirt's plan on a large scale were discontinued since 1 June due to Reichminister Speer's prohibition of building work.

Hirt's interests by far surpass the tasks of an anatomist. His research is his favorite child. To promote it, is the chief concern because he certainly is capable to achieve outstanding results in special fields. A separate research institute, aside of the anatomy at Strasbourg, is at Hirt's disposal for this research work. It is still under construction but already in working condition. But because of the lack of many important apparatus and indispensable installations, it cannot be considered to be perfect for a long time to come.

The most important problem is the question of co-workers.

If we succeed to free some (2 to 3) co-workers from military service, or to have them transferred to the Waffen-SS, and detailed to Hirt, furthermore to assign 2 to 3 female assistants on our expenses, moreover to provide at least some of the missing equipment, this institute could then practically work for us, since the University is unable to help Hirt.

Hirt considers it to be a dangerous short-sightedness to cultivate and guide the scientific replacements so little, and predicts catastrophic consequences for the German People.

Example:

A. His chief physician who assisted him in his vitamin-mustard gas experiments, and therefore, had been developed into a high-grade specialist by him is for the time being still working in Strasbourg as a Luftwaffe physician, as far as his duties permit, but will soon be transferred. There is nobody else working in Hirt's newly discovered field.

S. Hirt's assistant physician is a Zoologist and a medical man. This co-ordination of studies made him turn toward the anatomy of insects,

(page 2 of original)

Subject: Research by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. Hirt,  
Strasbourg.

a field of research which we cannot dispense with in entomological research.

The man is fit for garrison duties, and is writing sick-reports in a reserve hospital in Thuringia.

It has to be added that the insufficient wages of these medical people who are doing research work. These people are for instance forced into medical practice if they have a family. They are thus lost for research work.

We have to find means of compensations if we utilize Hirt and his men for us.

Hirt himself ought to be taken over by the Waffen-SS and detailed for us, otherwise he probably would be called up by the Wehrmacht again. A new medical assignment of Hirt does not seem to be recommendable. The danger persists that the bleeding of the lungs will start again; besides, they are in connection with the experiments on Mustard Gas. Hirt's assistant at the same time had bleeding of the kidneys. The organs of both men were otherwise completely healthy. At Strasbourg, favorable working conditions are given to Hirt because the institute for physiological chemistry is situated in the neighbourhood of his institute.

Hirt expects very much from a cooperation of:

Anatomic Institute (SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Hirt))  
Institute for Physiological chemistry )Strasbourg  
(Dr. Dyckerhoff, SS-officer))

Entomological Institute ('Ahnenorbe') Munich-Dachau, particularly because the head of our Institute for Entomology, Dr. May, is a chemist and zoologist. At the time being, the Institute for Physiological chemistry unfortunately is neither in working condition nor equipped. But with our assistance, something could certainly be done about that. We then could have that institute work for us as well. This seems to be more reasonable than to establish a separate institute now.

The research tasks as given by the Reichsfuehrer-SS could be started and bring results soon, if, among others, the fluorescence microscopes which Hirt ordered would be delivered. They are available, but they are not being delivered without priority certificate. These and similar apparatus could be provided through the office for raw materials in the personal staff of the Reichsfuehrer-SS.



(Page 3 of Original)

Subject: Research of SS-Hauptsturmf. Prof. Dr. Hirt,  
Strasbourg.

A further lack, without the removal of which Hirt cannot begin his experiments during which he wants to work on living organs of animals, is that no animals can be procured because:

a) No food will be delivered (corn-feed absolutely necessary, also eggs and egg yolks for the growing of cultures)

b) No animal-keepers are at hand. The animals to be experimented upon must have an especially careful attendance. For example, rats are very sensitive. Losses are often that long experiment-series are put in question.

As important and necessary as the experiments on animals might be, experiments on human beings, being decisive in the end, must follow them. It is only in this way that the effect of stings of insects on the tissues can be investigated on human beings themselves. The organs must live because the functional flow in all organs or in tissues cannot be observed. Hirt has constructed fluorescent microscope which allows observations on human beings.

(illegible) As stated, the construction of this microscope is  
suggested not possible during the war; he should also try  
to get in its delivery.  
a few)

In this way, Hirt thinks he can find substances as insecticides of insects.

One has to lift a piece of skin, on the one hand, as of experiment I persons after stings or insect-bites occurred. By such actions, a disarrangement takes place in the under-skin cell tissues, in which feeding of vitamins can have an influence. The liver serves in this connection as a direct storage of vitamins. From Hirt's indications, the study on the liver, for the time being, is very young. Through the studies that he has carried out on the basis of the methods that he has developed Hirt should be well equipped.

For continuation of the researches on mustard gas:

Hirt cannot leave Strasbourg because he has an obligation. He has to lecture for 20 hours every week. He welcomed very much the possibility of making mustard gas experiments on human beings (prisoners).

(Page 4 of Original)

Subject: Research by SS-Sturmführer Prof. Dr.  
Hirt, Strasbourg.

He expects that he will draw up a work draft, according



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. WO-2210 - Contd.

to which the camp physician, SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Volter, will be able to start the experiments at Buchenwald Concentration Camp.

(Various types are to be selected and to be fed with vitamin A, treatment with mustard gas will then follow).

To collect these and similar research in the "Annenrode" (combining of insects and rats, Dr. Scher's experiments) which certainly will occur, and thus facilitate the organizational and technical execution, I suggest:

1) Foundation of an Institute for Military Scientific Research within the "Annenrode".

2) Appointment of SS-Hauptsturmführer Prof. Dr. Hirt as an active member, and his appointment to Chief of Department H (Hirt) of the Institute for Military Scientific Research.

Dr. Scher's work could also be here included, he then could be appointed as Chief of Department B (Dr. Scher). Necessary supplies for such an institute which in the first line will serve the needs of the troops could be easier to explain and more reasonable as if applied for under the name of the "Annenrode" alone.

Berlin, 26 June 1942

(Signature) Sievers

Berlin, 26 June 1942

SS Obersturmführer

S/Is.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-8210 - Contd.

rubber stamp:

SECRET

NOTE

File No. 288

As to his mustard gas experiments, in which a report was made already, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Prof. Dr. Hirt mentioned the following confidentially:

At that time he reported his results to the Academy for Military Medicine, Berlin. The competent gentlemen took notice and referred his observations as their own suggestions, to another institute. After some time they gave the information, that such experiments are being carried out already by them, in the institute X. The results were the same as Hirt had informed us, because they were able to work only within certain limits. The possibilities inherent in series of experiments can be recognized only, if the results have been achieved by someone himself.

Furthermore, Hirt, together with Prof. Bickenbach, carried out Phosgen-experiments with the same amazing results. On account of his experiences he did not forward them to anybody; he also refused an appointment at the Academy of Military Medicine because of the conditions prevailing there, because of personal ambition, vanity and the desire to deck oneself in borrowed plumes, only difficulties were made for the pioneer research scientists and they were not given any possibilities for independent research.

But not only with his mustard gas experiments did this happen to Hirt. He suggested to the Navy to give to all pilots bags of Fluoreszin, if they fly over the ocean, and to equip all rescue planes with blue (ultraviolet) search lights (UV-Lichter). The flu-fassin, after its solution in water forms in the blue or schlight (invisible) brilliant surface at night which is also visible by day, although not so strongly.

Thereupon he was informed, that it is not visible in a foggy day - as if there were only foggy days.

The Americans are using this process successfully

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, D. S. Civilian, JCO No. D-429708, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-8210.

Frank W. Young

10 April 1947

File No. 489

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. VO-1657  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES.

(page 2 of original)

Institute for  
Seafaring and  
Tropical Diseases

Hamburg 4, 10 January 1942.  
BERNHARD BOCHSTRASSE 74  
Telephone: 42 13 21.

To  
SS-Obersturmbannführer SIEVERS  
Berlin Bahle  
POECKLERSTR. 16

In ink:  
A/1/196

Illegible ink note  
and pencilled initials

Highly Honored Mr. Obersturmbannführer Sievers,

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 3 January 1942. During Sunday I will work on the report which you wish to have, since I have already collected all the necessary material for it. During this week it was not possible for me to compile the report, as I had to give a lecture in WILHELMSHAVEN and my time was also completely taken up with consultations on outbreaks of typhus both there and here. The report will reach Berlin by Tuesday at the latest.

An outbreak of typhus in the NEUKAMPF Concentration Camp occasions me to request your intervention, that I might be granted permission by the Reichsführer-SS in my capacity as Consulting Hygienist to the Health Administration here concerning the outbreak of such epidemics, to visit the concentration camps and, if circumstances permit, to be allowed to undertake experiments by treatment of the patients and tests of coloring agents. Also the Spotted fever Research Laboratory established by me in the Tropical Institute needs material from fresh cases.

The research results achieved in the laboratory (with experimental animals etc.) cannot be evaluated practically without such (fields for) work on patients.

The Hamburg Tropical Institute is available for all collaboration in typhus research and the combatting of typhus.

Heil Hitler!  
signature: MUEHLERS  
Prof. Dr. MUEHLERS  
Director of the Tropical Institute

Naval Medical Officer a.v.,  
and Consulting Hygienist of the  
German Army.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR U.S. GRILES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1657 - Cont'd.

(Page 2 of original)

19 January 1942

For information to: "The Ambassador"

Re - Evaluation of the Spotted Fever epidemic in  
the Concentration Camp Hbg. - Neuengamme.

Ref.: Your letters of 6th and 14th January, 1942.

Encl.: None.

Mr.

Oberamster Dr. Oberamster  
Assistant to the Health Administration  
Hamburg  
Basenbinderhof 21

In reply to your letter of 14th January, 1942, you are  
herewith informed that it is left to Herr Prof. Dr.  
MUEPLING to apply to the SS-Fachbereich 45 Dept. - Medical  
Department, Berlin L. 10, Knechtstr. 43/44, with  
regard to working on the spotted fever outbreak in the  
concentration camp Hbg. - Neuengamme. The decision on  
that lies with the Chief of SS-Fachbereich 45 Dept. -  
Medical Department whose line hygienist is the Chief of  
the Hygienic Institute of the Waffen-SS, who, at the same  
time, is the authorized expert for the battle against  
epidemics in the whole German Reich in the Ministry  
of Interior and the "Hitler" Ministry. This post is held  
by Dr. med. habil. GROSS, SS-Untersuchungsleiter  
of the Waffen-SS.

Copy of this letter has been handed over to the Reichs-  
und Fachausschuss für die "Hitler".

(Signature) Glueck

SS-Untersuchungsleiter  
Chief of the Waffen-SS.

Dr. J. WENZEL, 1/21/42

022602\* ES Jan 1942  
File 1/1/196 (Subber St. p.)

(page 3 of original)

Bureau:  
Research and Teaching Society  
"Das Ahnenerbe"

Berlin-Dahlem, on 22nd Jan.  
1942.

Pucklerstr. 16

A/1/196 S/Wc

Herrn

Professor Dr. M u e h l e n s  
Director of the Tropical Institute

H a m b u r g  
Bernhard Noackstr. 74

Re: : Research and Control of the Insects influencing  
human beings.

Ref.: Your letter of 10th Jan. 1942.

Highly Honored (Mr.) Professor,

I thank you very much for your extensive report as well  
as for the enclosures attached to it and forwarded to me.  
I have made use of your material for my (oral) report to  
the Reichsfuehrer-SS and I shall also inform you shortly  
in regard of your requests expressed in your report.

I have forwarded your letter of 10th Jan. 1942 with  
my recommendations to the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen-SS  
(SS-Brigadefuehrer Dr. G o n z k e n ), Berlin W 19.,  
Knoesebeckstr. 43/44. I think you will be given the  
opportunity of doing research work in Neuenburg.

Heil Hitler!

Signature: Sievers

(Sievers)

SS-Operaturbahnfuhrer  
in the Personal Staff RF-SS.



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1657 - Cont'd.

(Page 4 of Original)

4/1/1947 S/3

To the

Hygiene Institute of the Reich-Gesundheitsamt  
for the attention of SS-Professor Dr. GEBHARDT.

Berlin W 18

Knechtstr. 43/44

Subject: Application by Professor Dr. WILHELM,  
Director of the Tropical Institute in Hamburg for  
material for his spotted fever research laboratory.

Enclosures: 1

Pris. Aufzeichnung:

With reference to our telephone conversation of  
yesterday, I am forwarding you the enclosed letter  
from Professor Dr. WILHELM, in which he requests  
that he be granted an opportunity for conducting  
experiments in the "SPOTTED FEVER" concentration camp.  
I have informed him that I have passed this letter  
on to you.

Hell Hitler:

(Signature) GEBHARDT

SS-Professor Dr. GEBHARDT

ORIGINAL OF NO. 1657

10 April 1947

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Civilian, 100 No.  
D-459702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly con-  
versant with the English and German languages and  
that the above is a true and correct copy of  
Document No. NO-1657.

FRANK W. YOUNG

CASE NO. 1 - TRIUNAL I

Document No. EG- 1331 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 435)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Memo, Sievers to R.Brandt  
re blood crystallization

CASE NO. 1 - TRIENAL I

Document No. YO- 1756 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 486)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Letter Rose to Schilling

Exh. No. 487

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1752  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling

Berlin, 4 April 1942  
3K, Hospital for Inmates

To Herr  
Prof. Dr. ROSE

BERLIN - Fohrerstrasse 2.  
Robert Koch Institute

Esteemed, dear Herr Collegue:

I inoculated a person intracutaneous with Sporocoides from the salivary glands of a female Anopheles you sent me. For the second inoculation I use the Sporocoides material because I do not possess the "Strain Rose" in the Anopheles yet. If you could find it possible to send me in the next days a few Anopheles infected with "Strain Rose" (with the last consignment two out of ten mosquitoes were infected) I would have the possibility to continue this experiment and I would naturally be very thankful to you for this new support of my work.

The mosquito breeding and the experiments proceed satisfactorily and I am working now on six tertiary strains. I remain with hearty greetings and

Heil Hitler!

Yours truly

(signed)

Claus Schilling

Notes handwritten

finished 17, April 1942

L. C. RO 17/4

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1752.

Frank W. Young  
D429702

4th No. 488

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR WAR CRIMES  
APO- 696- A U.S. ARMY

TRANSLATION OF DOCS EFT No.  
NO- 1753

Prof. Dr. Claus SCHILLING

Dachau 5 July, 1943  
K 3  
Malaria Station

To Herr

Re 27/27

Vicepresident Prof. Dr. ROSE,

BERLIN

Esteemed, dear Herr Colleague!

I acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your letter from 30. VI and the consignment of stropervus eggs. 5 of them brought on water went down and were therefore unfit for development; the rest of them hatched almost 100%.

Thanks to your solicitude/ achieved again the completion of my breed.

Despite this fact I accept with great pleasure your offer to send me your excess of eggs. How did you dispatch this consignment? The result could not have been any better!

Please tell Frä. Lange, who apparently takes care of her breed with greater skill and better success than the prisoner August, my best thanks for her troubles.

Again my sincere thanks to you!

Gott Hitler!

Yours truly

( signed ) Dr. SCHILLING

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO- 1753.

Frank W. Young  
D 429 702



To  
Prof. Dr. Claus Schilling  
Dachau

Berlin, 27 July, 1943.

K3, Malaria Station.

Very honoured Professor Schilling!

I am glad that the shipment of eggs arrived in good order, and proved useful to you. A technical assistant of the Institute who went by plane to Munich when going on leave, took the shipment with her.

I transmitted your thanks to Fraulein Lange. As soon as the present heat will cease, or in case that a similar favorable opportunity for transportation will occur, Fraulein Lange will dispatch a new shipment of anopheles eggs directly.

With my very best greetings

Heil Hitler!

Your very devoted

(initials) R. (ose),

Vice president Prof. Dr. Rose.

(page 2 of original)

Sonderführer of the Luftwaffe  
Dr. Emmel  
with Consultant Hygienist of the Hygiene Inspector  
Robert Koch Institute, department for tropical medicine.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ipsen, Identity No. 20063, Canadian civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. WC-1755.

Charles E. Ipsen,  
No. 20063.

Exh 74-1175

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENT NO. 10-1059  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

28 November 1943

Registered

To Oberstabsarzt  
Professor Dr. ROSS

Inspectorate of the Medical Service  
of the Luftwaffe

S a a l e w (Post Office Aachen-Land)

Dear Mr. ROSS:

Enclosed I am sending you the report about our experiments with *Salmonella typhimurium*, which I had promised you several days ago. As I intend to publish the findings, I have written the report already in manuscript form. I ask that, after having been reviewed, it be submitted to the competent authorities for their approval of its publication in the "Zentralblatt fuer Bakteriologie".

100 persons from a local concentration camp were put at my disposal for immunization and subsequent infection. Unfortunately these people were in such poor a physical condition that 18 of them had already died during transport; the remainder was likewise in such bad a physical shape that they could not be used for inoculation purposes. In the meantime I requested 100 additional persons from the SS-Main Office (Munich), who, however, should be in normal physical and nutritional condition, so that the experiments can be carried out on material which at least approaches the physical condition of our soldiers.

For the time being we will concentrate on an epidemic culture in the form of a virus, which we have received from GIBAUD in the meantime. This seems to be a very good culture.

With best regards,  
Heinrich Fickler

Yours,

Encl.: 1 report

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1059  
CONTINUED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 January 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A-442694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO.-1059.

George H. GRANT,  
Civ. No. A-442694

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1754  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS  
Journal No. 1 795/42 Dr. M. / M.

Berlin W 15, 16 May 1942  
Knochebeträge 43/44

(handwritten) 91.86.41

Oberfeldarzt Professor Dr. R o s e

Barik W  
Führerbefehl 2

Robert Koch Institute.

Dear Professor:

The Reich Physician SS and Police has  
consented to the execution of experiments to test typhus  
vaccines. May I therefore ask you to let me have the vaccines.

The other question which you raised, as to whether the  
louse can be infected by a vaccinated typhus patient, will  
also be dealt with. In principle, this also has been  
approved. There are, however, still some difficulties at the  
moment about the practical execution, since we have at  
present no facilities for breeding lice.

Your suggestion to use Dlagas has been passed on to  
the Personnel Department of the SS Medical Office. It will  
be given consideration in due course.

With kind regards and

Heil Hitler!

Yours

(signature) (Dr. Hrugowsky)  
SS Obersturmbannführer

(Typed on a different  
typewriter):  
According to telephonic  
inquiry Dr. M. asks to be  
called by telephone after  
Prof. Dr. Rose's return.  
Dr. M. will not be in Berlin  
in June.  
His deputy, Dr. Bing, is informed.  
26 May 1942 hl.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

14 April 1947

I, Virginia von Schon, Civ. No. X-246318, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and  
that the above is a true and correct translation of the document  
No. NO-1754.

Virginia von Schon  
Civ. No. X-246318

Ref. No. 492

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1186  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Oberstarzt Prof. Rose

O.U., 2 December 1943

Mrug.

To Standartenführer Dr. Mrugowsky, academic lecturer,  
Head of the Hygiene Institute of the Waffen SS

Berlin-Zehlendorf 6

Spanische Allee 10

Stamp: Received  
21 February 1944  
D.

Dear Mr. Mrugowsky:

At present I have at my disposal a number of samples of a new murine virus typhus vaccine which was prepared from mice livers and proved in animal experiments to be quantitatively a 1000 times more effective than the vaccine prepared from mice lungs. To decide whether this first-rate murine vaccine should be used for protective vaccination of human beings against lice typhus it would be desirable to know if this vaccine showed in your and Ding's experimental arrangement at Buchenwald an effect similar to that of the classic virus vaccines.

Would you be able to have such an experimental series carried out? Unfortunately I could not reach you over the phone. Considering the slowness of postal communications I would be grateful for an answer by telephone. My numbers, all of which go through the same switchboard, are: Berlin 278313

Rapid Exchange Berlin 09, Zossen 559

Luftwaffe Exchange 72, there you ask for R.L.P.,

L. In. 14.

With best regards

Heil Hitler

Yours

Signature: R O S E

Ding E



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1186  
CONT'D.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Henry SACHS, an U.S. Civilian, Identification # 441698, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1186.

Signature: Henry SACHS

File No 493

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1359  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES.

( initials )

Si(vers)

NOTE

SS-Untersturmfuehrer Stabsarzt Dr. Rascher reported in Munich on 29 April 1942 about the result of the conference with Oberstabsarzt Dr. Woltz. Woltz requested, that Dr. Rascher be withdrawn in the case that he ( translator: Woltz ) would not be invited to attend the experiment until Friday, 1st May 1942. The Reichsfuehrer SS was informed accordingly. He ordered SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Wolff on 30 April 1942 to send a telegram to Fieldmarshal Milch requesting Dr. Rascher's detail to the German Experimental Institute for Aviation ( Deutsche Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt ) Dachau branch, and that at the disposal of the Reichsfuehrer-SS.

Berlin, 3 May 1942  
B/151/51 S/no

(Signature ) Siavers  
SS Obersturmbannfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

3 May 1947

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian citizen, Ident. No. 20083, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-1359.

CHARLES E. IPPEN

Vol. IV 445

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-1328  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

(rubber stamp)  
Top Military Secret

Berlin W.8, 22 April 1941  
Vossstrasse 4  
Telefon: local 123054  
long distance 123684

(handwritten):  
/ 23

(Eagle & Swastika)

(Initial)

Chancellery of the Fuehrer G  
of the NSDAP.

To the Reich Minister of Justice  
attention Secretary of State SCHLEGELBERGER

Berlin W.8  
Wilhelm Strasse 65

(rubber stamp:)

File: II/Ka (handwritten):  
1 2478 ?

Reich Ministry of Justice  
25 April 1941  
Dept. III/IV (signature)  
Lielke

(handwritten):  
ORR Lielke  
with ? from R.

Very honored party member Dr. Schlegelberger,

Corresponding to our agreement I had to refer to  
some details of the proofs, which were put at my  
disposal, I would appreciate their clarification and/  
or regulation.

(handwritten):  
(crossed out)

1) Part I of the enclosure contains a report by  
the president of the regional court (Landesgericht-  
präsident) at Klagenuft, dated 7 November 1940  
on the interrogation of a councillor at the lower  
court (Amtsgerichtsrat) Dr. Spusta, who made some  
monstrous utterances regarding the 'Aktion'  
(Anniyot's note: the euthanasia program) in a civil  
verdict. Dr. Spusta's attempts to justify himself  
in this interrogation protocol appear  
completely insufficient.

2) In Part II of the enclosure, the prosecutor general  
(Generalstaatsanwalt) at Linz reports to the Reich  
Minister of Justice on 23 November 1940 on an  
investigation procedure against the assistant  
physician of our Bartholin institution in connection  
with the case Guenther Rotteanu. The prosecutor  
general prevented the quashing of this proceeding.  
Since it can be assumed that the prosecutor general  
at Linz belongs to the persons who were informed  
by secretary of state Freisler about the 'Aktion'  
in August 1940, his behaviour is inconceivable in  
every respect.

(handwritten):  
as 21 March of  
30 June 1941  
to court president  
at Bamberg

- 3) In Part IV of the proofs at my disposal, the president of the higher court (Oberlandesgerichts-präsident) at Bamberg reports on

(handwritten)

settled by

IIIa 43/41 & Rs - Bl.165

(handwritten)

III a 31/41 & Rs/

(page 2 of original)

14 January 1941 about a petition of the judge at the court (Oberamtsrichter) at Kitzingen concerning its law officer Hamling. When his mother-in-law brought her daughter, Frau Hamling, into a mental institution because of mental sickness, she had to sign a document stating her consent to the imminent death of her daughter. I would appreciate it very much if the law officer Hamling would be officially requested to indicate the institution as well as the name of the director of the institution and/or the name of the assisting physician concerned, so that the matter can be investigated. It stands to reason that within the frame of our 'Aktion' relatives were never requested anything corresponding to Hamling's statement.

I request also to ask the judge at the court (Oberamtsrichter) at Kitzingen as to give the name of the professor in a large town who is in charge of a hospital there, so that this fact can also be clarified.

Many thanks in advance for the trouble you are taking.

Heil Hitler!

Your very devoted

(signature) BRACK

(seal)  
Chancellery of the Fuehrer  
of the NSDAP  
(seals and swastika)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ipsen, Canadian civilian, Identity No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-1328.

Charles E. Ipsen,  
No. 20063.

File No. 476

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2693  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Excerpt from:

"Authority to Annihilate Life,  
Unworthy to be Lived."  
Its extent and its form

By Professors

Dr. jur.et.phil and Dr. med.  
Karl Binding Alfred Hoche  
formerly at Leipzig at Freiburg

Second edition

Published by Felix Meixner, Leipzig  
1922

Page 28: "But one conclusion results as unconditionally necessary: The full regard of the will or life of all human beings, of the most sick and the most tortured and the most useless ones too."

Page 32: "Now then, the question would now arise: Who may be and ought to be given authority for this annihilation of lives? I should think to the relatives above all, those who have to nurse him and whose lives are continuously heavily burdened by the life and existence of the unfortunate being, even as if the patient was admitted to an insane asylum; their guardians - in the case that one or the other apply for the authority. This right of applying can hardly be granted to the heads of these institutions for the care of idiots. I should think that the mother who still loves her child in spite of its state should be given authority in the case that she herself is nursing or taking care."

Page 34: As already stated above, any authority of annihilating is to be excluded if connected with breaking the will or life of the individual to be killed or the killed.

Retard may also take the mask of mercy, and Cain may slay his brother Abel.

Page 34: This burden partly is a financial one, and can be calculated with the annual balance sheets of the institutions at hand. I interested myself in procuring suitable material by making an inquiry at all German institutions concerned. It resulted there if that the average expenditure per capita and per year amounted to 1,500 mark for institutional care of idiots. When summing up the number of idiots being in institutional care in Germany at the present time, we obtain an

Bey



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-2893  
CONTINUED

ESTIMATE total of 20 to 30,000. If we assume an average life of 50 years, it can easily be judged what an immense capital the national wealth is deprived of in food, clothing and heating.

Page 55 This by no means expresses the real burden. The institutions which serve the nursing of idiots are withdrawn from other purposes; the payment of interests has to be calculated in as far as private institutions are concerned; a nursing staff of many a thousand people are kept for this completely sterile task and withheld from productive work; it is painful to imagine that whole generations of nurses are withering away by the side of these empty human shells, not few of which reaching 70 years of age and more.

The question whether the expenditure necessary for these categories of wellst-existences may be justified in every respect, has not been pressing in the passed period of prosperity; this has changed by now, and we have to be concerned in earnest. Our situation is that of the members of a difficult expedition where the utmost capacity of all of them means the indispensable supposition for the accomplishment of the enterprise, and where there is no room for half-quarter-and eighth-efforts. For a long time to come, our German task will be: Concentration to the utmost of any available capacity for production reasons."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, C. E. Ippen, Ident. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. NO-2893.

C. E. Ippen  
20063

-2-  
(END)

TRANSMISSION OF DOC. No. WD-2792  
Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes

A F F I D A V I T  
(Zeidustatliche Erklärung)

I, Dr. Julius MUTHIG, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 6 May 1908 in Aschaffenburg on the Main, Germany. I attended the public school from 1914 to 1918 in Aschaffenburg, subsequently high school till 1927. From 1927 to my state examination on 6 December 1934 I attended the University of Würzburg, with the exception of the summer term 1932, which I spent in Innsbruck. I studied medicine from January 1932 to December 1935. I was probationer at the Thuringian Provincial Hospital at Sonderhausen. From 1 January 1936 to 30 October 1937 I was assistant physician in the same hospital. From 20 October 1937 to 31 December 1938 I was practising physician in Grossschwarzenau. From 1 January 1939 up to my call-up into the Waffen SS on the 23 or 25 of November 1939 I was practising physician in Suhlben, Thuringia.

2. I joined the NSDAP on April the 1st 1932. My party membership number was approx. 9,681,000. I joined the SS in June 1933 and received the number 104512. I was a member of the NSV (Nat. Soc. People Welfare) and the NS Aerztbund (Nat. Soc. Physicians' Association).

3. After my military training period in the Waffen SS in December 1939 and January 1940, I was transferred as camp physician to the CC Dachau. There I was active as a physician in the infirmary up to July 1940. In July 1940 I was transferred to the CC Hamburg-Neuharpen and was active there as garrison physician until April 1941. From 1st of April 1941 till February 1942 I was first camp doctor in the CC Dachau after my transfer there. February 1942 to July 1942 I was first camp doctor in the CC Oranienburg. From July 1942 up to the German collapse I was troop doctor in the Waffen-SS.

4. In the fall of 1941 during an official visit by Dr. Lohling to my infirmary I was informed by him that a commission of 4 physicians under the direction of Prof. MUTHIG would visit the CC Dachau in a short while. The purpose of this commission was to select CC prisoners who could not work, for transfer for the purpose of euthanasia, and to transfer them to the CC Mauthausen to be gassed. The announced commission appeared a short while after this conversation with Dr. LOHLING. It consisted of 4 psychiatrists, and the leader of the commission was Prof. MUTHIG, who was also one of its members. I myself as well as the other camp doctors of the CC Dachau had nothing to do with the commission or their work. I did see, however, that those 4 doctors were sitting at four separate tables between two barracks, and that many hundreds of CC prisoners were formed up before them, and had to go to one of the doctors one by one. The prisoners were screened there according to incapability to work and their political documents and were selected accordingly. I know that this commission spent only a few days in Dachau, and that it was impossible for them to give a medical examination to so many prisoners in so short a period. The examination consisted solely in the examination of the documents while the CC prisoner was present. Selected in this action were prisoners, men of German nationality and citizens of other nations, Jews etc. I can definitely

Translation of Rec. No. WD-2799 Cont.

state that Prof. HSEIE directed that commission, and that he was a member of it himself, although I have forgotten the names of the other doctors.

(Page 3 of the original)

5. In December 1941, several weeks after this commission had left the CC Dachau, the first transport consisting of several hundred CC prisoners who had been selected by this commission of psychiatrists left for the CC Mauthausen, to be gassed, and another transport of prisoners also consisting of several hundred selected by the commission, left for the CC Mauthausen in January 1942. I cannot swear, whether there were more transports, as I was transferred from CC Dachau shortly after the second transport. The action of selecting prisoners unable to do work for the purpose of euthanasia in CC Dachau, was known under the name "Aktion T4".

I have read the above statement consisting of 3 (two) pages in the German language and declare that this is the full truth to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am afforded the opportunity to make corrections and changes in the above statement. I make this statement voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was not subjected to any pressure or threats.

/s/ Julius Kuehlig

/x/ JULIUS KUEHLIG

Before me, Mr. Fred RODDIE, US Civilian, AGO Identification #D432576, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared JULIUS KUEHLIG, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Erklärung) consisting of two (2) pages in the German language, and swore that the same was true, on the 16th day of April, 1947.

/s/ Fred Roddell

FRED RODDIE

US Civ. AGO #D432576

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Paul Schneider, US Civilian, AGO Identification #D159019, hereby swear that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original statement in German by Julius Kuehlig.

/s/ PAUL SCHNEIDER

US Civ. AGO #D159019.

Interpreter, 7708 WCG

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 16th day of April, 1947.

/s/ RUDOLF SCHMELZER

US Civ. AGO #443042

Chief Translation

7708th War Crimes Group

I, Gustav Clausen, born in Luau, Schleswig, Holstein, on 7 March, 1897, and now residing in Dackau, Germany, fully swear and state:

That from the end of 1943 till March 1945 I was a prisoner on duty in the Arbeits Einsatz in Mauthausen where the administrative work was accomplished for Mauthausen and sub-camps; that in this office I did clerical work, such as making reports, keeping records, and corresponding with firms who used prisoners in the operation of their business; that in the course of my duties I saw a secret teletype message which to the best of my memory was as follows:

"TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMP MAUTHAUSEN, 33 STAMPAFFENWEG  
MURDER, MURDER MUST BE DEPOSED IMMEDIATELY. EXECUTION  
MUST BE REPORTED. BY ORDER OF THE FUHRER."

DELETED THE TRACK"

That this teletype message was received at Mauthausen in December 1944:

That I saw a list of the names of inmates of Mauthausen who were assigned to destroy Berthels Castle; that this detail consisted of about 100 men; that I never saw any of these men again and believe they are all dead; that in the death lists which I saw in connection with my clerical work in the office at Mauthausen I saw about 80 to 90 of the names of the men who had been assigned to destroy Berthels Castle; that I have heard that all men who had been assigned to destroy Berthels Castle were put to death to prevent their talking about the concentration camp the large quantity of money which had to be removed from Berthels Castle so that nothing could be seen of what had been going on there.

/s/ Gustav Clausen  
/t/ Gustav CLAUSEN  
First Prosecutor  
Spruckkammer Dackau

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1947,  
in Dackau, Germany.

/s/ Thomas E. Lee  
/t/ Thomas E. Lee  
1st Lt., 2nd ASV 11-91585  
Investigative Officer  
CID #10

#### CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, 1st Lt. Card #31053, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that above is a correct translation of Document No. 74-2429.

Charles E. Ippen  
1st Lt. Card #31053



File No 499

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-2908  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Higher SS and Police Leader  
with the Reich Governor in Poznan  
in the Corps Area XXI

Poznan, 15 October  
1940  
Fritz Reuter Str. 2a  
Telephone 5561-65

L/No

(Stamp:)  
TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

(Stamp:)  
The Higher SS and Police  
Leader  
Poznan  
Received: 22 October 1940  
Journal No. E 60/40 - Top  
Secret

To the

Higher SS and Police Leader Poznan  
SS-Gruppenfuhrer SPORKE

Koenigsberg

Subject: Costs of Special Detachment (Sonderkommando)  
LANGE

The so-called Special Detachment LANGE, which has been put under my command for special tasks, was ordered to Saldau in East Prussia from 21 May to 8 June 1940, according to the agreement made with the Reich Main Security Office (RSHA), and during that time evacuated 1,558 patients from the Soldau transit camp.

At that time I arranged with SS Gruppenfuhrer REDLSS that an amount of RM. 10.- would have to be paid for the evacuation of each patient. There would, therefore, be a sum of RM. 15,580 to be paid into the account of the SS Main Sector (Oberabschnitt) Warthe, according to the agreement.

The leader of the Special Detachment Lange, Criminal Commissar LANGE, according to his statement, at the beginning of his duty in Soldau received an advance of RM. 2,000.- from the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Koenigsberg, SS Oberfuhrer Dr. RASCH, in order to defray his current expenses.

(page 2 of original)

May I, therefore, ask that this amount of RM. 2,000.- be refunded directly to the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD in Koenigsberg and that



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2908  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

the remaining amount of RM. 13,580.- be paid to the  
SS Main Sector Warthe as soon as possible.

The Higher SS and Police Leader

(Signature) KOPPE

SS Gruppenfuhrer

The Higher SS and Police Leader  
with the Oberpraesident of East Prussia  
in the Corps Area I      Koenigsberg (Prussia),  
30 October 1940

Journal No. A 60/40 - Top Secret

(Stamp:)  
TOP SECRET

Original

to the Higher SS and Police Leader North

SS Gruppenfuhrer KESSELSS

in Q 815.

please comment and return.

Foil Title:

(handwritten:)

(Signature) SPORKRETHBERG  
SS Gruppenfuhrer

Received: 6 November 1940

Journal No. 36/40 - top secret

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

16 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. No. X-046318, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English  
and German languages and that the above is a true and  
correct translation of the document No. NO.-1461.

Virginia von SCHON,  
Civ. No. X-046318

Col No. 500

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. <sup>NO-2909</sup>  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Higher SS and Police Leader  
with the Reich Commissioner for the  
Occupied Norwegian Territories Oslo, 7 November  
1940

Journal No. 38/40 - top secret -

(Stamp:) TOP SECRET

To the  
Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reichsfuehrer SS  
- SS Gruppenfuehrer WOLFF -

B e r l i n S V 31  
Prinz Albrecht Str. 9

Dear WOLFF:

Enclosed I submit to you a demand of SS Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE, addressed to the Higher SS and Police Leader Northmet, SS Gruppenfuehrer SPORKENBERG, who I forwarded it to me for reply.

The letter of SS Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE deals with the evacuation of 1,558 mental institution inmates of the provincial institutions of East Prussia. To these must be added, to my knowledge, about 250 to 300 insane persons (Poles) from the area of Zichenau, which has been annexed to East Prussia.

At the time in question, on the occasion of an informative visit to SS Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE, I had, after first obtaining the consent of the Reichsfuehrer SS, asked to have the LANGS detachment put at my disposal. In this connection Gruppenfuehrer KOPPE had mentioned a payment of RM 10.- for each patient. I could not take this claim seriously, since the payment of this sum was requested in favor of the account of the SS Main Sector (Oberabschnitt) Wartne. I have always considered the matter as being in the interest of the Reich, the more so as it had been agreed upon

(page 2 of original)

between me and the Oberabschnitt in East Prussia to keep the institution of Wollau as a billet for the Waffen SS and as the revenue of this institution was to be considered more or less as reimbursement by the provincial administration.

The SS Main Sector Northmet and the Higher SS and Police Leader Northmet had not made any further claims on the provincial administration in connection with this action.

4

(page 2 of original)

If the Reichsfuehrer SS has decided in the sense of Gruppenfuehrer ROEPPE's letter, the demand should be addressed to the provincial administration of East Prussia.

(hand-written marginal note)  
Brack The advance which Criminal Commissioner LANGE has received from the Inspector of the Security Police and the SD, SS Oberfuehrer Dr. RASCH, was taken from government funds, to my knowledge. By virtue of this fact alone the matter assumed for me the aspect of a Reich assignment.

Because of the peculiarity of the demand and especially in view of the difficult postal delivery for Norway, I hereby submit the matter to you with the request to obtain the decision of the Reichsfuehrer SS, if necessary, and to forward the decision to the SS Main Sector Northeast.

I thank you very much for your efforts.

Heil Hitler!  
Yours,

(Signature) REDIESS  
SS Gruppenfuehrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. No. X-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1461.

Virginia von SCHON,  
Civ. No. X-046318

File No 501

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-2911  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

The Higher SS and Police Leader  
with the Reich Governor in Poznan  
Corps Area XXI

(handwritten:) XI/44a/52

L/No

Poznan, 22 February 1941  
Frieda Rauter Str. 2a  
Telephone 6561-65

(initials illegible)

TOP SECRET!

(handwritten:) Urgent!

To the

Chief of the Personal Staff of the Reichsfuehrer SS  
SS Gruppenfuehrer MOLFF

Berlin S 11  
Prinz-Albrecht Str. 8

(handwritten:) Telephone  
conversation with  
Obi. BRACK

In June 1940 I took over from the Higher SS  
and Police Leader Northwest 1,558 burdensome persons  
for the purpose of lodging them somewhere else.  
In order to carry out this agreement reached with  
Gruppenfuehrer REDIESS, a detail of my agency was  
obliged to stay for 17 days in West Prussia.

My Inspector of the Security Police and the SD,  
SS Standartenfuehrer DANZIG, and the Inspector of the  
Security Police and the SS in Koenigsberg, SS Brigade-  
fuehrer RASCH, agreed upon RM.10.- for transport-  
ation costs and other expenses for each person to be  
transferred. As far as I know, Paulleiter ROCH declared  
himself willing to assume all costs arising from  
this assignment. The amount in question has therefore  
no doubt long since been received by the Higher SS  
and Police Leader Northwest. In spite of repeated  
admonitions, I have not yet succeeded in getting from  
the Higher SS and Police Leader Northwest this sum of  
RM 15,580.-- due me.

SS Gruppenfuehrer SPORRENIERS maintains that he  
is not competent for the payment, since Gruppenfuehrer  
REDIESS did not give the order for the transfer.  
During a conversation, Gruppenfuehrer BLOCHMANN once  
told me that the main doctor at the night also got  
part of the sum spent for this purpose.

-1-

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2911  
CONTINUED

(page 2 of original, cont'd)

A few months ago SS Gruppenfuhrer REDIESS informed me from Oslo that at the order of the Reichsfuhrer SS you would make the decision with regard to the payment of the costs of the transport.

I would therefore be obliged if the Higher SS and Police Leader Northeim could be instructed to pay the outstanding amount of RM. 15,380.- on the basis of the agreement made. I may add in this connection that out of the above-mentioned I also have to defray part of the costs, amounting to more than 3,000 RM, of the Special Detachment LANGS's stay in Holland, which was ordered by the Reichsfuhrer SS.

The Higher SS and Police Leader

(Signature) HERR

SS Gruppenfuhrer

Stamp: -----  
'Personal Stamp of SS'  
'Received & March 1942'  
'Journal No. 228 41 111-51'

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

17 January 1947

I, Virginia von SCHON, Civ. No. 2-046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document No. NO-1461.

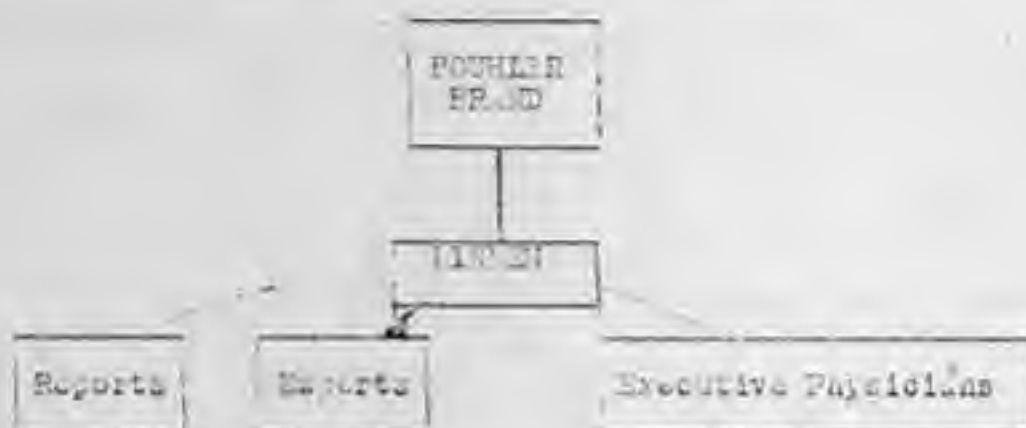
Virginia von SCHON,  
Civ. No. 2-046318





1)

Reich Committee for Research on  
Hereditary Diseases and Constitutional  
Susceptibility to Severe Diseases



Treatment of children was only performed  
on request of the parents.

2)

#### OBSEVATION INSTITUTIONS

Hall	Dr. F. Schüller
Kempten	Dr. F. Schüller
Jena	Prof. ....
Tübingen	
Augsburg	

3)

#### EUTHANASIA INSTITUTIONS

1. Grafenbach	Head
	Dr. Schüller
2. Brandenburg	Head
	Dr. Hahnke
3. Hartheim	Head
	Dr. Bann (aux)
4. Sonnenstein	Head
	Dr. Schmalenbach
5. Hadamar	Head
	Dr. ....
6. ....	Head
	Dr. Schanke? or
	Dr. Becker

It is not remembered whether the  
assignment of the physicians to the  
institutions is correct.

I, Charles E. Ippen, Canadian civilian, Ident. No. 20063,  
hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the  
English and German languages and that the above is a  
true and correct translation of Document No. 80- 2708.

Charles E. Ippen

14 April 1947

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3010  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF CONSOLE FOR WAR CRIME

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Hans Edo GORGASS, swear, depose and state:

1.) I was born in Leipzig, Germany, on 19 June 1909. From 1916 until 1920 I attended the primary school at Casselburg near Breslau. From 1920 - 1929 I attended the SMITHSONIAN High school in Leipzig; thereafter I went to University at Leipzig which I attended until 1933; there I studied medicine and passed my state examination in 1933. From 1933 until 1 December 1939 I worked as assistant physician in various mental institutions in Dessau-Rosslau, and 1 December 1939 until April 1941 I was army physician in the "Armedist. From April 1941 until April 1942 I was draft deferred as essential for special duties in the Chancery of the Fuehrer relative to euthanasia matters. In July 1933 I joined the SA, my last rank was medical Obersturmfuehrer. I joined the Party on 1 May 1937. I was, furthermore, a member of the NS medical association, the NSV and the NS-Alumni Association. From June 1941 until November 1941 I was assistant physician of the institution "Defamer" and on therefore in a position to make the following statement.

2.) In the beginning of my activities in the "Euthanasia" program I was informed that Professor Carl BRUNN was the chief and Viktor BRACH the executive head of Euthanasia. I was convinced that BRUNN was the leading spirit and BRACH the executor of the so-called Euthanasia.

3.) In June 1941 I was ordered to accompany Dr. SCHUMACHER on an official trip to the concentration camp Buchenwald. The purpose of this trip was to acquaint me with the assignment of concentration camp inmates for Euthanasia institutions. This was my only visit to any concentration camp. Dr. SCHUMACHER was shown approximately 100 concentration camp inmates by the camp physicians in charge and questionnaires were filled out. They were not merely physical persons. According to my best knowledge and belief during my visit in the concentration camp Buchenwald was made at BRUNN's order issued by BRACH.

4.) Police Captain WIRTH, whom I knew personally and who was administrative director in several Euthanasia institutions, told me late in summer 1941 that he had been transferred by the "Foundation" to a Euthanasia institution in the Lublin area.

5.) Euthanasia was stopped in the middle of August 1941 in the institution "Defamer" where I worked. We were told that this was done for administrative reasons. We were told, however, that Euthanasia might be taken up again any day. End of November 1941 I left "Defamer"; I was first assigned to the TOBI Organization and later, at my request, to the Army. From that time on I had nothing to do any more with Euthanasia.

I have read the above statement consisting of six pages in German and state that it is the full truth according to the best of my knowledge and belief. I had the occasion to make changes and corrections in the above statement. I have read this statement at my own free will, without any promise of reward and I was under no duress or compulsion.

(signature) Hans Edo GORGASS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 100-2010  
CONTINUED

(page 1 of original continued)

Before me, Fred ROSELL, U.S. Civilian, ASU Identification No. 432576, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Hans Fritz SCHMIDT, as known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (Eidesstattliche Versicherung) consisting of one page in the German language and swore that the same was true.

On the 23rd of February 1947

(signature) Fred ROSELL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

4 March 1947

I, George H. GRANT, Civ. No. A 742 694, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the document . . . 100-2010

Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of March 1947.

George H. GRANT  
Civ. No. A 742 694

EXCERPT FROM THE TRANSCRIPT  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY  
TRIBUNAL  
CASE NO. 1

GEORG KONRAD LORGEN, a witness, took the stand  
testified as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT:

Q. Will you state your full name please?

A. Georg Konrad Lorgen.

Q. Will you repeat this oath after me:

I swear by God, the almighty and Omniscient, that  
I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.)

THE PRESIDENT: You may sit down.

.....

Q. First please describe the Lublin trial.

A. One day I received a report from the Kommandant  
of the Security Police in Lublin. He reported that in his  
district in a Jewish labor camp a Jewish wedding had taken  
place. There had been 1,100 invited guests at this wedding.

As I said, 1,100 guests participated in this Jewish  
wedding. The dinner course was quite extraordinary and there  
was a large consumption of food and alcohol. Among these  
Jews were members of the SS troops, who took part in this  
function. This report, which came in months later, said  
the Kommandant of the Security Police was suspicious and  
there had been a horrible accident. This was my impression  
as well and there was no indication of the corruption and crime  
with this intention. I went to Lublin and I reported to the  
Security Police there. Nothing was known about it, but I  
was told there was a possibility that this happened at a camp  
near Lublin. I found out the name of the Kommandant of the  
camp and learned that it was the Kriminalkommissar Wirt.

I asked Wirt whether this report was true and what  
it meant. To my great astonishment, Wirt admitted it. I  
asked him why he permitted members of his command to do this  
and Wirt revealed to me that on behalf of the Fuehrer he had  
to carry out the destruction of Jews.

Q. Please go on, witness.

A. I asked Wirt what this had to do with the Jewish  
wedding. Then, Wirt described the method by which he carried  
out the extermination of Jews and he said as follows: "One  
has to fight the Jews with their own methods and one has to  
salt on them."



Wirt built up an enormous destruction maneuver. He selected Jews as service column leaders, then these Jews brought along other Jews, who worked under them. With these smaller or medium sized details of Jews, he began to build up the extermination camp. He extended this staff of Jews and with these Jews, Wirt carried out the extermination of the Jews. Wirt said that he had four extermination camps and about 5,000 Jews were working at the extermination of Jews and the seizure of Jewish property. In order to win Jews for this business of extermination and lundering of their fellow Jews, Wirt gave them freedom and, as to speak, gave them a financial part in the exploitation of the victims. As a result of this attitude, this Jewish wedding had come about.

Then I asked Wirt how he killed Jews with these Jewish agents of his. Wirt described the whole procedure that went off like a film every time. The extermination camps were in the East of the Government General and in big forests or uninhabited lands. They were built up like a village. The inhabitants expected to come into a city or settlement. The train drove into what looked like a railroad station. The operating personnel and the train personnel left the area. Then the cars were opened and the Jews got out. They were surrounded by the Jewish details, and Kriminal Kommissar Wirt or one of his representatives made a speech. He said, "Jews, you were brought here to be resettled, but before we organize this future Jewish state, you must of course learn how to work. You must pick up a new occupation. You will learn that here. First, every one must take off his clothes so that your clothes can be disinfected and you can be bathed so that no epidemics will be brought into the camp."

After he had found such calming words for his victims, they took up the road to death. Men and women were separated. At the first station, one had to give his hat; at the next one, his coat, his collar, his shirt, down to his shoes and socks. These places were set up like checkrooms, and the person was given a check at each one so that the people believed that they would get their things back. The other Jews had to accept the things and hurry up the new arrivals that they could not save time to think. The whole thing was like an assembly line. At the last stop they reached a big room. It was said that this was the bath. When the last one was in, the doors were shut and the gas was let into the room.

As soon as death had set in, the ventilators were started so that the air could be breathed again. The doors were opened, and the Jewish workers removed the bodies. By means of a special procedure which Wirt had invented, they were burned in the open air without the use of fuel.

Q. Was Wirt a member of the SS?

A. No, he was Kriminal Kommissar in Stuttgart.

Q. Did you ask Wirt how he arrived at this devilish system?

A. When Wirt took over the extermination of the Jews, he was already a specialist in mass destruction of human beings. He had previously carried out the task of removing the incurably insane. On behalf of the Fuehrer

Himself, through the Chancellery of the Fuehrer, at the beginning of the war he had set up a detail, probably from agents and spies of the original police. Wirt described how he went about carrying out this assignment. He received no aid, no instructions, but had to do it all by himself. He was given an institution in Brandenburg. There he undertook his experiments. After much consideration and many individual experiments, he came to his later system, and then this system was used on a large scale.

A commission of doctors previously investigated the files, and those inmates who were considered to be incurable were put on a separate list. Then the institution one day was told to send these patients to another institution. From this institution the patient was transferred again, often more than once. Finally he came to Wirt's institution. There he was killed by gas and cremated.

This system which deceived the institutions and made them unknowing accomplices, this system that he worked out with very few assistants for being able to exterminate large numbers of people, this system Wirt now employed with a few improvements in the extermination of Jews. He was also given the assignment by the Fuehrer's Chancellery to exterminate the Jews.

Q. The statements which Wirt made must have surpressed human indignation. Did you believe Wirt?

A. At first it seemed completely fantastic to me, but in Lublin I saw one of his camps. It was a camp in which I found part of the property of his victims. From the number of them -- there were a great number of watches piled up -- I had to realize that atrocities were being committed here. I was shown the valuables. I never saw so much money, especially foreign money -- all kinds, from all over the world. In addition, there were gold bars.

I also saw that the headquarters from which Wirt directed his operations was very small and inconspicuous. He had only three or four people working there for him. I spoke to them too. I watched his courier arrive from Berlin, Tiergarten Strasse, the Fuehrer's Chancellery. I investigated Wirt's mail.

Of course, I did not do all of this at this first visit. I was there frequently. I prosecuted Wirt up to his death.

Q. Did Wirt give you names of people who were connected with this operation?

A. Not many names were mentioned for the simple reason that the number of those who participated could be counted on one's fingers. I remember one name: I think the name was Blankenburg, in Berlin.

(Pages 15285, 15292 through  
15295 of the Official English  
Transcript of the International  
Military Tribunal Case No. 1,  
afternoon session 7 August 1946)

Exh. No. 505

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
DOCUMENT No. NO-2737.

EXTRACT OF JUDGMENT OF INTERNATIONAL  
MILITARY TRIBUNAL, 30 September 1946.

In the summer of 1941, however, plans were made for the "final solution" of the Jewish question in all of Europe. This "final solution" meant the extermination of the Jews, which early in 1939 Hitler had threatened would be one of the consequences of an outbreak of war, and a special section in the Gestapo under Adolf Eichmann, as head of Section B 4 of the Gestapo, was formed to carry out the policy.

\* \* \* \* \*

Adolf Eichmann, who had been put in charge of this program by Hitler, has estimated that the policy pursued resulted in the killing of 6,000,000 Jews, of which 4,000,000 were killed in the extermination institutions.

(Official English Transcript,  
International Military Tribunal,  
30 September 1946, pp. 16920;  
16924).

-(A certified true copy).

- 1 -  
(ENC)

1

DRAFT

The Reich Minister Berlin, .....18  
for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Referent Antagorichter Dr. Wetzel Secret!

Subject: Solution of the Jewish problem.

(1) To The Reich Commissioner for the East.

re: Your report of 4 October, 1941, concerning  
the solution of the Jewish Problem.

I have no objection against your suggestion for the  
solution of the Jewish problem. Attached please find a  
memorandum concerning the conversation between my referent,  
Antagorichter Dr. Wetzel, and Reichskommissar Brack from  
the Chancellery of the Fuehrer and Reich Minister Hermann  
referred to the Reich Security Main Office. From this memo,  
please be advised about the details of the matter. Will you,  
please, take the necessary steps at the Reich Security Main  
Office and with Reichskommissar Brack from the Chancellery  
of the Fuehrer via your Higher SS- and Police Leader. Please  
keep me informed.

(non-written) (P.O.M.)  
(for the Minister?)

(page 2 of original)

- (2) copy  
- (a) Reich Security Main Office  
- (b) Chancellery of the Fuehrer  
attention: Reichskommissar Brack  
copy of (1), 1 enclosing enclosure for information.

- (3) To the  
Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine  
attention: Reichskommissar von Weizsäcker,  
Reichskommissar/Präsident  
L. Weizsäcker

Attached find copy of a report by the Reich  
Commissioner for the East, dated 4 October 1941, and copy  
of my decree, dated today, including enclosures for information.

(4) /in 4 weeks/

to be submitted again/Antagorichter Dr. Wetzel.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, Identity Card No. 20063, hereby  
certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and  
German languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of Document No. NO-997.

Charles E. Ippen,  
No. 20063.

CASE NO. 1 - TRIMMAL I

Document No. WC- 365 (Prosecution Exhibit No. 507)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Draft, secret ltr fr Wetzel  
re gassing of Jews



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3282

Vienna, 9 May 1947

A F F I D A V I T

Before me appears Herr Joseph VOGLICEK, residing in Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymollerstrasse, 35 years old, married, a driver, and makes the sworn statement as follows:

"I herewith swear by the Almighty God that all my statements which I am making herewith are the full and pure truth, that I did not conceal and did not add anything, so help me God.

At the time of Austria being occupied by the National-Socialists, I was a driver with Professor Gottlieb. He had to escape and I thus lost my job. Having been politically active for ten (10) years, and since I was well known as a representative of the anti-fascist attitude, I was arrested by the Gestapo on 12 December 1939. I have been in three (3) different prisons and was sentenced to four (4) years penitentiary for preparing high-treason. After I had served my sentence I was sent to Dachau concentration camp, this was on 6 March 1940, and I stayed there until the liberation of the camp by the 7th American Army. On March 14th, 1940, I went to the camp-hospital as a patient. I stayed there after my recovery as an assistant nurse. About July 1940, I was transferred to the experimental station as an assistant nurse, where Professor Seidelboeck performed his sea-water experiments. These experiments were already partly on their way when I arrived, but various series only started when I was there. Prior to my arrival, a Yugoslav nurse had been fired. He was a night-watch man at the same time, and left the keys in the door, and the patients have had the chance to get out and drink some water. Professor Seidelboeck noticed that and had the Yugoslav transferred to the punitive company. The punitive company mostly was an annihilation company. Later a "Green-one" (Greener) took over, a criminal, who used to beat the people, and he too was transferred. - When I arrived, sea-water experiments were carried out. Those who were detailed were forced into groups who got nothing but sea-water to drink as long as they were able to stand it, to find out how long they were able to do so. The other group received injections of a red serum. The sea-water group started with 250 ccm, this quantity was then raised to 1000 ccm.

(Page two of original)

This weakened the men considerably, they got dizzy, lied on the floor, and writhed in agony; furthermore they grew lean very much. - I was charged to serve the men with sea-water. From about 500 ccm, the sea-water was mixed with normal water. One day, I brought water to the room and by carelessness I spilled some of it. I got a securing-cloth and mopped the floor with it. Later,

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3262 Cont'd

when I had the work done, I forgot that rag in the room. I returned and learned that the men had sucked the rag for sheer thirst. Other patients told me about it. When Professor Beiglboeck arrived and performed his daily experiments, he found out that the people had not some water. Although I could testify that no water was around, other patients stated that the men had sucked the rag. I had to admit at that time that I forgot the rag by carelessness. Professor Beiglboeck abused at me and threatened to use me as a guinea-pig if it happened again. I was convinced that Professor Beiglboeck did mean the threat seriously because all these people were used forcibly for these experiments, and he could have done the same with me. - I talked to almost all of these patients. Most of them spoke German, the Poles also spoke some German. I spoke Czech with three (3) Czechs who were present, I am speaking Czech fairly good, and I was able to talk in their language although they knew German too. Among them were two (2) or three (3) Poles, five (5) or six (6) Hungarians, ten (10) Austrians; I do not know exactly what nationality the others were, but I know for sure that one of them was a German, a half-gypsy Franz Hirsch, I do not know for sure whether his name was Hirsch, but his first name positively was Franz. He was from Munich where his father had a pub. Five (5) or six (6) of the Austrians were from the Burgenland. Two of them were brothers, one was fourteen (14) or fifteen (15) years old, a small thin lad, the other one was twenty-two (22) or twenty-three years of age. - All the forty-two (42) of them had been brought up from Auschwitz, where they had volunteered for a "soft job", but they had not been told that medical experiments were concerned. They were most unpleasantly surprised when they found out at Block 1 at Dachau that medical experiments were concerned. They narrated that in the beginning some of them refused but they could not do anything because everything was enforced; they also said, they would not have volunteered for this detail if they would have known it before. Professor

(Page 3 of original)

Beiglboeck promised them that they would get a good detail if they got through it alright. Good food after the experiments was also promised to them. But these promises were not kept. Then the experiments were over, these gypsies were in their weakened condition instantly detailed for heavy out-door labor squads. Others were sent to over-crowded blocks where they did not get any extra-food. The promise of a recovery time was not kept either. These out-door details used to be very hard details. Based upon my own experience, I was a hundred percent convinced that these weakened people would not live much longer. It was generally said in the camp that these people would be exterminated immediately to prevent them from talking. What I assumed was confirmed three (3) or four (4) months later when I met Franz from Munich. I inquired what the matter was with the others, and he told me that most of them were already dead. He told me that he knew for sure on one of them that he

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 1D-3232 Cont'd

had died at the camp, he also told me his name, but I cannot recall the name any more. This was three (3) or four (4) months after termination of the experiments. I was very surprised at that time, that Franz was still in the camp. I did not see any of the other gypsies again, not after the liberation of the camp either. When the camp was liberated, that Franz was not there any more either. When I met Franz, he was looking very weak too. - I also remember a Czech barber, we were quite good friends, he was one of the three (3) Czech experimental subjects with whom I talked in Czech. At that time, I made a note of his address but I lost it, and to-day I do not know whether he is still alive. I did not hear from him any more."

(signature) Josef Vorlicek  
JOSEPH VORLICEK

(Austrian stamp  
2 Schilling) Certification Registration  
number 1172/1947.

I certify that Herr Josef Vorlicek, a driver,  
residing at Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymuellergasse, to-day  
signed with his own hands before me, notary, the above  
document, consisting of three pages.

(Page 4 of original)

Vienna, the ninth day of May one thousand ninehundred  
and fortyseven

(Seal)  
Dr. EGON LEHNER-BOLZANI  
Public notary and sworn court  
interpreter for the  
Italian language  
Vienna - Inner city.

(Signature:)  
Dr. Egon Lechner-Bolzani  
public notary

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ipsen, AGO 20063, hereby certify  
that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and  
German languages and that the above is a true and  
correct translation of Document NO-3232.

Charles E. Ipsen

Nurnberg, 19 May 1947



36 509

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIM  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-3283

VIENNA, 9 May 1947

A F F I D A V I T

Before me appears Herr Joseph VORLICEK, residing in Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymuellergasse, 35 years old, married, a driver, and makes the sworn statement as follows:

I herewith swear by the Almighty God that all my statements which I am herewith making are the full and pure truth, that I did not conceal and did not add anything, so help me God.

After having been arrested by the Gestapo in the year 1939, and after having been sentenced to and having served four (4) years of penal servitude, I was sent to Dachau, I became assistant-nurse in Prof. Seigelboeck's experimental Block in March 1944. After the incident with the soaked scouring-cloth, when the human experimental subjects had confessed how they got the water, Professor Seigelboeck threatened to use me as well as a guinea-pig if it would happen again. I took this threat for granted, and the incident did not happen again. - In the course of the experiments, the patient became very weak, nevertheless they were detailed for work immediately after the experiments were finished. Once, during the experiments, a very sick man was transferred to the typhoid Block. After the experiments, the human experimental subjects were transferred partly to the overcrowded labor-Blocks, partly to the outdoor labor squads (Aussenkommando). The outdoor labor squads were very bad because the work there was harder and there was less food than in the camp. - The promise of some time for recovery after the experiments were carried out, was not kept. By this immediate transfer of the experimental subjects, I lost contact with them. But based upon my camp experience, I could not expect that these weakened people would survive the outdoor labor detail for any length of time. Three (3) or four (4) months after termination of the experiments, I happened to meet one of the experimental subjects in the camp-street. He was a half-gypsy from Munich, the son of a farmer who's name was Franz Hirsch if I am right. I am sure his name was Franz, his second name was either Hirsch or the like. He told me that one of his friends, who also was used in the experiments, had died in the meantime. I do not remember the exact date. He also told me his name, but I forgot the name too, but I am positive that he was a friend of that Franz about who's death he told me at that time. I expected that those people would die because they were sent to out-door labor squads for the reason of preventing their talking in the camp and that nobody should know if they died. Among those experimental subjects were citizens of all nations: Czechs, Austrians, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, but no Jews. I remember the Poles and Czechs very well because I talked in the Czech language with the latter. - These experimental subjects told me that they had been requested in Auschwitz

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-3283 (cont'd)

to volunteer for a "soft job", but they were not told what it was. They were surprised and frightened when they learned on arrival at Block 1 at Dachau that medical experiments were concerned. They stated to have nevertheless been forced to undergo those experiments, and they were menaced when a sign of a revolt appeared among them. Professor Baiglböck himself told them: "It is in your interest to undergo these experiments because if everything turns out alright, you will get a good detail". The alternative was obvious. I know from my own experience that Professor Baiglböck meant such threats in earnest, since I also took such menaces against myself seriously. - I was quite a good friend with one of the Czech gypsies who was a barber, and I also wrote down his address, but I lost it in the meantime. - I was quite aware that those experiments were compulsory and that nobody was able to restrain from those experiments without having severe consequences to expect."

(Signature) Josef Vorlicek  
JOSEPH VORLICEK

(Austrian Stamp)  
2 Schilling

Certification Registration numbers 1180/1947

I certify that Herr Josef Vorlicek, a driver, residing at Vienna XVIII, 24 Geymüllergasse, today signed with his own hands before me, notary, the above document consisting of two pages. -----

Vienna, the ninth day of May onethousandninhundred-andfortyseven.

(Seal)  
Dr. Egon Lehner-Bolzani  
Public notary and sworn  
court interpreter for the  
Italian language.  
Vienna, Inner City

(Signature):  
Dr. Egon Lehner-Bolzani  
Public notary.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, AGO 80063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document NO-3283.

Charles E. Ippen

Nurnberg, 19 May 1947.



TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. KC-3342  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

Klagenfurt, 14 May 1947

AFFIDAVIT

I am the same JOSEF TSCHICKER who already made an affidavit before.

I hereby make another affidavit. I am aware that everything I declare here is declared under oath. Everything I declare here is the pure truth and nothing but the truth. I am aware that should I commit perjury I should be liable to punishment.

In the experiments of Dr. BRIGLICH, which took place in the summer of 1944 in RACHAU, only healthy gypsies were used at first. I know that because I received the whole transport which came from SACHSENHAUSEN in the X-ray ward for lung examination. Altogether about 60 gypsies were used, chosen from a group of 80 or 90. They were certainly not volunteers, because they all wished to evade it. I noticed that from their conduct during the assignment. As regards their nationality, I only know that they were gypsies; they were only described by race and not by nationality. The 20 or 30 who were not used were sent back for health reasons and were excluded from the experiments; they remained in the sick quarter. During the experiments, which lasted about 6 weeks, the state of health of the originally healthy participants deteriorated rapidly. One went mad and was taken in a strait-jacket to the mental ward in the middle of the period of experiments. I do not know what happened there. From my general experience of camps, I know that if he fell into good hands he might have got over it, if he did not get into a sick transport.

During the experiments I again made x-ray photographs in a few cases, about the middle of the experiments, and in a few cases they were made by Dr. BRIGLICH himself, because he did not trust my findings; for I, as I am glad to admit, had in a few cases given him findings, which had the purpose of saving the people from the continuation of the experiments.

(Page 2 of the original)

At the end of the experiments the experimental subjects were divided into two groups, namely those who were fit to work and those who were sick, by the responsible physician Dr. BRIGLICH himself. Those who were fit to work were directly released for labour immediately after the termination of the experiments and were employed in various labour squads. Those who were not fit to work, about 30 people, those were the obvious invalids, who were manifestly incapable of working and sick, were transferred from the experimental station into different sections of the general prisoner hospital. Amongst them were a number who were very weakened and apparently dangerously ill, and whose survival seemed unlikely.

I know that because I had to radiograph all the people coming into the prisoner hospital and know that those people came from the experimental station. I had radiographed all of them once and some of them twice already and therefore I knew them. Moreover it could be seen from the patients' charts where they came from.

Page 2 of the original cont.

Amongst these various people who remained in the prisoner hospital, 3 (three) went into the "internal" section; I can no longer remember their names. I know from my own experience of one death case amongst the 3 (three) who went to the "internal" section. This was a man of about 1.60 meters in height. I still remember him in particular, because he was brought into my x-ray ward on a stretcher, since he was too weak to walk any more. I am certain that on the day the experiments were completed he was transferred from the I IGELSCHEK ward to the "internal" ward and next day came to be x-rayed as a normal prisoner hospital patient. I recognised him immediately as I had already x-rayed him twice before when he was still with REIGELSCHEK. I know that this man died 3 (three) days later. Our x-ray ward received the news of his death from the office. I had to send the finding, according to whether the patient was dead or still lived, either to the depot (in case death occurred) or to the ward (if the patient still lived).

I remember exactly that I reported this finding to the depot as I had been informed of his death. I remember this one case so particularly well because the lung finding was in order (without finding (C.B.)), that is, normal and also that he did not suffer from other pathological symptoms. Therefore I knew that this man died as a direct result of the experiments 3 (three) days after they ended.

(Page 3 of the original)

The others who were unfit to work, about 17 (seventeen) were divided between various other prisoner hospitals; a few were handed over to the invalids' block and I do not know what became of them.

From my general experience of camps I assume that about 30% (thirty per cent) did not survive the invalids' block and other fatigue, due to their weakened condition as a result of the experiments. Without the experiments their chances of surviving the camp would certainly have been much better, since they were originally healthy prisoners who formed Dr. REIGELSCHEK's experimental group.

Whether on oriental subjects already died during the experiments in REIGELSCHEK's station itself, I do not know, for I was not allowed in the experimental station itself and the covering-up of such cases of death in experimental stations was always very clever.

/s/ signature) JOSEF TSCHERNIG  
signed by own hand Josef Tschernig  
KLAGENFURT, MERTENSTR. 23/III

CERTIFICATION REGISTRY No. 234/1947

Herr JOSEF TSCHERNIG, member of the dist in KLAGENFURT, is so known, signed the foregoing document with his own hand in my presence. I therefore certify that his signature is genuine.  
KLAGENFURT, 14 May nineteen hundred and forty seven (14.5.1947).

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. NO-334. Cont.

Certification Registry Cont.

This document consists of three pages typed on one side, which were all signed by myself.

(signature) JOSEF WEGENER

stamp:  
Dr. Josef WEGENER  
Notary Public  
as official  
administrator,  
Klagenfurt, Carinthia.

Notary Public  
by decision of  
the Presidency of  
the District Court  
of Klagenfurt of  
24 July 1946, JV.1705. 13/46,  
appointed official administrator  
of the office of Dr. Hartwig  
Fresacher in Klagenfurt

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Enid Standing, BTO No. 413, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. NO-334.

/s/ ENID STANDING  
BTO No. 413

Cah. No. 511

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE CHIEFS  
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3387

51st CONGRESS)  
3rd Session )

SENATE

(DOCUMENT  
(No. 822)

YELLOW FEVER

A COMPILATION OF VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS

RESULTS OF THE WORK OF  
JAMES HENDRICKS, MEDICAL CORPS,  
UNITED STATES ARMY, AND THE  
YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION

PREPARED BY J. H. HENDRICKS

January 27, 1911.—referred to the Committee on printing

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1911

### YELLOW FEVER

The most original and valuable work of this Board is the proof that the infection of typhoid fever is a result in some cases by the common fly, and by contact with patients and infected articles, clothing, tentage, and utensils, as well as by contaminated drinking water.

In June, 1900, Maj. Reed was sent to Cuba as president of a board to study the infectious diseases of the country, but more especially yellow fever. Associated with him were Acting Asst. Surgeon James Carroll, Jesse M. Henson, and A. A. Armstrong.

At this time the American authorities in Cuba had for a year and a half endeavored to diminish the disease and mortality of the Cuban to no, by general sanitary work, but while the death of the population showed distinct improvement and the mortality had greatly diminished, yellow fever was still and was entirely unaffected by these measures. In fact, owing to the large number of nonimmune foreigners, the disease was more frequent than usual in Havana and in Guantánamo near the camp of American troops, and gave valuable lives of American officers and soldiers and men.

Reed was convinced from the first that general sanitary measures alone could not check the disease but that its transmission was probably due to an insect.

The first part of yellow fever, caused by an animal parasite in the blood, is transmitted from man to man through the agency of a certain mosquito and has been recently accepted by the scientific world; also several years before Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Havana, had advanced the theory that a mosquito conveyed the unknown cause of yellow fever, but did not succeed in demonstrating the truth of his theory.

Dr. W. H. Taylor, of the United States Army Medical Service, had written a paper showing that although the period of incubation of yellow fever is only 5 days, yet a house to which a patient was carried did not appear infected for from 15 to 20 days.

Reed's aim was to determine the period of incubation of yellow fever, and especially in the case of a flying insect.

As to this his most valuable work was the theory as to the incubation of yellow fever was that of Finlay's. The idea of the transmission of yellow fever was accepted by him as the scientific basis of his theory. Reed in cooperation with Dr. Carroll, however, in 1900 demonstrated that this mosquito was not really incriminated in the transmission, but was a result of infection to yellow fever.

In June, 1900, and August, 1900, the completion of the study of the blood of yellow fever patients and the development of a



injection of the organs of those dying with the disease. In 24 cases where the blood was repeatedly examined, as well as in 11 carefully studied autopsies, Bacillus icteroides was not discovered, nor was there any indication of its presence in the blood or a specific cause of the disease.

Application was made to Gen. Leonard Wood, the military Governor of Cuba, for permission to conduct experiments on nonimmune persons, and a liberal sum of money requested for the purpose of recruiting volunteers who would submit themselves to experiment.

It was indeed fortunate that the military Governor of Cuba was a man who by his breadth of mind and a solid scientific training could readily appreciate the arguments of Dr. Reed as to the value of the proposed work.

Money and full authority to recruit were promptly granted, and to the everlasting glory of the American soldier, volunteers from the army offered themselves for experiment in plenty and with the utmost willingness.

Before the arrangements were entirely completed, Dr. Carroll, a member of the commission, allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito that 12 days previously had filled itself with the blood of a yellow-fever patient. He suffered from a very severe attack, and was the first experimental case. Dr. Laseur also experimented on himself at the same time, but was not infected. Some days later, while in the yellow-fever ward, he was bitten by a mosquito and noted the feat carefully. He acquired the disease in its most terrible form and died a martyr to science and a true hero.

No other fatality occurred among the brave men who, in the course of the experiments, willingly exposed themselves to the infection of the dreaded disease.

A camp was especially constructed for the experiments about 10 miles from Havana, christened Camp Leonard in honor of the dead command. The inmates of the camp were put into most rigid quarantine and in this time was allowed to obtain the highest reliability of the disease being brought in from Havana.

The personnel consisted of three nurses and nine non-immunes, all in the military service, and included two physicians.

From time to time Spanish immigrants, newly arrived, were brought in directly from the frontier at night. A person not known to be immune was not allowed to leave camp, or if he did was forbidden to return.

The most complete record was kept of the health of every man to be experimented upon, thus eliminating the possibility of any other disease than yellow fever complicating the case.

The mosquitoes used were collected from the camps and kept in a building screened by the netting. When an insect was noted for an experiment it was taken into a yellow-fever ward and allowed to fill itself with the blood of a patient; after which it was taken from

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the time of this trial of blood it was purposely applied to nonhumans in a way.

In December, 5 cases of the disease were developed as the result of such applications; in January, 3, and in February, 2, making in all 10, exclusive of the cases of Drs. Carroll and Lyster. Immediately upon the appearance of the first recognized case of the disease, in any one of these experimental cases, the flight was taken from San Lazaro to a yellow-fever hospital, 1 mile distant. Every person in camp was rigidly protected from accidental mosquito bites, and not in a single instance did yellow fever develop in the camp, except at the bill of the experimental cases.

The experiments were conducted at a season when there was the least chance of naturally acquiring the disease, and the mosquitoes used were kept active by maintaining them at a summer temperature.

A completely mosquito-proof building was divided into two compartments by a wire-screen partition; infected insects were liberated on the side only. A brave non-commissioned entered and remained long enough to allow himself to be bitten several times. He was attacked by yellow fever, while the susceptible men in the other compartment did not acquire the disease, although sleeping there 13 nights. This

York by McClure, Phillips & Co., on page 139, is the following paragraph in regard to this soldier:

"The subject of the first experiment was a young private from Ohio, named John R. Kissinger, who volunteered for the service, to use his own words, 'sincerely in the interest of humanity and the cause of science.' When it became known among the troops that subjects were needed for experimental purposes, Kissinger, in company with another young private named John S. Moran, also from Ohio, volunteered their services. Dr. Henshaw picked the better over with them, explaining fully the danger and suffering involved in the experiment and if it was successful, and then, seeing they were determined, he stated that a definite money compensation would be made them. Both young men declined to accept it, making it, indeed their sole stipulation that they should receive no country reward, whereas Dr. Henshaw touched his own savings carefully, 'Gentlemen, I salute you.' Kissinger's words in his published account of the experiment on Kissinger were: 'In my opinion this exhibition of moral courage has never been surpassed in the annals of the Army of the United States.'"

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(Signed) Dr. W. C. Ivy

- End -

EXTRACT FROM THE PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE  
VOLUME VII, 1912

In fact, its passage was only secured at a final business meeting after the association had adjourned from Manila to Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines, and at which meeting only a portion of the members of the association were present. Near the close of the year, 1910, the question of passing a law placing a tax upon all imported polished rice was considered by the Government of these islands, but, owing to the fact that there was still considerable difference of opinion expressed regarding the definite etiology of the disease in relation to rice alone, the question was temporarily postponed. It was then decided by one of us to carry out as careful a test of this question as was possible.

In the year 1910 the etiology of beriberi was still so much an open question that the Société de Pathologie Exotique through its president, M. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, appointed a committee\* to investigate the subject and to collect information in the countries where beriberi existed.

The researches which will be here recorded were planned during the year 1910 and commenced at the beginning of the year 1911; but, owing to the hurried departure of one of us to Manchuria, it was necessary to discontinue them and to postpone them until the beginning of the present year.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED

The object of our study was to determine definitely, if possible, whether beriberi, as it occurs in the Philippine Islands, is an infectious disease or whether it is one which has its origin in disturbance of metabolism, brought about by the prolonged use of polished rice as a

\* This committee was composed of M. Brumpt, in Orléans, J. Goussier, in Bordeaux, A. Lacroix, and Pottavin, and their report did not reach us until after our experiments were completed. The important researches which have been performed by various investigators upon the subject are recorded in this excellent report and the history of the historic origin of the disease is outlined. See Bull. Soc. Path. Exotique (1911) (Nov. and Dec.), 4, 376, 383.

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COUNT OF BONGHAI, S. S. 10-10-43 (Dist. 1)

sterile article of diet. The experiments were carried out in Silid Prison in which institution the hygienic conditions may be said to be almost ideal. The area inside the prison walls comprises 3.43 hectares (8.5 acres); the average number of inmates is 3,000, but the subjects upon which our experiments were performed were entirely isolated, and no case of beriberi had been known to occur among them since their confinement. Individuals who have been sentenced to imprisonment on entering the institution undergo a quarantine of five days, and, if found to be suffering from any disease, are subsequently kept in the prison hospital and are not permitted to return to the general prison centers until well. The discipline of the prison is very strict."

The nature of the experiments having been outlined, and the Government having given its sanction to the same, a number of prisoners, under sentence of death, were selected and the nature of the proposed experiments carefully explained to them in their own dialect. They were told that the experiments were for the purpose of testing the comparative value of different kinds of rice as food; the articles of food comprising the diet that could be given to them were enumerated, and they were also told that beriberi might contract beriberi. The proposition was stated as fact clearly. In addition, they were to be allowed an abundance of cigarettes of any kind that they desired, and also cigars if they desired them. Volunteers were then asked for. Twenty-nine of the number volunteered. The remaining ones did not care to undertake the experiment. One of the volunteers then signed a statement, written in his own dialect, stating that he undertook the experiment entirely voluntarily and that he would agree to continue with the experiment until it was completed. This having been ascertained, the volunteers were divided into 4 groups. Three of the groups were placed in a portolano or small inner prison on one side of the institution, known as the realid side. The fourth group was placed in a portolano on the other side of the prison known as the para side. The two portolanas were a considerable distance (72 yards) apart. There was three high stone walls between them, one measuring about 4.8 meters in height, and the 3.6 meters in height; there is no approach to either except through the entrance to the prison, and this is situated a considerable distance from each. The location of the portolanas

\* I wish to express particularly our thanks to Colonel J. Dorrington, Director of the Prison, Inspector Rath, Doctor Smith, Mr. Hendrick, and Mr. Albrecht for many courtesies and much assistance during the course of the experiments.



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may be seen upon reference to the plan. (See Page I, A and B.) The tortolines are like instructure. They are surrounded by stone walls, 3.5 meters in height; there is but a single entrance through a high iron gate and but one key to the gate, and this was in the possession of an American guard. No one could enter or leave the tortolines without this American guard being present.

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I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original Document No. 10-3005.

(signed) Dr. A. D. Ivy

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EXTRACT FROM THE PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

The attenuation of this last culture was further brought about by growing the bacillus at a temperature of from 41° to 43° C. in flasks of alcoholic bouillon for three weeks at a time, as recommended by Otto. Cultures from these flasks were then inoculated on agar for many generations, a fresh generation being made every day for several weeks, and the organisms always cultivated at the same high temperature. Beginning with 0.05 cubic centimeter of absolute alcohol and 50 cubic centimeters of bouillon, the amount was gradually increased in successive cultures up to 5 cubic centimeters in 50 of bouillon. Before making inoculations in man, the action of the attenuated culture was of course carefully tested in animals.

In the present paper it is merely my desire to call attention to the fact that vaccination in man can with safety be performed with attenuated cultures of the living plague organism, and therefore only the human inoculations undertaken with one strain of this bacillus will be referred to.\* The organism in question (La V) possesses so little virulence that in a series of twelve guinea pigs and thirty monkeys inoculated with from one to two entire agar slant cultures, not one succumbed from the effects of the inoculation.\*\* It was with this culture that the first experiments were performed in human beings. Since I believed that the guinea pig is an equally if not even a more susceptible organism than man to the pathogenic action of the plague bacillus, it was decided that if this animal could invariably withstand the action of such large amounts as two whole agar slant cultures of the organism, much smaller quantities could be inoculated into human beings with safety, and indeed, before performing the experiments on man, I felt thoroughly convinced of this fact; nevertheless, the human inoculations were performed as carefully and with as much deliberation as possible.

The first injections were carried on upon prisoners under sentence of death; in the first case one hundredth part of the attenuated culture was inoculated subcutaneously without any noticeable effects. After ten days, ten other individuals were inoculated with the same dose, in order to demonstrate that no special natural immunity against the plague organism had been existent in the first instance. In this manner the amount of living organisms given was gradually increased, a single person being first inoculated with the larger dose and then, after it had been observed that no unfavorable effects occurred, from five to ten other

\* The results of these experiments were communicated in a paper read before the Manila Medical Society at its meeting on November 6, 1905.

\*\* But one of the animals of the series perished. Monkey No. 1205 died about twelve hours after inoculation with the virulent pest organism, of a streptococcus and staphylococcus septicæ which had existed prior to the inoculation. A large abscessive wound existed over the abdomen.

persons were also treated with the same amount of the vaccine. This method of procedure was adopted in order to minimize the danger of inoculating a very susceptible individual with a dose which might prove disastrous. It was argued that if ten persons selected at random withstood the inoculation of a certain amount of the organism without developing unfavorable symptoms, a single individual, also selected at random, could probably receive a slightly larger dose without great danger. In this manner as mentioned the dose was gradually increased until one whole mouse amount was inoculated. No attempt has been made to inject a larger amount of the organism, since from experiments performed on animals it has been concluded that a sufficient immunity in man will probably result from an inoculation of this quantity. Up to the present time forty-two persons have been injected with this larger dose (one twenty-four hour mouse amount culture) of the living bacillus, and, although the inoculations which I include in this report were all performed more than two months ago and the individuals treated have been under constant surveillance, I have no accident to report.

Surprising as it may seem, the injection of these large amounts of the living plague organism have not given rise to any very severe reactions. A few hours after the inoculation, the temperature of the individual usually begins to rise. When the injection was first given in the morning the fever ran, on the evening of the first day, reach  $38.4^{\circ}$  to  $39.4^{\circ}$  C. ( $101^{\circ}$  to  $103^{\circ}$  F.), but rarely rose it touched  $40^{\circ}$  C. ( $104^{\circ}$  F.). On the following day, in none of the cases was the temperature above  $38.9^{\circ}$  C. ( $102^{\circ}$  F.) and usually not above  $37.8^{\circ}$  C. or  $38.0^{\circ}$  C. ( $101^{\circ}$  or  $101^{\circ}$  F.) and on the third day it generally was normal. Occasionally the cases showed a moderate leucocytosis after the large injections. The organisms were always suspended in 1 cubic centimeter of .25% saline solution and the inoculations were made deeply into the deltoid muscle. On the day after the vaccination there usually was distinct induration about the point of injection, with some soreness on pressure, but these symptoms subsided in one or two days. No suppuration ever occurred. A careful study of the blood serum has been made in the beginning of the summer season; agglutination tests have been performed with the virulent plague organism and the anti-infectious power of the serum has been tested in rats. A detailed report of all the experimental work will appear in a future number of this JOURNAL.

It is interesting to observe the amount of time during which these virulent pest organisms remained alive in monkeys after subcutaneous inoculation, and for this purpose a series of ten animals was infected upon different days, the cultures being taken at periods of from one to twenty-four hours after the inoculation. The position of the animal was first shaved, and the infection made sub-

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COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 77-3945 (Cont'd)

outaneously. The skin was then carefully massaged until  
apparently the fluid was completely absorbed.

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I certify that this is true and correct copy of the ori-  
ginal document.

(signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

- 3 -  
- End -

File No. 514

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR U.S. CHIEFS  
COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3207

EXTRACT FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
OF COMMISSION, MEDICAL RESEARCH  
COMMITTEE, AMERICAN RED CROSS

Oxford University Press

Obtaining volunteers from the American Army.--Perhaps the most important problem was the securing of volunteers for the experiments. Since trench fever is not transmissible to animals it was clear that unless volunteers were secured the experiments could not be performed. General J. V. Ireland, U.S.A., A.C., now Chief Surgeon of the American Expeditionary Force, successfully undertook this task, and the Commander-in-Chief of our army, on December 22nd, gave permission to General A. E. Bradley, U.S.A., A.C., at the time Chief Surgeon, A.E.F., to have these experiments made on volunteers from the American Army, provided, as General Ireland had outlined in the letter which he had prepared, that each volunteer was to have it carefully explained to him that he was volunteering for, and that after this explanation he should sign a paper that he was willing to undergo the experiment.

In the meantime the necessary equipment with which to carry on the work had been selected and considered together in Paris, the funds for the purchase of the same being supplied by the American Red Cross; through the instructions of Major Leonard, the Chief Surgeon. On January 25th, the laboratory equipment and supplies; tents; lumber for latrines; ventilation chambers and floors; drainage and water supply; food, etc., etc., were received at the stationary hospital where the experiments were to be carried on. Sixty volunteers from the U.S. Army arrived on January 27th, eight others a short time afterwards, and fourteen additional ones were subsequently supplied, a total of ninety-two being employed in the experiments.

The first part of the hospital was occupied largely in the construction of the laboratories and in converting the same and supplied as into a laboratory, in erecting tents, building separate latrines, ventilation chambers, construction of drainage, etc., in which work we were greatly assisted by the British personnel of the hospital.

Memorandum for the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.

France, December 23, 1917

Subject: Permission to the volunteers to contract the mode of transmission of Trench Fever.

1. Since the series of 14th the service of the British in France have suffered terribly from the effects of trench fever, which is a disease unknown to the medical profession before the present war. The first cases of this disease to appear were of a comparatively mild form, and disabled the patient for but a short time. In



the development of the disease, the time a soldier is kept away from his command has been materially increased by reason of the many relapses which occur in post cases. At present it is considered that a soldier entering a hospital with this trouble will be absent from his command for from six to eight weeks.

Trench fever stands number two in the list of diseases causing wastage from the fighting line in the British Army, and its sequelae occupying the first place. Trench fever is not fatal so far as life is concerned, but in a great number of cases the fever and the symptoms are so slight that it is extremely difficult to keep the patient in bed. It leaves no permanent disabilities.

2. From the above statement it will be seen how very important it is to our efficiency as our ability to determine the cause of trench fever and the method of transmitting the disease so that its revelation can be sought in an intelligent manner. On account of the scarcity of physicians in the British Army and the enormous demands made on them for duty outside of the front lines, the Royal Army Medical Corps has not been able to discover the cause of this disease, nor have they been able to trace the mode of transmission. The Americans and French are at present at work for research work for determining the cause of these diseases which are producing the greatest wastage in our ranks. As trench fever is one of the greatest sources of weakness, this subject is to be taken up first, and the Medical Department of the Army and the American Red Cross have been requested to assist the British in these researches.

3. The losses due to trench fever are being the trigger of trench fever, but to deter the absolutely low the disease is transmitted method experiments can be made to make, that we are going to make to determine the method of transmitting yellow fever.

4. To carry out these experiments of such great importance to the efficiency of our ranks it is requested that the Commander-in-Chief give his permission to have experiments made on volunteers from the American Army, each volunteer to have it carefully explained to him that he is volunteering for and after this explanation to sign a paper that he is willing to undergo the experiment. It is proposed to get the volunteers from different units.

5. Attention is again invited to the fact that there is no mortality from this disease and no disabling after effects. If all the volunteers should come from the American forces, it would require not to exceed sixty, and their losses would cover a period not to exceed two months.

A. E. WATSON,

Major-General, T.M., Chief Surgeon.

Received at Headquarters, A.E.F.

Dec. 20, 1917 1st Indorsement at

Headquarters, A.E.F., France, Dec. 28, 1917-to and  
Chief Surgeon, A.E.F.

Approved as requested in Memorandum 1 and 2.



COPY OF DOCUMENT No. C-3807 (Cont'd)  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

By command of General Parsons:

WILLIAM A. ALVORD,  
Adjutant-General.

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I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the  
original document, No. C-3807.

(Signed) W. A. Alvord

- 3 -  
- End -

ARCHIVES OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE  
VOL. 25 JAN., 1920 36.5

EXPERIMENTAL PALLIDUM IN WHITE MALE CONVICTS\*

JOSEPH GOLDBERG, M.D., and G. A. MILLER, M.D.  
MEMPHIS, T. N.

Four years ago a published brief note<sup>1</sup> on a feeding experiment, carried out at the Mississippi State Penitentiary, in which we reported the successful production of pellagra in some white male convicts. Production of the detailed report of this experiment is unavoidably delayed by the measure of continuing field investigations, but has now been completed and is in course of publication. Because of the importance of some new data relating to the etiology of the disease that certain observations in connection with the experiment suggest, it was deemed worth while to present on this occasion a condensed summary and report of this experiment and of the indications that it affords.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the experiment was to test the possibility of producing pellagra in previously healthy men by feeding a one-sided, monotonous, principally cereal diet of the type observed by us in other previous studies to be associated with a high incidence of the disease.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENT

The experiment was carried out at the work farm of the Mississippi Penitentiary. The subjects were white male convicts who volunteered for the purpose. White adult males were chosen in order to make the test as rigorous as possible, for, judging by the then available incidence data, this race, sex and age group seemed least susceptible to the disease.

Believing that the significance of the experiment would be enhanced if, in the event of success in producing pellagra, the attack or attacks developed at a certain season

\* From field investigations of Pellagra, U. S. Public Health Service. Read in the Section on Pathology and Physiology at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, New Orleans, April 26-30, 1920.

1. Experimental Pellagra in the Human Subject Brought About by a Restricted Diet, Public Health Rep. 30:3336 (Nov. 12) 1915; also: Pellagra; Causation and a Method of Prevention, J. A. M. A. 66:471 (Feb. 12) 1916.  
2. Bull. Hygienic Laboratory, No. 121.

the incidence and prevalence of the disease were normally on the decline, say in August or September, and having estimated that it would take about three or four months to develop the disease, it was planned to begin with the experimental diet early in May. As the organization of the volunteer group was completed February 4, this provided a period of three months for preliminary observation. The original intention of the volunteers to begin and to not depart with their original plan, however, to begin the feeding about two weeks earlier than planned, namely, April 10, 1915.

During the preliminary period (February 4 - April 10) the volunteers were provided the regular ration fare and were closely scrutinized for any evidence of pellagra that might already have existed. It also afforded time for them to become habituated to the desired routine of work and meal time.

As a condition of volunteering, it was agreed that the men would not be kept on the experimental diet longer than six months. They were released, with one exception, ceased from observation Nov. 1, 1915. The period of the feeding experiment extended, therefore, from April 10 to and including October 31, 1915, or approximately six and one-half months.

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(Signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

File No. 510

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COURSE FOR U.S. TRIPLES  
TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3950

STATEMENT TO PROSPECTIVE VOLUNTEERS

The study which we plan to carry on here, and for which we have asked your cooperation, is concerned with the testing of new anti-malarial compounds which are being developed by competent investigators for use by the Armed Forces of the United States. The purpose of the testing program is to ascertain whether the drugs are effective and safe for human beings. The nature of the drugs we propose to use is such that we do not expect serious complications from their use. The toxicity of the drugs is unknown, however, as far as human beings are concerned, but no drugs will be used which on the basis of extensive animal tests show evidence of severe toxicity. Persons volunteering to assist in this study will submit to the inoculation into the blood (intravenously) of a mixture of blood of mosquitoes infected with the so-called Mission strain of malaria which is prevalent in the South West Pacific Area. While the danger to life from this strain of malaria is small, there is a strong possibility of malarial or recurrent malarial fever for a period of several years after the inoculation. Drugs to prevent or treat the infection will be administered by mouth for varying periods and blood tests will be taken. A fee will be paid to each individual who is recruited for, and who completes, the prescribed tests. Two-thirds of this fee will be payable within thirty (30) days after tests are started, and the other third will be payable at the completion of twelve (12) months of observation.

National Malaria Project No. 25  
The University of Chicago

(Sign) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

I am to certify that I have read and understood the above and foregoing statement.

(Sign over) \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN STUDY  
\_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that I have read and understood the foregoing statement and that I am fully understood by me as evidence.

ad by my signature appended thereto, and in reliance thereon hereby make application to The University of Chicago, which is conducting certain Malaria Studies under a contract with the United States Government, for inclusion in the study of new anti-malarial compounds.

I hereby assume all risks of such tests and, noting for myself, my heirs, personal representatives and assigns, do hereby release the University of Chicago; Dr. Alf S. Living; Capt. Branch Craig, Jr.; Capt. Shirley C. Fick; Capt. Theodore Pullman; Capt. C. Merrill Morton; and all technicians and assistants assisting in said work; also the United States Government; the State of Illinois; the Director of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Illinois; the Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet-Stateville; and all employees connected with the above institutions and departments from all liability including claims and suits at law or in equity, for any injury or illness, fatal or otherwise, which may result from the tests.

This is to certify that this application is made voluntarily and under no duress. It is understood that if this application is accepted, I will be entitled to a fee of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (\$\_\_\_\_\_) payable as provided in above statement.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

Witness:

\_\_\_\_\_ advised \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ advised \_\_\_\_\_

The study which we plan to carry on here, and for which we have asked your cooperation, is concerned with an attempt to discover the nature and manner of development of hitherto unknown strains in the life-cycle of malarial parasites. This knowledge is necessary to an understanding of the mechanism of action of drugs used in the prevention and treatment of malaria. Persons volunteering to assist in this study will be inoculated with the infective stages of the parasite from mosquitoes. This inoculation will be made into the skin (about 1 1/2" long and 1" wide) will be removed surgically, and the resulting wound will be closed by the surgeon. It is expected that persons so inoculated will become infected with the chosen strain of malaria from the South West Pacific area as a result of the in-



infection. While the danger to life from this strain of malaria is small, there is a strong probability of relapses or recurrent malarial fever for a period up to several years after the infection. Drugs to prevent or treat the infection will be administered by mouth for varying periods and blood tests will be taken. A fee will be paid to each individual who is accepted for, and who completes, the prescribed tests. One-half of this fee will be payable within thirty (30) days after tests are started, and the other half will be payable at the completion of twelve (12) months of observation.

Medical Research Project No. 25  
and Chemotherapy Project  
The University of Chicago

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(Print) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that I have read and understand the above and foregoing statement.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN STUDY  
OF LIFE-CYCLES OF MALARIAL PARASITES

I, \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_, being \_\_\_\_\_ years of age, having read the foregoing statement hereby certify that the same is fully understood by me as evidenced by my signature appended thereto, and in reliance thereon hereby make application to The University of Chicago, which is conducting certain malaria studies under a contract with the United States Government, for inclusion in the study of life-cycles of malarial parasites.

I hereby assume all risks of such tests and, acting for myself, my heirs, personal representatives and assigns, do hereby release The University of Chicago; Dr. W. S. Alvord; Capt. Branch Driscoll, Jr.; Capt. Shirley C. Fisk; Capt. Theodore Sullivan; Capt. C. Merrill Jackson; Prof. Clay B. Smith; Dr. Frederick Coulston; and all technicians and assistants assisting in said work; also the United States Government; the State of Illinois; the Director of our Department of Public Safety of the State of Illinois; the warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet-St. Charles; and all employees connected with the above institutions

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR THE CRIMES  
TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT No. 10-3869 (Cont'd)

and departments from all liability including claims and suits at law or in equity, for any injury or illness, fatal or otherwise, which may result from the tests.

This is to certify that this application is made voluntarily and under no duress. It is understood that if this application is accepted, I will be entitled to a fee of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (\_\_\_\_\_) payable as provided in above statement.

(Signature) \_\_\_\_\_

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

Witness:

\_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\*\*

I certify that this is a true and correct of the original document.

(Signed) Dr. W. C. Ivy

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Institution \_\_\_\_\_ D-t. \_\_\_\_\_

I have voluntarily agreed for permission to participate in a study of methods for the prevention and treatment of malaria which is being made by the National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, at the Federal Correctional Institution, San Jose, Texas. I understand that I will be required to undergo a physical examination in order to ascertain if I am a suitable candidate. When accepted, I freely volunteer to submit to the bite of mosquitoes infected with malaria, to the taking of blood samples as frequently as needed, to the administration of substances to prevent infection, and, if infection occurs, to such treatment as is prescribed for it by the medical officer in charge of the study. The procedures, potential benefits to science and risks of participation in the study have been explained to me by the medical officer in charge, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, and are understood by me, and I hereby assume all risks of such participation. I agree to cooperate to the fullest extent with the physicians conducting the study during an overall observation period of approximately 18 months. I understand that at the conclusion of the observation period, I am to be furnished with an appropriate certificate of merit and a statement of my voluntary cooperation in the study and that the fact that I have thus rendered voluntary and outstanding service to humanity will be placed in an official record. I am also advised that the Under Secretary of War has informed the Director of the Bureau of Prisons that my voluntary cooperation in this study will, at the time I am released from further participation therein, be considered among all other pertinent factors as favorable to a special grant of clemency by the War Department to the extent of decreasing the length of my sentence.

I understand that the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) will be deposited in my trust fund (savings) account as follows: Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to be deposited 60 days after my exposure to infection, and Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to be deposited at the end of the first 12 months of observation. No deposit is to be made until the medical officer is certified that my participation in the study has been satisfactory. In consideration of the deposit of such sum, I, \_\_\_\_\_, acting for myself, and for me on behalf of my heirs, personal representatives and assigns, do hereby release the Public Health Service and its personnel from all liability, including claims and suits in law or in equity, for any injury, partial or otherwise, which may result from my participation in the study.

Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ (App. No.)

Witnesses: (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ (Medical Officer) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ (Person) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

(Page 2 of the original)

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has satisfactorily completed the first 50 days of his participation in the investigation described above and is entitled to one half of the earned consideration, or Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Medical Officer) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ (Person) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has satisfactorily completed the first 12 months of the observation period in the investigation described above and is entitled to the remaining Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) of the earned consideration.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Medical Officer) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ (Person) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has satisfactorily completed his full part in the investigation and is entitled to a certificate of merit and a statement of his voluntary cooperation in the study, and the fact that he has rendered outstanding service to humanity will be included in his official records. I also certify that I have thoroughly examined him in this case and find no evidence of malingering.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Medical Officer) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ (Person) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(Signed) Dr. A. C. Ivy

CASE NO. 1 - CRIMINAL I

DOCUMENT NO. NO-3964 (Prosecution Exhibit NO. 518)  
is not available

DESCRIPTION: Re Mexican typhus

129



File No. 519a

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3965

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES.

Script of Broadcast over WGN

Malaria Research Report

Thursday, January 3, 1946

7:15 - 7:30 P.M.

News Annor: (From Studios) In a moment we will bring you a special broadcast direct from Stateville Penitentiary, but first --- a report from the Board for Coordination of Malarial Studies tonight brings important news of the development of a new synthetic drug, which surpasses atabrine or quinine in the treatment of malaria. This drug is known as SN 7618. It is the 7618th drug tested in a four year program supervised by the Board with participation by the Army, Public Health Service, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and National Research Council. SN 7618, the report says, relieves acute attacks of malaria three times faster than atabrine or quinine.

At the same time, it was announced that another new drug shows "definite promise" of being the actual cure for the relapsing form of malaria -- the type with which so many of our fighting men were infected in the Pacific.

This drug is still in an experimental stage. Scientists say SN 7512 can be taken weekly instead of daily, does not yellow the skin as does atabrine, does not cause buzzing in the ears as does quinine, and does not produce disagreeable stomach ailments. Cost of production is the same as for atabrine. Tests of some 14,000 compounds have been made, with 80 compounds eventually tested in human volunteers. These volunteers are men in army disciplinary barracks at Greentown, New York, conscientious objectors stationed in two eastern hospitals, and inmates of the Jersey State Reformatory, the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. For a first hand report of the malaria research project, we take you now to Joliet:

Quail: This is Ward Quail, speaking to you from the Medical Office on the third floor of the Prison Hospital at Joliet. Behind the walls of this prison, housing 3000 inmates, have gone on experiments which have helped produce SN 7512, the synthetic drug which scientists say surpasses atabrine or quinine in the treatment of malaria. Tonight we'll tell you the story behind these experiments. (How did they begin .... what has been done ... what is the goal in the future as the malaria research project is continued?) To begin, let us take you back to a morning in October, 1944. A new notice has gone up on the bulletin boards at Joliet, and inmates pause to read:

Voice: (Reading) The study which we plan to carry on here and for which we are soliciting your cooperation is concerned with the testing of new malarial compounds which are being developed for use by the Armed Forces of the United States... The purpose of the testing program is to ascertain whether the drugs are effective and safe for human beings ... Persons volunteering to assist in this study will submit to the bites of mosquitoes infected with the Ghanaian strain of malaria, which is prevalent in the South West Pacific area... While the danger to life from this strain is small.. (FADE)... there is a strong probability of relapses or recurrent malarial infection for a period up to several years after the infection...(FADE OUT)..

Quail: Next morning, the mailbox in the office of Gordon Joseph E. Ragon was crowded. There were laboriously pencilled notes, other printed on scratch paper, some written in neat Spencerian-Hands ... Like this one, for example:  
(Reading) Dear Mr. Ragon -- I am serving a life sentence as a habitual criminal and am never due for release. That being the case I would like to offer myself for any kind of test experiment that the Army wishes to undertake. Would you be kind enough to inform Captain Craigo, medical officer, and have his place as first on the list for anything he may want me for? Thank you very much.

I am, respectfully yours,

STEVE F. KUNICH

Number 22943

Quaal: Steve Mukoch's letter was typical of the many hundreds received. It was war time -- thousands upon thousands of men were being kept from the fighting lines because of malaria. Controlling this tropical disease and finding some means of stamping it out had become a project of prime military importance. Through the gates of Stateville Penitentiary came Army Medical Officers, civilian technicians and nurses... a staff 27 strong. The officer in charge was, and is, Captain Branch Craigo of El Paso, Texas. Captain Craigo, tell us the kind of setup you have here.

Craigo: Warden Craigo, has given us the use of this floor of the hospital. Some of the rooms have been turned into chemical and blood laboratories, and across the hall we have three regular hospital wards.

Quaal: Who directs the research?

Craigo: The research at Stateville is directed by University of Chicago scientists, working under the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Quaal: Why is a prison a good location for such experiments, Captain?

Craigo: In testing any new drug, an investigator must insist on rigid controls. A prison is an ideal proving ground because you have hundreds of healthy men, eating the same meals, working under the same schedules, and living the same regimented existence.

Quaal: Getting volunteers was no problem, I gather?

Craig: We've worked with more than 250 men and have several hundred on the waiting list.

Quaal: What different tests go on?

Craig: We have one group who are taking new drugs to see whether or not the drugs are safe. Other volunteers are bitten by mosquitoes infected with the Southwest Pacific strain of malaria-- the same kind our soldiers and marines got at Guadalcanal.

Quaal: Do you bring the mosquitoes in from the South Pacific?

Craig: Contrary to some reports, no. The mosquitoes are bred at a place no farther south than Chicago's South Side-- the Department of Parasitology at the University of Chicago.

Quaal: Let's ask another one of the Army Medical officers a mosquito question. Here is Captain Theodore Pullman of New York City. Where are the mosquitoes kept, Captain?

Pullman: They're kept in cages, Yord.

Quaal: A cage for a mosquito?

Pullman: Yes, a cage about an inch and a half long, made of plastic and covered with mosquito netting at each end.

Quaal: Each volunteer is bitten by a mosquito, then?

Pullman: Each volunteer is bitten by ten mosquitoes, and after that the mosquitoes are dissected and put under the microscope to make sure they have been infected with malaria before biting.



Quail: Now, Captain C. Merrill Thornton of Gadsden, Alabama, to tell us what happens next.

Thornton: About 14 days after the volunteers are bitten they develop malaria. Then we try various new drugs on them in an effort to find one drug which will give a permanent cure.

Quail: You must have some mighty sick men on your hands.

Thornton: In the ward across the hall at this moment are men with high fever, prostrating headaches, and abdominal pain. Partly these symptoms are due to malaria, and and partly to the effect of new and relatively unknown drugs. Yes, Captain Jones?

Jones: I just wanted to say that it's impossible to give too much credit to the inmates who have volunteered for this project.

Quail: Thank you, Captain Ralph Jones of Parkersburg, West Virginia. I expect, Captain Jones, that these men have many reasons behind their volunteering for this work?

Jones: Yes, they have. Many have sons or brothers in the armed services; others have other patriotic motives. But I'm not the one to tell about them....

Quail: I get the point, Captain Jones. With the permission of Warden Ragen, we're going to talk to several of these volunteers right now. Here's a man who is older than some of the others.

That's your name?

Johnson: I'm George Johnson - Number 22798.

Quaal: Johnson, I've heard you ran a pretty high fever as a result of those tests.

Johnson: That's right. At one time my temperature was 108 degrees.

Quaal: 108 degrees ; And you're here to tell the story! Johnson, what was your main reason for volunteering for these tests?

Johnson: I served in the United States Army during the first World War and figured by going through the tests I'd help some of my buddies in the war just ended.

Quaal: Thanks, Johnson. Now, here's Charles Ickos, Number 13187.

Ickos: My brother was killed in the crossing of the Saar River. That made up my mind for me. We weren't being shot at here. It was the least we could do.

Quaal: And, George Sturm, Number 20521.

Sturm: Two of my brothers in the service caught malaria. If I can help the Army, I can help my brothers.

Quaal: Here's a man who is one of the many inmate nurses helping out in the ward. What is your name?

Leopold: Nathan Leopold 9306-D. I was a malaria volunteer and now I am acting as a nurse.

Quaal: How do most of the patients react under those tests?

Leopold: All the men are good soldiers. Their morale is high.

Quaal: How two inmates whose relatives are no strangers to malaria.

Lockner: I'm Warren Lockner 8212-E. My nephew's a malaria patient in an Army hospital.

McGermick: I'm James Mc Germick 21295. My brother is in the Army, too. If these tests will help cure him of malaria, it'll all be worth while.

Quail: Medical officers are particularly interested in this next case.  
Your name?

Norman: Al Norman, Number 18747.

Quail: Why is your case unusual, Norman?

Norman: Because I've had five relapses since I first contracted malaria.

That's the highest number any patient's had.

Quail: You've had high temperatures?

Norman: It's been up to 107 degrees - high enough.

Quail: How do you feel now?

Norman: I'm coming along O.K.

Quail: Thanks to all volunteers for appearing on this program. I only wish we had time to talk to more of you. Good luck with the rest of the experiments.  
(PAUSE) In all the state of Illinois, it would be impossible to find a man who is more interested in the malaria research going on at Stateville than our next speaker. He has kept in touch with the project constantly and now he has a message for us. By special transcription we take you to the Governor's Mansion at Springfield, and the Governor of Illinois, the Honorable Dwight H. Green.

Groo: Thank you, and good evening, my friends of the WGN audience.

The state of Illinois has regarded these experiments aimed toward a cure for malaria as a definite challenge and a definite responsibility. When the project was begun at Stateville prison, it was a military project -- the war against the enemies of the United States was at its height. Malaria research was viewed as another means by which Illinois might help win the war. Now, while still a military project, it becomes a means by which Illinois may help in man's unceasing war against disease. We are proud of the manner in which inmates of the prison volunteered to subject themselves to tests, which required that they actually develop malaria and then take new drugs in order to test these drugs potency in the control of the disease. Many hundreds more have volunteered than have been needed. Their only complaint has been, "volunteered, why haven't I been called?" The cooperation of T.P. Sullivan, Director of

Public Safety, and of Warden Egan was enlisted at the outset and it has been whole-hearted throughout. Illinois is likewise proud of the part which scientists of our great University of Chicago are taking in the program, and of the work of the army and civilian doctors and technicians who are with us for the experiments. I have said that Illinois regards malarial research as a definite regional ability. Thousands of our sons have contracted this disease as they carried on the fighting in the Pacific, and many still suffer from recurrent attacks. If we can bring permanent cure to these fighting men, our efforts will indeed be rewarded. The development of the new synthetic, SN 7618, is a long step in the right direction. May the efforts of all who are engaged in this project continue to be crowned with success.

Quail: Thank you, Governor Green. Back in the Medical Office at Jolietville prison with us is the man directly overseeing the malarial research program for the state, Warden Joseph E. Egan. Did you have any misgivings about the project when it was first proposed, Warden?

Egan: No, when malarial research was first mentioned in my office, 15 months ago, Governor Green and I felt sure that Jolietville could do it successfully, even though the inmate body was already hard at work on several other important wartime projects.

Quail: And they certainly came through.

Egan: Their response was even more enthusiastic than I had expected. And I realize they have given a lot - many of them have suffered much discomfort and have also placed their lives in jeopardy, taking drugs unknown to mankind and medical science.

Quail: Were the inmates promised anything in return for their services?



Regent: Not a thing. They were given no promise of reward, and no special privileges. We're proud of Stateville and the inmates who participated in the malaria project as well as the hundreds of others who made it possible to produce 400 carloads of materials for the war effort.

Quail: What kind of materials?

Regent: Our Army clothing repair depot has reclaimed thousands of dollars worth of uniforms; we've made shirts, jackets and trousers for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, furniture for the Army and the Coast Guard, blankets for the Navy .....

Quail: A great record, Verdon.

Regent: And then on top of it the inmates bought \$62,000 worth of war bonds and stamps, and donated 4200 pints of blood to the Red Cross.

Quail: And on top of that, the malaria project. Congratulations and thanks, Verdon Regent. Now I'd like to consult Captain Craige for a final word. Captain, we've heard the development of the 7518 and its superiority to atabrine and quinine in malaria treatment. We've talked with men who have taken part in this project, and we know that while 58 7618 is a most important milestone, it doesn't represent the end of the road. Do you think we may hope for the discovery of a cure for the relapsing form of malaria?

Craige: All I can do, Mr. Quail, is refer you to the bulletin which opened this broadcast. Scientific men don't like to make predictions. But I can say the malaria research project will continue at full speed ahead.

Quail: The Army doesn't give up, and neither do the many men of science associated with this project. The bulletin referred to by Captain Craige mentioned a new drug was showing promise

of being the long-sought malaria cure. Malaria sufferers can wait with renewed hope as the project continues. Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to a broadcast from Middle Western Headquarters of the malaria research project at Joliet Prison. You have heard Governor Dwight D. Green of Illinois, Warden Joseph E. Ragan, Captain Branch Greigo and other Army medical officers, and you have heard interviews with inmates who have volunteered their services in the interests of discovering a cure for malaria.

This program was written and produced by the U.S. Special Features Department.

Ward Hall speaking.

We return you to our studios in Chicago.

This book was hand set and printed in 10 point Caslon  
Type at the VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL  
Joliet Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois.

Lab. No. 519 E

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3450

Statement of Expenditures (With bills and receipts included) for  
Influenza research assignment A.I. and CH.d.I (L. In. 14).  
File: SS No. 20441 43 of 23 Jan. 43 and  
File: SS No. 25945 44 (L. In. 14, 27) of 14 Feb. 1944).

Date		Amount
1943		
4 Oct.	J. Laugel, Strassburg (bill of 1 Oct. 43)	63,—
4 Oct.	Th. Carvens, Aersen (bill of 8 Sept. - 100,— 17 Sept. - 120,—)	220,—
18 Oct.	Th. Carvens, Aersen (bill of 29 Sept. 43)	120,—
18 Oct.	Bergmann-Altmann, Berlin (bill of 17 Sept. 43)	306.50
8 Oct.	Fee for Conveyance 1 Box Viets	0.10
19 Oct.	Return 2 boxes Heiligenberg	1,—
28 Oct.	" boxes Heiligenberg and Viets	4.25
13 Nov.	" Heiligenberg	0.45
26 Nov.	" Heiligenberg	0.65
30 Nov.	W. Helfert (gasoline)	8.90
7 Jan.	44 Th. Carvens, Aersen (bill of 21 Dec. 43)	248,—
"	Breuschtal-Ducht, Heiligenberg (bill of 23 Dec. 43) (handwritten note) not	109.40
2 Nov.	W. Beyer, Strassburg-Soudorf (bill of 2 Nov. 43)	300,—
5 Dec.	" " " (bill of 5 Dec. 43)	400,—
28 Oct.	Long distance telephone Schirmeck 44	1.60
10 Dec.	Return 2 boxes Heiligenberg	0.60
24 Dec.	" 2 boxes "	0.70
30 Dec.	W. Helfert (gasoline)	8,—
1944		
7 Jan.	1 Telegram Breuschtal-Ducht	2.30
14 Jan.	W. Beyer, Strassburg-Soudorf	100,—
14 Jan.	J. Laugel, Strassburg (bill of 14 Jan. 44)	64.33
15 Jan.	Return 2 boxes Breuschtal-Ducht	0.65
2 Feb.	W. Beyer, Strassburg-Soudorf	100,—
16 Mar.	Sachmuller & Co., Strassburg (bill of 13 Feb. 44)	361.47
18 Mar.	Bergfelds-Filter-G., Celle (bill of 25 Jan. 44-78.85 7 Feb. - 262.35)	330.90
19 Jan.	J. Schorwitz, Strassburg-Soudorf (Bicycle Line)	8,—
26 Jan.	Gas Station (gasoline)	8.60
26 Jan.	Birch boxes for animal care	9.60
13 Feb.	Expenses for trip to Schirmeck	35,—
3 Mar.	Helfert (gasoline)	4.40
9 Feb.	Chr. Zwieler (gasoline)	17.60
13 Feb.	Return 2 boxes Heiligenberg	0.65
14 Feb.	Chr. Zwieler (gasoline)	2.30
24 Feb.	" " "	6.50
26 Feb.	Conveyance 1 Box Viets	0.10
1 Mar.	Return 1 Box Heiligenberg	0.45
8 Mar.	" boxes " and Viets	3.10
26 Feb.	Gas Station (gasoline)	3.30
26 Feb.	Chr. Zwieler	15.40
10 Mar.	" " "	4.40
11 Mar.	Helfert (Gasoline)	6.60
4 Mar.	Conveyance 1 Box Viets	0.10
29 Feb.	Long distance telephone Schirmeck 108	0.60
8 Mar.	" " "	1,—
16 Mar.	Chr. Zwieler (gasoline)	6.60
23 Mar.	" " "	8.80
31 Mar.	3 Telegrams	9,—
	(Continued over)	2,757.60

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. No. 3450  
(continued)

Page 2 of Original

Date		Amount
	Balance	2,787.60
20 Mar.	Return Boxes Viets & Heilbronn	9.95
28 Mar.	Excess postage for package mailed Krakau	0.40
12 July 43	Manuel Gerns, Strassburg (Truck repair)	17.50
18 Mar.	1 Long distance call Schirbeck 105 (Metzweiler)	0.60
25 Mar.	Conveyance Fee 1 Box Viets	0.10
1 Apr.	1 Telegram (Breuth. Tech. Ass.)	2.55
11 Apr.	1 " Prof. Gildemeister, Berlin	3.55
13 Apr.	1 " Herr, Ullrich	4.30
20 Apr.	1 " Gervens, Jersin	4.30
27 Apr.	Welfort, Willy, Gas Station (gasoline)	11.60
27 Apr.	" " " " " "	11.00
27 Apr.	" " " " " "	8.80
29 Apr.	Return Boxes Viets & Heilbronn	10.20
8 May	" " " " " "	0.55
10 May	1. Neuberchne, Strassburg (bill of 30 Mar. 44)	7.00
11 May	Brouchtel-Lucht, Heilbronn (bill of 24 Apr. 44)	204.80
4 May	Th. Gervens, Jersin (bill of 24 Apr. 44)	2016.00
9 June	Seechuller, Strassburg (bill of 3 May 44 - 48.50)	48.50
" "	" " " " " "	505.88
" "	Joann Beck Printing (bill of 3 May 44)	8.50
" "	Th. Gervens, Jersin (bill of 15 May 44 - 125.00)	125.00
" "	" " " " " " (25 May 44 - 125.00)	250.00
9 June	Brouchtel-Lucht, Heilbronn (bill of 23 May)	103.40
" "	" " " " " " (Met)	0.20
28 Apr.	Long Distance telephone call Schirbeck 105	2.00
5 May	" " " " " " " "	0.60
6 May	" " " " " " " "	1.30
25 May	Gas Station (gasoline)	6.80
30 May	Joann, Strassburg	3.50
31 May	Return 2 Boxes Heilbronn	0.70
5 June	Conveyance Fee 1 Box Heilbronn	0.50
3 June	Imagel, Strassburg	23.50
23 June	Fee for Conveyance 1 Box Heilbronn	0.70
9 June	Paul Renger, Stuttgart (bill of 15 May - 2,554.00)	2,554.00
" "	" " " " " " " "	50.00
" "	" " " " " " " "	99.95
" "	" " " " " " " "	142.80
		3,964.75
		7,124.67

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. Ippen, a Canadian citizen, Identity No. 20063, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3450.

Munich, Germany, 23 May 1947

Charles E. Ippen  
No. 20063

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F 6 1

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. WO-2174  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

4 October 1943.

To  
Oberstarzt Professor  
Dr. ROSE  
Inspectorate of the Medical Service  
of the Luftwaffe

BAALOW (Postoffice Zossen-Land)

Dear Herr Rose:

Many thanks for both of your letters of 29 and 30 September, with enclosure concerning your trip to Copenhagen.

I am giving you details about the refrigerator installation as follows: The offer of the firm Linde shows that the rabbit-hutch provides for 50 to 60 rabbits; therefore, 150 to 180 rabbits could be processed in a three-fold exchange a month. The mice-hutch would take in 600 to 700 mice at a time, this would amount to 1800 to 2400 mice a month in a three fold exchange. I should like not to give precise data for the time being about the quantity of vaccine which could monthly be produced with this installation, because practical experiences should be collected first. I do not know either the number of personnel required for an assumed quantity of vaccine. But the reason for the research is, first of all, to re-examine thoroughly and in detail all methods, prior to start production of the vaccine; this I consider to be absolutely necessary. You know that I am personally very sceptical about the usefulness of the existing vaccines. For this reason, I consider it to be urgently necessary to carry out my intended work in an institute independent from commercial interests. I am convinced that I shall be able to give you a positive information that I can produce vaccine for 100,000 persons a month, in a considerably short time after the installation started working. This will to a certain extent depend upon the question of personnel, and in this respect the institutes are much worse off than the vaccine producing plants, as it is well known. But this problem will probably find a solution with your mediation.

Now to your report from Copenhagen. Dr. Inzer does not produce anything what is new for us, already since a long time. We made concerning examinations concerning the usefulness of the various organs of mice for continuing the strain of bacteria. We naturally also used the murine strain, since the avian strain cannot be transplanted to mice. We found during our work that the liver, compared with the brain, contains an outstanding quantity of rickettsia, but that this quantity of rickettsia does not equal the quantity in the lungs. Weasured that the mice were not vaccinated with infectious yolk-bags (Dotterstock). The great advantage of the liver is, always to be

(Page 2 of original)



bacteria-sterile, whereas the lung always is more or less rich in bacteria, of course. From the lung, therefore, vaccines can only be produced by using admixtures which de-activate the bacteria, phenol or the like, or by heating, whereas such pre-treatment of the liver or of the brain is unnecessary. As you know already from my reports, we used already unphenolized yolk-sack cultures for the production of vaccine. I already reported to you the numerical results of experiments on human beings. The serum titer is considerably higher, also after a single vaccination, in comparison with 3 times vaccinations with de-activated vaccine. I regret that it was not possible so far to perform infectious experiments on the vaccinated persons; I requested the Agence for the SS to provide suitable persons for vaccination, but did not receive an answer as yet. We are now performing a further vaccination of human beings; I shall report later about the result. I guess we will then have reached the point to be able to recommend our new vaccine to be introduced, for the time being without infectious experiments.

Concerning Inesen's work, I want to inform you that we already started relevant experiments for the production of vaccine from the liver. But you will realize that the increasing restrictions of personnel does not allow us to perform all the planned experiments as to the intended extent and to the requested velocity. I therefore have to ask you for patience. I was informed by unofficial channels that President Guisevestier intends to discontinue part of the research work of the Institute since it is not to have been considerably decreased. Thus, some personnel could be fired, and could possibly be considered for detail to other urgent work. Maybe, you as the vice-president of that well-estimated Institute could make preliminary inquiries at Herr Guisevestier's, as to what is true in this.

I gather from your report about Inesen that two members of the laboratory who were inoculated with liver-vaccine infected themselves while working with the epidemic virus. It would be interesting to know the agglutination titer of the sera of these two persons shortly after the protective vaccination and at the time when the sickness began. It is generally regrettable that judgments of immunity are made without sufficiently considering the serological reaction. Particularly my experiments with non-phenolized vaccine proved again that the agglutination titer ought to be considered. According to our opinion of today regarding the course of infection in virus diseases, especially in their beginning, the serological diagnosis for the classification of the immunity has again to be considered of greater importance. If we can get experimental subjects from the SS for test vaccinations, it would be an opportunity to test the liver vaccine as well on its anti-infectious effect. I would then suggest that our material will be used parallel with the Inesen tests.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2374 Cont'd

We will be able to discuss all these matters in Vienna.

With best regards  
Heil Hitler  
yours

concerning the terms of delivery of the refrigerator installation, I can only repeat what I told you in my previous letter. The local representative promised early delivery. Supposed that the order comes within the prevailing scheme. This (some lines of postscript missing.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. IPPEN, Ident. Card No. 20063, Canadian hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-2374.

May 23, 1947

CHARLES E. IPPEN  
No. 20063

First Cover Page

Typhus, Yolk Sacks

dried

vaccine

Second Cover Page

Typhus Yolk-sacks

Page 1 of original

1

3 April 1943 S / 7 5 passage from 26 March yolk  
sack diluted with 10cc Richter  
1 cillary in each tube, then dried and  
kept in ice.

7 Tubes:

10 April, after 5 days 7 Tubes diluted with Richter (7) to the  
original amount, then (inoculated) 3 mice 1. p. with 0.5 each.  
Mar. (7) 23.6 after 14 days - re-inoculated - all three were immune  
16 April (14 days) 2 / 3 2 for 1.241, 5 mice, 5 dead 1. - 6.  
Ti. M. Tc., the other 2 immune.

30 April (3 weeks) 4 / 5 2 for 5 mice 7.257 - re-inoculated +  
5:5 immune.

14 May (5 weeks) 6 / 7 3 for 6 mice, 0.5 i.p. - re-inoculated -  
6:6 immune.

In the control experiment only 2 out of four mice died.  
(Page 2 of the original)

9 April 43 S / 7 7 for 3 April, 6 mice (7)  
diluted 1 / 10, dried, 6 Tubes

16 April (6 days) 1 / 3 2 for six mice 0.5 i.p.  
1 dead after 3 days, re-inoculated the remaining 5 immune

23 April (14 days) 3 / 4 for 6 mice 1.5, 1.0, each re-inoculated  
2:5 immune, the others died after 1-12 days (later than the  
control)

14 May (4 weeks) 5/6 for 6 mice 1.5 i.p.  
1 dead (after) 7 days  
re-inoculated 5:5 immune, the others died (after) 5 and  
14 days (later than the control). In the control (experi-  
ment) only 2 out of 4 died.

(Page 3 of the original)

30 April 1943 S / 7 7 5. Pass. 24 April diluted 1:10, dried, 17 Tubes

14 May (2 weeks) 1 13.2 for 6 mice 0.5 i.p. all injected again,  
5:5 immune, only 2 out of 6 of the control died!

26 May (4 weeks) 3-6, 1.5 for 6 mice 0.5 i.p., 5 dead,  
after 10, 14, 14, days, the rest after 4 weeks.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. No. PO-3852 Cont.

5 July, Drawings of blood, Schirnock, 10 Persons, (3 had fever)  
Wail-Felix

- 1) sick 1/1000/2000 2) sick 1/500 5) 1/50/100  
3) sick 1/300 6) 1/50 8) 1/200/500  
6) 1/500/1000 7) 1/300

the other two were not here anymore. Average Titer:  
1/352 - 1/353

4 October '43 (six months) inoculated 20 Persons in Schirnock,  
Tube # 2 cc distilled water, 0.5 cc per Person.

27 January '43 (8 months) mixed with the same amount (as 21 May)  
distilled water per tube, 20 Persons 1.1 cc each.

Page 4 of the original

14 May '43 5 ~~HT~~ 11 persons cc (1) diluted 1:10, dried, 11 Tubes

10 October (5 months) inoculated 10 Persons in SCHIRNACK with  
5 ~~HT~~ 3.5 cc each. Tube # 2 cc distilled water.

27 January 1944 (8 months) mixed with the same amount (as of  
21 May) 2.0 cc distilled water per Tube, inoculated 20  
Persons with 1.0 cc each.

Page 5 of the original

21 May '43 (approx. 7 weeks) Schirnock 0.5 cc per person  
and 6 dice before the inoculation 2 titer 1:50, the  
others negative, no reaction or fever.

12 August (4 weeks after inoculation): Drawing of blood, Wail-  
Felix:

- I 1) before 1:50, remains 1:50  
2) before 1:50 - 1/200/500 3) 2000/2000  
4) 500/500 5) 200/500 6) 300/300  
7) 200/200 8) 200/200 9) 100/100  
10) Negative, therefore average titer: 1:355/115

II 7 Persons inoculated on 5 July with Gildesmeister vaccine 0.5 cc and  
on 13 July as above, before the inoculation Titer negative, no  
reaction or fever.

1 Drawing of blood and Wail-Felix:

- 1) 2000/2000 2) 2000/2000 3) 2000/2000  
4) 500/500 5) 200/200 6) 200/500  
7) 200/200 8) 200/200 9) 200/200

10) Negative, average Titer 1:750

As control 6 persons were inoculated three times with Gildes-  
meister vaccine, after 6 weeks. The Wail-Felix on two persons was  
1:50, on two persons negative.

14 October (approx. 4-5 weeks). 10 persons inoculated for the  
3rd time with 1.0 cc (tube # 2 cc distilled water).

Page 6 of the original.

26 November '43 Approx. 50 ~~HT~~ 7 ~~HT~~ 6 were cc diluted 1:10 and  
dried 20 Tubes.

3 Jaccs per 2 Tubes diluted with 1 cc each distilled water (1,5-3,0  
cc) and with this 2 cc (1) 500/500 inoculated with 1 cc each i.p.  
did not have typical Typhus temperature curve, no temperature above  
38.5

TRANSLATION OF Doc. No. 10-3852 Cont.

2.3 15 Ampules with 4 ampules from 21.1 mixed and inoculated.  
4 Feb. '44 Provax.  $///$  Strain S-2DO, S=2DO  
So 4 DO, diluted 1:10 dried - W = 20R.

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21.1. 44 Provax S & DO  $///$  11 passages (7) diluted 1/10, dried  
5 Tubes 5.  
26 Jan. '44. Provax.  $///$  strain S, S, E = H 1, 1 yolk sack each,  
diluted 1/10 dried, 5 Tubes.  
2 Feb. '44. 4 Ampules inoculated together with 16 from 26 Nov.  
25 May '44. Together with 5 Tubes MI inoculated 30 persons in  
Satsweller. 4 Ampules distilled water 3-4 cc per ampule,  
used up.

The inoculation took place during the incubation period (a trans-  
port containing also sick people) 13 became sick in the period  
from 29 May to 6 June, of these two died; after 4 weeks, the others  
had the following titer: 2 -: 3: 1/100; 1: 1/200; 1: 1/400;  
3: 1/1000; average 1/104(200).

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17 March '44 Provax  $///$  = 2 DO 18 Tubes  
2 DO 5 passages (7) 3 DO 5  
10 passages (7) 1 on the 17th diluted and in the low-  
temperature cooler.  
3 June '44. Provax  $///$  = 2 DO 26 Tubes  
3 DO 5 27 passages (7) (DO 5 27 passages (7) )

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12 May '44 Provax  $///$  2 DO 4  
2 DO  $///$  5 2 DO passages (7) + 2 DO  $///$   
So 25 passages (7) mixed

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26 May '44 Provax  $///$  strain So 30 passages (7) 6 yolk sacks  
= So 1  
30 Tubes  
23 June '44 Provax  $///$  strain So 30 passages (7) 3 yolk sacks = 5R  
8  
6 Tubes - Tubes not sufficiently dry, the others 7.7 for  
skin reaction.  
26.7 2 Tubes for 1 - reaction.

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16 July '44 Provax  $///$  Strain S  
33 passages (7) 3 yolk sacks = S 1  
6 Tubes





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For Mr. Meyer!

The following sera, for the concentration camp Hatzweiler were tested for Weil-Jelix during the period from 24 May 1944 to 6 July 1944:

1st Shipment	2nd Shipment of doubtful sera
24.5 = 18 Sera	
27.5 2 "	
30.5 5 "	
1.6 6 "	
1.6 13 "	5
6.6 3	
7.6 23	
9.6 1	
12.6 8	4
13.6 23	1
14.6 2	
15.6 12	2
17.6 16	6
31.6 17	15
25.6 7	
28.6 23	7
20.6 2	
1.7 2	
5.7 16	
6.7 3	

Please return  
this list to me  
/s/ Credel

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Vaccine 25 Nov.

Designation of the rabbit: No 540 551

Month: 3 December 1943, re-inoculated 17 Dec.

Temperature Chart

1cc vaccine, 2 capsules for each 2, cc of distilled water; re-inoculated with 10 /H S; 2 6 passages (1) 1.0 cc

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15.7

354. 1 H.2

2 2

3 + 2

4 + 2

355. 1 + 2 )

2 + 2 )

3 + 2 )

4 + 2 )

57

1, 2, 3, 4  
veller.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Frank W. Young, AGO No. D 425703, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. No. WO-3662.

/s/ FRANK W. YOUNG  
D 425 703

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. NO-1081  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR  
CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT

I, Josef Ackermann, swear, depose and declare:  
1. I was born on 31 January 1896 in Munich. I am a  
journalist by profession and have been active as such  
for thirty years. I studied political economy, history,  
the history of art and literature. I did not terminate  
my studies, but continued to attend lectures until 1936.  
In 1938, I was arrested on the charge of high treason  
and treason committed by publications in the foreign press  
and was later sent to the Dachau Concentration Camp, from  
which I was released in autumn 1934. Between the years  
1935 and 1939 I was four times temporarily under arrest.  
In 1939 I was again arrested and in September 1939 I was  
taken to the Buchenwald Concentration camp, where I re-  
mained until 4 January 1944. On that day I was trans-  
ferred to the camp "Dora" which at that time was a branch  
of the Buchenwald Concentration camp and later became an  
independent camp under Amtsrupp. 3 of the economic and  
Administrative Main Office as the "Mittelbau" concentra-  
tion camp. I remained there until the camp was evacuated.  
As the American occupation troops were approaching and  
we were on the march through the Harz mountains, I succee-  
ded in escaping with a few companions and in reaching  
the first American armed outposts.

contd.-

My Activity and Experiences in BUCHENWALD

2. My commitment to Buchenwald took place at the beginning of September 1939, after working at first on mechanics jobs in the shirt work shop and a few

(page 2 of original)

other working parties, I was taken on towards the end of 1939 in the pathological section as a physician's clerk. In this capacity I had to take care of the post-mortem reports and of all the paper-work for the physician in charge of pathology. The hands of this pathological section changed often in the beginning. During the last years my superior was the army physician Dr. Waldemar HOVEN. Every corpse of a prisoner was brought into the mortuary of the pathological section. I had also to compose the so-called post-mortem findings on those prisoners who were shot on escape, which findings were distributed in numerous copies, among others also to the SS-Court in Düsseldorf. An additional copy was sent to the Inspector of Medical Service for the Concentration Camps LÖHLING. On many mornings up to 12 prisoners shot on escape were brought in. Their names were usually already known at the medical station on the previous day. Even the prisoners in question often used to know from information by their Scharführer that they were to be shot on escape, that means, that they were to be driven into the cordon of guards. For instance the Austrian Consul, General Dr. STRIDLE parted with me one evening and declared, that he



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2631  
CONTINUED

had been informed by the Scherfuehrer FLAK (formerly in Dachau), that he were to be shot on escape on the next day. The Scherfuehrer had told him, he would give him the good advice to run voluntarily into the cordon of guards, as otherwise, he would have to suffer a much worse death. Every prisoner, no matter which position he enjoyed in the camp, was an outlaw for the SS men. If any SS man wanted it, he was at liberty to slay or shoot him or even to kick him to death with his boots. Dr. Hoven stood once together with me at the window of the pathological section and pointed to a prisoner, not known to me who crossed

(page 3 of original)

the place where the roll-calls were held. Dr. Hoven told me: I want to see the skull of this prisoner on my writing desk until 30 March evening. The prisoner was ordered to report to the medical section, after the physician had noted down the number of the prisoner. The corpse was delivered yet on the same day to the dissection-room. The post-mortem examination showed that the prisoner had been killed by injections. The skull was prepared as ordered and delivered to Dr. HOVEN. The order had already been given very early, about the summer of 1940, as far as I remember by Dr. HUELLER, to show the tattoos on all the dead prisoners, to remove the skin and to prepare it. The assistant chief doctor, Dr. EISELE must have been the first to have given this order, since he wrote a doctor's thesis on tattoos, which was submitted to the University of Jena, but was not accepted. Dr. EISELE gave the order

that every prisoner in the camp who was tattooed was to report to the sick quarters and that the registration must be entered on a card index. It was striking that just at that time when Dr. EISELE was carrying on the study of tattoos, numerous prisoners who had particularly interesting tattoos suddenly died. The general opinion amongst the prisoners was that these prisoners were killed by infections for the sake of their tattoos. Dr. EISELE had the tattoos, which had been removed, photostatted and used them as illustrations for his doctor's thesis.

LOLLING, who repeatedly made inspections

(Page 4 of original)

in pathology, was so pleased with the finished tattoo, that he gave the order that this work should be continued and that the best specimens of tattooed tattoos should be sent to Antagruppe D in LITZ, Antagruppe D, under LOLLING's signature, also regularly ordered microscopic specimens from human corpses (Leichenpräparate) as well as skeletons and skulls. One head went to the SS Medical Academy in Graz, and to other destinations. Later, so-called shrunken heads were also prepared, in the same way as they were prepared by the priests among the primitive peoples of South America. The head was severed from the trunk, opened by a slit in the back and all the soft parts removed, so that it could be filled with salt and until the head shrank to the size of a large egg. These completely mummified heads were placed on wooden pedestals and used as sensational exhibits for the SS. This work

was carried out by order of the leading physician in pathology, Dr. Hans HUELLER. On inspecting these shrunken heads, LOMING handled them with particular admiration and expressed himself as extremely appreciative. Frequent visits were made to the camp between the years 1940 and 1944, particularly to the pathology section. They were participants in national rallies in WISMAR, and groups of members of the armed forces, in particular many were air-corps officers and officers who had been decorated with the Knight's Cross (Ritterkreuz), but sometimes they were entire classes from National Socialist Training Schools (NS-Oberschulen), aged from about 16 to 18. These must have been schools which were specially established to train the rising generation for the SS. During these visits I was regularly required to make an introductory lecture and to demonstrate and explain the preparations on view. All visitors

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saw the hundreds of tattoos spread out on a display table and some of them furtively pocketed a few and took them away. The camp director at that time, in particular Camp Director ROEBEL, always showed the visitors these tattoos with special pride.

My experience and position in "Dora" Concentration Camp:

3. The branch camp "Dora" near Nordhausen had been installed in the last summer of 1943. A dilapidated mine, situated in a big mountain range, on the southern slope of the Harz mountains, the so-called Konstein, had been turned

into a subterranean factory for V - weapons. I was transferred on the 4 January 1944 from Buchenwald to the "Dora" on the basis of a telegram which I saw myself and whose contents were as follows: "The prisoner [redacted] of the pathological section is to be transported at once to "Dora". Signature KUNTER." The camp "Dora" was subordinated to the Economic and Administrative Main Office, as was the Buchenwald Concentration Camp. The medical and sanitary conditions were indescribably bad. Fifty percent of the prisoners lived and worked in the tunnel of the mine. As a result of the uninterrupted work in the mines and the absence of any installation for forced draft and ventilation, there prevailed a stuffy cold atmosphere, which made breathing difficult. The prisoners also slept in the subterranean tunnel in big chambers hewed out of the rocks, in five beds on top of each other. Already in 1944 3,500 prisoners used to sleep in such a room. In the tunnel of the mine there was no water, the prisoners got absolutely insufficient quantities of tea for drinking purposes. But for weeks they were not able to wash themselves. As a result of the heavy work in the mines and of the bad food numerous prisoners died from

(page 4 of original)

exhaustion during their work. The number of prisoners rose every day by transports arriving, partly from Buchenwald camp, partly from a whole number of other camps. About the summer of 1944 the Economic and Administrative Main Office in Berlin ordered, that neither Germans from the Reich nor Czechs political prisoners were to be sent any more to



"Dora" camp. Towards the end of 1944 there were about 50,000 prisoners in the "Dora" camps and its branch camps which had meanwhile been installed in the vicinity of which number only about 5% were Germans. The biggest contingent was represented by Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Poles, Czechs and Russians. From the first day in "Dora" camp I worked again as a secretary to the garrison- and camp physician, SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Flamm. At the end of January 1944, he was replaced by SS-Obersturmfuehrer Dr. Karl Kahr. I furnished the death certificates in the office of the prisoners hospital, and in the course of this work all deaths were registered in the books including the nationality, the birthplace etc. of the deceased. These books I turned over on the occasion of my evacuation in April 1945 to a Frenchman who remained in the camp. The death toll rose progressively every month. In February 1944 they numbered about 3,500 and in March it rose to 3,000. The working conditions were the worst imaginable. As a result of the continual deterioration in the food, the insufficient clothing and the lack of sanitary facilities, the prisoners used to fall down from exhaustion during work. There was a 12-hour working day. The time needed to reach and leave work was sometimes as much as 2 1/2 hours. The roll-call used to last for hours. In a memorandum sent to the Inspector LOLLING by the camp physician Dr. Karl Kahr, he alleged, that the prisoners could sleep only from 11.30 at night in order to get their first hot meal. As a result of the lack



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3081  
CONTINUED

(page 7 of original)

of meal canteens, buckets etc. the issue of meals was delayed, so that the prisoners went to bed at the earliest at 12,30 at night. They were roused already at 2.30 in the morning. The camp physician, Dr. -H., pointed out in his memorandum, that with so little sleep the prisoners could no more be employed successfully in the production of the V-arms, which was so important. The memorandum did not with no success at all. In summer 1944 the camp commandant FORSCHNER publicised an order, according to which every Russian who gave the slightest suspicion of sabotage or negligent work, had to be slain on the spot by every prisoner-Kapo or SS-man. I was repeatedly an eye-witness when prisoners were slain by the "Green Kapos" (habitual criminals) as well as by SS-men. I also repeatedly saw when prisoners were hanged in the "Dora" camp. Finally, from the summer of 1944 onwards the hangings were a daily occurrence. Sabotage was given as the reason. During the last night preceding the evacuation all the prisoners present in the shelter were killed by gases in the hook. The corpses were brought to the crematory the same night. Orders issued by LOHMEYER repeatedly advised according to which the prisoners who were no longer fit for work had to be assembled in "transports". These transports were destined without exception for the gas-chambers in Auschwitz and Lublin. Whoever was not fit for work was sent to the gas-chambers. But the whole affair was masked even within the SS. The order from Berlin used to read: "These prisoners who are no longer fit for work

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. MO-2631  
CONTINUED

are to be assembled into one transport for dispatch to a "convalescent camp".

signed: LOLLING.

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The meals of the prisoners in "Dora" camp

consisted of:

1. Morning coffee, black without milk and sugar. Dinner consisted of a soup with bean grouts or turnips or lentils, the quantity was 1/2 of a liter for each person. For supper sometimes a small piece of sausage was issued, which was generally not only bad, but decayed and unfit for human consumption. But generally speaking sausage was a rarity. Normally they issued a so-called "Hohlinger-Salat", made from chopped beets prepared in big barrels in vinegar. This "Hohlinger-salat" was also unfit for human consumption, and, as a rule, we people from the prisoners hospital used to warn our comrades not to eat it, as its consumption used to cause serious ailments of the bowels. The quantity of bread differed. Until the summer of 1944, one third of a loaf a day was issued. Later there was a shortage of bread and every prisoner got the fifth of a loaf. In addition a small quantity of margarine was issued daily. Of all the food items, only bread and margarine were fit for human consumption, but the latter had no nourishment value, having been produced synthetically.

Clothing

5. The clothing of the prisoners was insufficient for 99% of them from the opening of the camp until the end. During the winter of 1944 about 70% of the prisoners had

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2651  
CONTINUED

no socks. They used to stand barefooted in the coldest temperature in wooden clogs, which moreover were the only footwear for prisoners, if they were not able to procure leather shoes for themselves by unofficial means. Otherwise the clothing consisted of zebra-striped trousers and of a coat made from the same wooden-fibre cloth. This cloth was just about porous and permitted the

(page 9 of original)

unhindered penetration of the cold air to the body. The stocks of underclothing were so insufficient, that the majority of the inmates never received a set of underclothing. Many prisoners possessed one single torn shirt. In spite of repeated correspondence with the Economic and Administrative Main Office in Oranienburg (Standortsfuehrer LOLLING) with regard to the insufficient clothing, no additional clothing was ever delivered. Even HEIMER was informed about that, but he did not provide any remedy. Shortly before Easter, about Good Friday 1945 BLUMENFELD arrived in the 'Dora' camp from Buchenwald and handed to the camp commandant an order issued by HEIMER, according to which all the 50,000 prisoners had to be driven into the subterranean tunnel on the approach of the Americans and the tunnel then had to be gassed and blown up by explosives. The order concluded with the unmistakable exhortation, that no prisoner should be allowed to fall into Allied hands alive. The quick approach of the Americans and an injury of the commandant on the occasion of the air bombardment of Nordhausen prevented that order from being carried out, and the

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2631  
CONTINUED

prisoners were evacuated. On this transport, destined for Hamburg, thousands of prisoners died, not being fit any more for the fatigues of a foot march. 'Hoyer' fell out of the ranks, was shot by SS-men flanking the march column. To start with the prisoners had not had any food for a week. I observed that during the transport Russian prisoners consumed the human flesh of their dying comrades in raw condition. I was able to escape during the transport in the night near Oker in the Harz mountains and I reached the first squadrons of American armoured troops near Brunswick.

I have read the above affidavit in the German language consisting of nine pages in the German language, and declare, that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I was given the opportunity to make alterations and corrections in the above affidavit. This affidavit was given by me voluntarily, without any promise of reward, and I was subjected to no compulsion or duress of any kind.

Munich, Germany, the 21 March 1947 /s/ Josef Ackermann  
(signature)

Before me, Larry L. CLIFF, U.S. Civilian, AGO identification number A 442665, interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Josef ACKERMANN, to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing statement (DEUTSCHSTÄMMIGES AUSKUNFT) consisting of nine pages in the German language and swore that the same was true on the 21st day of March 1947 in Munich, Germany.

(signature) Larry L. Cliff  
Certificate of translation

I, Frank W. Young, AGO D-429702, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-2631

Frank W. Young  
AGO D-429702

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-END-





TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10-2313 (Cont'd)  
(Page 1 of original cont'd.)

Arrest:

Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage III can be carried out for days as single punishment or as more severe measure of Stage II.
Medium	More severe	Severe	
U. to 3 days	U. to 42 days	U. to 3 days	EXCLUSION: Stage I or II served from _____ with _____ Stage III (single punishment) served from _____ with _____
Gooden plank to 3		Without possibility of lying down or sitting	Stage III (as above) severe measure of Stage III Carried out on _____ on _____ on _____
Light cell	Dark cell		
	Food		
	Starvation by 1/2; full rationed every 4th day.		
Days			

SSV Order of Penalty 3.0.

(Page 2 of original)

Cor oral Punishment:

Number of Strokes
5
10
15
20
25

Instructions:  
First examination by physician.  
Strokes are to be carried out fast and continuous with 1/2 inch gap, strokes will be counted.  
It is strictly prohibited to uncover and bare certain parts of the body. The person to be punished must not be tied down but must lie flat on bench. Only the buttocks are to be hit.

The cul rit has already been signed  
ON STROKES  
(illegible initials)  
+



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. HQ-3313 - Cont'd

(Page 2 of original Cont'd.)

Notice for filing:

1. Original order for the protective custody documents.
2. Copy for the collective document: Punishments
3. Copy for the Fuehrer ~~SS-PT/II~~.

The Camp Commandant: Pieter (signature)  
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer. Mo.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

5 June 1947.

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Citizen, AGO No. D-429703,  
heroby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the English  
and German languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of Document No. HQ-3313.

FRANK W. YOUNG



TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2312 - Contd.

(Page 1 of original contd.)

Arrest:

Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Stage III can be carried out for days as single punishment or a more severe measure of Stage II.
Medium	More severe	rigid	
Up to 3 days	Up to 42 days	Up to 3 days	EXECUTION:
Wooden plank bed		Without possibility of lying down or sitting	Stage I or II served from _____ with _____
Light cell	Dark cell		Stage III (single punishment) served from _____ with _____
Food			Stage III (as more severe measure of Stage II)
Water and bread; full maintenance every 4th day.			Carried out on _____ on _____ on _____
Days			

SSV Order of Penalty C.O.

(Page 2 of original)

General Punishment:

Number of Strokes
5
10
15
20
25

Instructions:  
First examination by a physician. Strokes are to be carried out fast and continuous with a leather whip, strokes will be counted. It is strictly prohibited to uncover and bare certain parts of the body. The person to be punished must not be tied down but must lie free on a bench. Only the bottom and upper thighs may be hit.

The culprit has already been flogged	
ON	STROKES
(Illegible initials)	
x	



## TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2312 - Contd.

(Page 2 of original Contd.)

Medical Opinion:

The gulerit, named on the reverse side, was medically examined by me before the execution of the flogging; I do not have any objections against the application of flogging from the medical point of view.

Dr. as a physician, raise a' objections against the flogging  
house

THE CAMP PHYSICIAN ROVEN  
(Signature)  
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer i.R.

### Summary Inclusions

The carrying out of the flooring will be granted - not granted - based on the act and on the medical opinion presented.

(rubber stamp) SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungsamt  
Kategorie D - Concentration Camps

The Fuehrer of the SS-TV/KL

(Signature) LIEDEHENTSCHEL  
S<sup>o</sup> Chorturnbahnführer

53 Wirtschaftswissenschaften (Rubber stamp)

Approved 1<sup>st</sup> August 1942

Department	(Typeable Initial)
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## Executive summary

The punishment of flogging has been carried out by the following SS Unterführer - a \_\_\_\_\_ of clock.

Signature ( SS )  
( SS )

Witnesses and Supervisor:

As responsible SS Führer and witnesses were present at the carrying out of the punishment:

Signature { \_\_\_\_\_ Gunn Commander  
                  \_\_\_\_\_ Head of the Protective  
                  \_\_\_\_\_ Custody Gunn  
                  \_\_\_\_\_ Gunn Physician

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-2312 - Contd.

(Page 2 of original Contd.)

Notices for Filing:

1. Original order for the protective custody documents.
2. Copy for the collective document: Punishments
3. Copy for the Führer SS-TV/KL.

The Camp Commandant : Pieter (signature)  
SS Obersturmbannführer.

Wb.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

5 June 1947.

I, Frank W. Young, U. S. Citizen, AGC No. D-429702,  
hereby certify that I am thoroughly familiar with the  
English and German languages and that the above is a  
true and correct translation of Document No. NC-2312.

FRANK W. YOUNG

- 1 -  
(End)

Exh. No. 525

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 10 - 1944  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR  
WAR CRIMES:

GERMAN EQUIPMENT WORKS, WEIMAR-BUCHENWALD

JOB SHEET

Administration of Concentration B.N.

For: Camp Buchenwald                      commission No 7/17

In Building Prisoners' Hospital

M.B. No. 6007

Workshop No. 320

Date	Concerns:-	Installation	work done	not done
------	------------	--------------	--------------	-------------

Welding on tin DeCarbon boiler  
(repair)

total working hours	17	24
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On 1 December 1944      Signature: illegible

Countersigned: .....

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1944  
CONTINUED

(Page 2 of original)

GERMAN EQUIPMENT WORKS, WEIMAR-BUCHENWALD

JOB SHEET

Administration of Concentration B.N.  
For: Camp Buchenwald Commission No 9/193

In Building: Prisoners' Hospital  
A.B. No 6007 Workshop No. 856

---

Date	Concerns:	Installation	done	not done
------	-----------	--------------	------	----------

---

Dispensary, Prisoners' Hospital  
installed water pipe for  
distillery

Total working hours      30      30

On 2 December 1944

Signature: illegible

Countersigned: .....

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-1944  
CONTINUED

(Page 3 of original )

Construction Management of

Waffen-SS and Police

Weimar-Buchenwald, 10 February  
1945

Tel. 6311, extension 33

Reference: 3499/42/Bey ( crossed out) /M  
(When replying please quote )

Subject:- Furnishing block 50

Reference:- Letter of German equipment Works ( Deutsche  
Ausruestungswerke) dated 4 February 43

Enclosures:- 2 -

To the  
Medical Office of the SS Post  
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. HOVES  
Weimar - Buchenwald

We enclose the copy of a letter from the German  
Equipment Works, dated 4 February 1943 and a  
copy of the answer of our office here, for your  
attention and to enable you to make further  
arrangements.

Construction Management II of the Waffen SS  
and Police  
Weimar - Buchenwald

Signature: S. Gravenbrock, SS Unterscharfuehrer  
Chief of Construction-Bureau.



( Page 4 of original )

11 February 1943

3499/42/Bey/A

Furnishing block 50  
Your letter dated 4 February 1943  
None

Messrs.  
German Equipment Works G.m.b.H.,  
Buchenwald Plant

W e i m a r - B u c h e n w a l d

In answer to your letter of 4 February 1943 this office  
begs to state:

The equipment is to be made from deal or ply-wood.

For an exact technical description please contact the Medical  
Office of the SS-Post, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. HOVEN.

We have sent a copy of your letter dated 4 February 1943, and  
a copy of this letter to Dr. HOVEN for his information.

Construction Management of the  
Weissen SS and Police  
W e i m a r - B u c h e n w a l d

Signature: S. Grevenbrock  
SS Unterscharfuehrer

German Equipment Works G.m.b.H. Weimar-Buchenwald, 4 February  
Buchenwald Plant 1943

Subject:- Furnishing block 50

Reference:- Your letter dated 3 February 1943

Reference: 3499/42/Boy/K

Enclosures:- None

To the

Construction Management of the Waffen SS and Police

Weimar - Buchenwald

Referring to the order given to us in the above letter to make and deliver the equipment for block 50 we acknowledge receipt of order.

To complete this job we need various materials which, at present, are not in stock.

Before we can quote you a delivery date, it is necessary for certificates for the issue of the necessary raw materials to be sent to our Buchenwald Works.

Our management will let you know size of the quotas necessary for wood, iron and other metals at the earliest possible notice.

In order to be able to work out the quota lists and the materials necessary, we would ask you to inform us immediately of that kind of wood and finish the equipment is to be.

If possible, we should like to have an exact technical description on order to avoid unnecessary inquiries or possible alterations.

I wish to take this opportunity of informing you that our works cannot accept the order to manufacture 24 chairs, as chairs can be manufactured much faster and at less costs by specialized private industry. By order of our superior office in Berlin the individual plants of the German Equipment Works G.m.b.H. may not accept orders for chairs.

I would ask you to note the above and to make further arrangements accordingly.

signed: ULRICH  
SS Obersturmfuehrer

DS/ Management: of joiners' shop  
Management: fitters' shop

It is herewith certified that the above statements are correct.

signed: PLATEN  
SS Unterscharfuhrer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

March 10. 1947

I, ANNETTE WALLACH, No. 20101, hereby certify that I am  
thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages  
and that the above is a true and correct translation of the  
document No. NO- 1944.

ANNETTE WALLACH  
No. 20101

E N D

- 6 -

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-2366

Excerpts from 'Indictment against SS-Staf. KOCH and  
Dr. HOVEN, Buchenwald, as used in their  
trial before an SS-court'. (NO-2366)

Page 51 '..... besides, HOVEN had a bad conscience  
because of the executions; he directly imposed  
upon KOCH for carrying them out.'

Page 55 'At Buchenwald station-prison, about 150 pri-  
soners were killed, most of them by chemical  
injections into the veins, by order of SS-Staf.  
KOCH or others. The number of those who were  
killed at the hospital (Krankenbau) by similar  
means and without medical indication can not  
be estimated. According to files of the SS  
and Police Courts Düsseldorf and Kassel in  
hand, a total of 120 prisoners were 'sent when  
attempting escape' (auf der Flucht erschossen).  
At the quarry of Buchenwald concentration camp  
alone..... The physicians always filed bogus  
sick reports. Dissection reports also were made  
up in a way as not to make the true reason of  
death conceivable.'

Page 67 (SCHILTMAYER's 'Suicide')  
'In the attempt (of hanging himself), the towel  
was torn and SCHILTMAYER is said to have brought up  
a rope upon HOVEN's repeated request.....  
He (SCHILTMAYER) held the rope to the radiator,  
and HOVEN lifted SCHILTMAYER's legs from the  
floor.....  
Later on, SCHILTMAYER reported SCHILTMAYER's "Suicide".  
SS-Hauptsturmf. Dr. HOVEN was called officially  
and stated suicide before court.....'

Page 70 (Attempt by SCHILTMAYER and HOVEN to kill the prison-  
er TITZ)  
'SS-Standartenführer FISTEN intended to have  
him (TITZ) transferred to some other camp. This,  
SS-Hauptsturmf. HOVEN tried to prevent. He  
summoned TITZ once to twice to the hospital,  
examined him, stated alleged heart disease and  
high blood pressure, and declared him not to be  
transportable. At the same time, the witness Dr.  
Friedrich HASELMAYER noticed what follows: Dr. HOVEN  
came up to the window of the infirmary (Zellenbau)  
and handed something over to SCHILTMAYER with the  
remark that this is a poison which does not smell  
nor taste. He handed him another medication and  
added: 'This is for the diarrhoea'.....'

Page 72 'In addition to these considerations, Dr. HOVEN  
possibly also was interested insofar as TITZ  
would, at the prison or at some other camp,  
talk about his, Dr. HOVEN's, intimate relations  
with Frau KOCH.'

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO-2366  
Cont'd

- Page 73 'Prisoners contributed to a great extent in writing his doctor's thesis'.
- Page 74 'It is significant that Dr. HOVEN, at least to some extent, appears in every dark affair of the camp.'
- Page 77 (Killing of COLLINET, a scoutenour and sexual criminal):  
'By pretending to vaccinate him, Dr. HOVEN maliciously killed COLLINET while using means, dangerous to the community (gemeindefaehrliches Mittel)'.
- Pages 77/78 (Murder of KUSCHNIR-KUSCHNAREFF, a former Russian general and czarist minister)  
'Thereafter, Dr. HOVEN had KUSCHNIR-KUSCHNAREFF brought up and locked him in a room. Within a week he then killed him. The corpse was sewed in a bag and brought to the crematory. Typhus was reported as the cause of death.'
- Page 83 'Subsequently to the interrogation, e.g. about 20 to 30 minutes later, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. HOVEN, in the presence of his staff of prisoners, killed the prisoners FREUDMANN and MAY by phenol injections'.
- Page 84 (When date and cause of Freudmann's death was requested,) '...SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. HOVEN gave a faked report about the alleged course of Freudmann's sickness, proved by corresponding fever graphs'.
- Page 92 'Dr. HOVEN managed to write a letter of condolence of some length to the relatives of the general whom he murdered.' (See pages 77/78)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Charles E. IPPEY, Ident. Card # 20063, Canadian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of document NO-2366.

Charles E. IPPEY  
20063



Exh. No 527

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES  
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NC-2380

Copy from a copy

ZbV-Gericht (Special Court of Inquiry)

Weimar, 11 September 1944.

Opinion of the investigating officer in the criminal procedure against SS-Standartenfuhrer Koch and others, to be submitted to the Highest Court Authority (Oberster Gerichtsherr).

On 10 September 1944, after the collection of evidence had been concluded, the ZbV - Court recessed, in order to establish more facts. The reason for it was, that those involved in the proceedings came forth with new declarations and explanations, which they did not mention at all during the interrogation, i.e., did not mention to this extent.

The expert, Prof. Dr. Heyde explained the following: Under SS-Obergruppenfuhrer Eich, a concentration camp physician could consider himself to be entitled to kill prisoners by his own decision, that is, also based on an assumed interest of the state police. The witness SS-Sturmabfuhrer Ding made a deposition: The guiding slogan at that time was, "The mistake made by the Justice department will have to be corrected". If necessary he himself would have taken the syringe in order to help the government. However he never did it. SS-Standartenfuhrer Koch asserted quite suddenly, at the end of the session, that the Reich Physician SS, SS-Gruppenfuhrer Dr. Graefitz, gave oral instructions to his physicians in Buchenwald to fulfil the commander's requests for killings; with it he presumed the existence of such a right of the commandants. In a private discussion, the Legal Officer of the WVHA, SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. Schmidt-Klevenow, accused the investigating officer in front of everybody, in the strongest possible manner that the Reichsfuhrer-SS seemed to be incorrectly informed about the basic questions. The Reichsfuhrer-SS was only informed, that prisoners were killed only for corrupted motives. The investigating officer was to clarify first of all the preliminary question, if the Reichsfuhrer-SS with his order against the killing of prisoners did not also keep the secret mental reserve, to agree to the non-observance of this order (reservatio mentalis).

Prof. Dr. Heyde came to the conclusion that, in spite of the fact that SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. Hoven is sane, he represents a border case and for the lack of sufficient intelligence he was acting in good faith. (page 2 of original)

The chief of the ZbV-Court, SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Enders explained the final decision of the court the following way: From a legal point of view this

problem is first of all not to be solved. To sentence SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. H o v e n is unfavorable as a precedent, because of his peculiar personality and it would possibly result in procedures against innumerable other physicians. On the other hand the revealed abuses are so severe, that an acquittal is also impossible.

The investigating officer is of the following different opinion.

1. Medical killings under the office of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer E i c k e are deliberately not indicted and should not be prosecuted. No interest exists for the clarification.
2. In 1939, with the beginning of SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gluecke's tenure in office, a new chapter began in the concentration camps - as all witnesses had testified, which meant maintenance and care of the prisoners as laborers, and forbade any arbitrary killings of prisoners. The leading physician at the Inspectorate of the concentration camps, SS-Standartenfuehrer Dr. L o l l i n g, states that this order was repeatedly issued to all physicians and they were watched for the observance of this order. SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gluecke and SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, chief of the State Police, declared that they had no knowledge about these happenings and they disapproved them. In the same manner, the present camp commander, SS-Standartenfuehrer P i s t e r testified, to have broken with the methods of SS-Standartenfuehrer Koch immediately and radically. A renewed opinion from highest political circles on the question of arbitrary prisoner killing, does not appear to be absolutely necessary.
3. The investigating officer is therefore of the opinion, that SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Hoven, who first started his service in the concentration camps under SS-Gruppenfuehrer Gluecke and later on became garrison physician and deputy to Dr. Lolling and who was first of all under the permanent visible impression of the example given to him by his friend SS-Standartenfuehrer Pister, had to know and knew, that the arbitrary killing of prisoners of which he is accused for the period from 1941 - 1943, was against the law.

(page 3 of original)

It is particularly pointed out, that on 12 March 1943, before the prisoner witnesses F r e u d e m a n n and M a y were killed, SS-Standartenfuehrer Pister gave the order to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Hoven, that nothing should happen to the prisoner Freudemann.

4. In the opinion of the prosecution, in the decision of the court first of all a question of evaluation of the evidence. Paragraph 211 of the Reich Penal Code says, the killing of a human being "in order

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-2380 Cont'd

to cover another criminal action," is murder. It is neither necessary to prove that the criminal of the first crime himself had been protected, nor to prove lowly intentions. The idealistic motives, claimed by SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Hoven, to prevent a scandal in the interest of the SS and the Wehrmacht, can therefore only be considered by the law, as a mitigating special exception. Since his sanity is undisputed, only the death penalty or life imprisonment can be used.

5. One of these decisions has to be made. The authority leader state (Autoritaere Fuehrerstaat) cannot permit that a subordinate organ conceals an important matter from the political authorities and military superiors, and by killing the witnesses tries to paralyse the process of law, no matter what motives might have been the cause. This decision has to be made by a court sentence.

In my opinion there is no reason for the ZbV-Court to capitulate before this apparently habitual abuse, and before the person of the culprit, whom even the expert gives the lowest grade as a human being and objection.

signed Dr. M o r g e n  
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer and SS Judge  
of the Reserve.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I Margit SALGO, Eto - 20105, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document No. NO-2380.

Margit SALGO  
Eto 20105

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO-3963  
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

AFFIDAVIT

I, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich TAUBOECK, swear, depose and state:

1. I was born on 21 September 1904 in Josefstadt, Czechoslovakia. I have been an Austrian citizen all my life. From 1910 to 1915 I attended the elementary school in Leitmeritz and Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. From 1915 to 1923 I attended the Gymnasium (High school) in Pilsen, (Czechoslovakia), Ljubljana, (Yugoslavia) and Klosterneuburg, (Austria). In June 1923 I graduated from the Klosterneuburg High school. From 1923 to 1925 I studied Natural Science at the University of Vienna, Austria, specializing in plant physiology and chemistry. In 1925 I studied at Kiel, (Germany), where I devoted myself mainly to problems of marine biology and bacteriology. From 1926 to 1927 I again studied the above-mentioned natural science subjects in Vienna, (Austria). In December 1927 I was made Doctor of Philosophy with special distinction. My thesis dealt with a problem concerning vegetable chemistry - urea in the plant world.
2. From 1928 to 1929 I was assistant in the Institute of Plant Physiology of the University of Vienna, Austria. In this capacity I had to direct the practical studies of the students and was able to carry out my own research in the field of vegetable chemistry. I also continued my studies there in the medical faculty of that University, in several medical subjects, especially in histology, physiology, physiological chemistry, immunology and pharmacology. These above-mentioned studies made it possible for me to be able to carry out independently tests on the efficacy of drugs in animal experiments.
3. From 1930 to 1945 I was employed as a bio-chemist and botanist in the biological laboratory of the I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. at Ludwigshafen/Rhein. I specialized there in drugs with particular effects on the animal and human organisms respectively. Through this work I invented various new remedies based on biology. In particular I studied the question of animal poisons for many years and thus produced a new remedy for rheumatism. I also worked on the question of the stimulant from the sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*) and similar substances effective in minimum quantities. During the war years I worked on bio-chemical problems concerning agriculture and as a result of my work produced an improved fertilizer.



(page 2 of original)

The I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. at Ludwigshafen on Rhein employed several hundred natural scientists and technicians. Since 1937 I was the senior specialist in vegetable chemistry there.

4. In the fall of 1942 I was instructed by the director of my laboratory, Dr. MUELLER-GUELDI, to devote my time to research on the effective substance from the plant caladium Seguinum (Schweigger). At the beginning of November 1942 I was sent to Dr. SCHAMBERGER of the Research Institute Grunewald/Berlin, for the purpose of obtaining further information. The Research Institute Grunewald was a cover name for a camouflaged SS office. The address was Berlin-Grunewald, Delbrueckstrasse 6. There I was told that this plant was to be used for sterilizing mental patients. In order to obtain further information about the progress of experiments with Caladium seguinum which had already taken place, I had to visit the firm MADAU in Dresden-Redebeck, together with Dr. SCHAMBERGER and another SS man. This firm had already made animal experiments with this plant and published the results in a medical journal in 1941. I was introduced to Messrs. MADAU as Dr. WEISS, so that nobody should know that I was an employee of I.G. Farben. The senior pharmacologist of Messrs. MADAU asked us: You must be a commission from SS-Obergruppenfuhrer FOHL, to which the SS man replied "yes". The pharmacologist went on to tell us that a few days previously FOHL himself had visited Messrs. MADAU together with several other people and had mentioned the especial urgency of this work. Furthermore, while visiting Messrs. MADAU I checked all the equipment and experiments in the course of one day. By careful examination of sections of mice and rats and of the histological preparations, I was convinced that the publications of Messrs. MADAU were perfectly true. By this examination I, as a specialist in this field, gained the conviction that sterilization with caladium seguinum is no Utopia, but something which is quite within the bounds of possibility. On the return journey from Dresden to Berlin, the SS man revealed to me that this research was being carried out on the express order of Reichsfuhrer SS HIMMLER in order to suppress birth among the Eastern nations. After this fact had been revealed to me I was sworn to secrecy.



(page 4 of original)

Why did the firm MADAUS require comparatively very high doses of caladium in order to obtain the sterilizing effect? The Brazilian savages obtained the effect of castration by an arrow wound, i.e., by an intramuscular injection. The effective dose can, as compared to the body weight, only be very small. As compared thereto the amount in the MADAUS experiments, if calculated as against the body weight, is very large. This contradiction can be explained. There are above all two important reasons for the small degree of effectiveness of the MADAUS preparations:

- a) The caladium plants raised in the Breeden hothouses of the firm MADAUS were raised under unfavorable climatic conditions, no measures being taken to correct the climate. The plants therefore did not develop and produce their effective substances.
  - b) The method of production of the preparations used by MADAUS was not perfect.
7. I should like to add the following with regard to the explanation of the production of the substances of caladium, aequinum and similar plants:

It is known that the economical production of plants as far as quantity and quality are concerned to a very high degree depends upon the climate. The production of the relative substances of the various species is best under the climatic conditions of the original habitat of the plant in question. As regards plants which are less narrowly adapted to special climatic conditions and which therefore, may be spread over relatively large areas, their substances are produced more quickly and also up to higher concentrations if growing in southern latitudes (reasons: stronger insolation, higher balance of warmth, etc.). This assumption can be proved by many instances, of which I quote in the following four as examples:

- a) *Cannabis sativa* (hemp) produces in warm climates large quantities of a narcotic (hashish and/or hemp). In the central European climate hashish production from cannabis is of insignificant.
- b) *Vitex agnus castus* (chaste tree). This is a plant which affects the sexual sphere in the same way as caladium, probably however through another mechanism. The effective substance of this plant certainly differs from the caladium poison. The drug, as is already expressed by its name, reduces libido and/or potency (the possible effect on potentialis generandi is unknown). It is a fact that plants of middle European habitat are hardly effective. Drugs from the Southern Climes are very effective, the smell itself is sufficient to obtain the effect.

(page 5 of original)

- c) *Ruta graveolens* (common Rue). In the Mediterranean climate, this drug has a strong irritating effect on the skin and causes diarrhea even in its external use. In mid-European climates, its irritating effect is milder.
  - d) *Linum usitatissimum* (Flaxseed). The quality of linseed oil depends upon its content of non-saturated fat acids. This content varies systematically according to the increasing latitude of the plantation.
8. It must be assumed from the examples mentioned in Paragraph 7 that the production of the substance from caladium is similarly dependent on climatic conditions as in the case of other plants and that the optimal production is in the climate of the natural tropical area. It has long been known that caladium esculentum produces an active agent in greater quantities than Araceae (which has no connection with the sterilizing substance), and which has a very pronounced irritating effect on the mucous membranes. This active agent was lacking in the plants of the firm MADAMUS. There the extracted juice was administered in all experiments without causing any irritation of the mucous membranes of the throat or tongue. The production of this active agent is made impossible by the conditions of mid-European greenhouses. These facts are a proof of the disruption of the production of the substance from caladium in mid-European climates. The necessity of administering strong doses of caladium in order to effect castration, proves that not only is the production of the active agent which irritates the mucous membrane impaired, but also that of the substance which has the sterilizing effect.
9. According to my experiences with tropical plants, it is quite possible to normalize the production of the substance by suitable means also in the case of caladium esculentum. The principal means are artificial lighting in addition to daylight. Furthermore, a shortening of the summer days by means of obscuring the daylight should prove effective, since caladium may be a so-called "Eurystaphylophora" (cannot stand such sunlight) which is used to the 12-hour tropical day. In any case, it should be quite possible to produce plants containing dangerous poisons.
10. I am convinced from a scientific point of view that it is possible to produce a highly effective preparation from caladium plants cultivated in mid-European climates provided one avoids the errors of the firm MADAMUS' methods.

(page 6 of original)

This means that there is a possibility of producing also in Germany a preparation from *caladium seguinum* with which even in small quantities to effect castration. WADAUS exclusively used the juice extracted from the leaves. It is practically certain that the Brazilians produced their poisonous drugs in a different manner. Although no recipes are available or known, this may be assumed with certainty from the known facts. The question now arises whether the aborigines of Brazil could have known of a process for separating the active agent from the second agent. The answer must be yes. The identical active agent which irritates the mucous membrane is also found in other *caladium* types which are used by the Latin Americans as a food but only after the harmful irritating agent has been separated. This separation was effected through heat causing the active agent to disintegrate or to evaporate. From this I conclude that the Brazilians worked on the same experiences in producing the necessary poisons of *caladium seguinum* for castration purposes. Considerably larger quantities of effective substances are produced, as experience shows, from the plants through extraction, particularly by means of heat, than by pressure. Always providing that the substance will bear the means and the temperature applied. My experiences have shown that the sterilizing substance of *caladium seguinum* is constant and will, therefore, survive such treatment. In an experiment which I made myself (to test *Drosophila*) I produced an extract from leaves and compared this with the pressed juice. The effect of the extract was considerably greater. As a result of my own micro-chemical examinations, I presumed that the sterilizing substance is a relatively constant Saponin or its aglucon. The method of using pressed juices is certainly altogether inadequate. WADAUS as a bio-chemist (not in the sense of scientific bio-chemistry) for ideological reasons prefers active agents, vitamins, etc., etc. He worked on this view also in the case of *caladium*, and assumed that the secret castration poison was something entirely labile, and stuck to the bio-chemical pressed juice method without convincing himself of closer details and without changing his method of preparation in any way after the first experiments. In preparing the activating substance from *Miconia rubra*.

(page 7 of original)

(a substance which is the cause of the irritant effect of the sensitive plants), I gathered many experiences concerning the preparation of such substances and in this case also was able to prove the absolute inferiority of the pressed juice method.

11. As a result of all examples and explanations mentioned I am of the opinion that mass production of a castrating preparation from caladium seguinum in Germany or in the German occupied countries is no dream, but could easily have been into practice. Another proof of the harmfulness of the caladium poison is the fact that the MILAUSS examinations confirmed beyond doubt the castrative effect of caladium despite all the shortcomings already described. All this made me realize at once the original character of such research and for this reason did not carry it out as far as my specific order was concerned. The SS, however, took a great interest in this matter. I received my orders as an employee of the I.G. Farben Industrie from the chief of the security police, first through the camouflaged office of the Research Institute Grunewald-Berlin and later direct. I know, however, that the firm WADAUS placed their orders through SS Obergruppenfuhrer POHL separately and as not acquainted with the development of this matter.

I have read the above statement consisting of seven pages, in German, and declare it to be the whole truth to my best knowledge and belief. I was given an opportunity of making alterations and amendments in the above statement. I have made this statement of my own free will, under no duress, without promise of reward.

Nuremberg, 12 June 1947.

(signature): Dr. Karl TAUBKECK.

Before me, Herbert H. MEYER, U.S. Civilian, Identification number AGO 1 441 694, Interrogator, Evidence Division, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, appeared Karl, Wilhelm, Friedrich TAUBKECK to me known, who in my presence signed the foregoing Eidestattliche Erklarung (affidavit) consisting of seven pages in the German language and swore that the same was true, on the 12th of June 1947 in Germany.

(signature): Herbert H. MEYER

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. NO 3953

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

23 June 1947

We, Sidney Gates Civ. No. 025113 and Kathleen Stout Civ. No. 2014  
hereby certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English  
and German languages and that the above is a true and correct  
translation of the document No. NO 3953.

Sidney Gates  
Civ. No. 025113

Kathleen Stout  
Civ. No. 2014

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